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Gentleman's Magazine:

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXCII.

V O L U M E LXII.

PART THE SECOND.



By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street:*
And sold by ELIZ. NEWBERY, the Corner of *St. Paul's*
Church Yard, Ludgate-Street. 1792.

The following, said to come from the pen of a noble Lord, which has been often employed in the service of the publick, may be as useful in other Counties as in Suffex.*

To the FRIENDS of the CONSTITUTION.

With a view to prevent the signature of the Associations, it has been maliciously suggested, that those who sign preclude themselves from expressing, hereafter, an opinion in favour of a Reform of the Representation in Parliament. Such certainly is not the case. The instrument of association contains a declaration in favour of the Constitution, and "that Constitution (as has been well said) possesses the distinguished merit, that it has on former occasions been, and will in future be found, competent to correct its errors and reform its abuses." Those who sign may undoubtedly, and consistently, entertain the same opinions as before, whether in favour of or against reform, or whether it should be attempted at this time.

It has also been suggested, that such associations could only be useful to the gentlemen, and that, when they had signed them, they might quit the country when they pleased, and leave the middle ranks who had signed to be plundered and ill treated. This supposes that state of ruin and confusion which the associations undoubtedly will prevent. It is, however, obvious that association is more necessary to the man of small than of great fortune. He suffers most in confusion:—The house and personal property of a man of good estate, is a small part of his possessions; but one act of violence might ruin a man in the middle rank. It is true, the nobility and gentry of France quitted the provinces in consequence of want of union, and of the great disproportion, and little connection, between the different ranks in that country, and in many parts the violence of the people was excited against them by the wickedness of designing men. The effect of their retiring was disastrous in the extreme. The country fell into the utmost disorder—there was no protection, no law, neither life nor property safe; every man gratified his vengeance by false accusations, or assassination. At such a time the most studied neutrality, the greatest abstinence from interference, will not protect from the greatest mischiefs;—farmers and millers were hung up for the sport of the people, and to gratify them in respect to the price of corn; and to turn their attention from the ruinous measures which were on foot, shopkeepers were obliged to sell at the price the rabble thought proper, and to take paper, depreciated almost to nothing, instead of cash. Trade of course declined, and agriculture is so far ruined, in as fine a corn country as any in the world, that the severest famine is expected.

* Association, on the best principle, is taking place throughout England, and no where in a better form than in Suffex, under the auspices of Lord Sheffield. The proximity of Suffex to France procured for its inhabitants a more than common degree of notice from the Jacobins; and Thomas Paine took care that his works should be dispersed in a county, where had been the scene of his *most memorable actions*.

If the people of the country had, on the first confusion, associated for the protection of their laws and properties, these mischiefs could not have happened.

But far different is the situation of England.—The nobility and gentry love the country, and much the greater part of them spend the largest share of their time and fortunes there. They are the Magistrates, and maintain good order, without benefit or reward, except the consciousness of serving their country.—They protect the weak and curb the wicked.—They support the poor and are the patrons of the friendless.—Their expences, whether for necessaries or superfluities, maintain the tradesman, and by promoting industry are more beneficial than the distribution of so much money, which might encourage idleness and all its bad consequences. Their abundance supplies many: part is extended in hospitality, but still better by employing the industrious in agriculture, in building, or in ornamenting and improving the country.—There is no ground for jealousy as there was in France.—For, here are the same laws for the greatest Duke and the poorest man in the parish.—Every man is equally free. By industry, activity, and good conduct, any man may rise to the highest situation.—The man of forty shillings per annum has as much to do in forming the Legislature as he of 4000l. per annum.

We have a king, who is as subservient to the laws as any of his subjects, and in fact, through the greater correctness of his conduct, is much more so than most of them, who is not raised more above them by his situation than by the excellence of his character as a man, whether considered in public or private life.—The government is mild, and taxes fall as they ought, heavily on the rich, and lightly on the poor.—And such as do fall on the latter are in the end paid by the rich, by an increased price for all articles, and for all services, or by a poor-rate.—No other country has such provisions for the poor—no other country has such advantages—such a Constitution, such laws, and such means of happiness,—and not to associate and use every exertion in our power, for the preservation of such blessings, would surely prove how little we are worthy of them.—In short, there is not the slightest ground to suppose that the nobility and gentry will quit the country, or emigrate, as long as there can be found in it a true English spirit to maintain the Constitution; at least such is the resolution of the person who subscribes himself

A SINCERE FRIEND to the COUNTRY.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Woodfall's Diary
Morning Herald
Morning Chron.
World—Argus
Oracle—Times
Morning Post
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Bury St Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford

Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
LEICESTER
Lewes
Liverpool 4
Middletown
Manchester 3
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury
Stamford
Winchester
Whitehaven
Worcester

YORK 2

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, New Lion Passage, Fleet-Street, where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYD.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	State of Weather in June 1792.
1	S brisk	29.41	56	rain with little intermission
2	W moderate	63	56	white clouds, fine day
3	W brisk	88	56	clear expanse, very pleasant
4	NE moderate	86	56	clouds, serene and pleasant
5	NW moderate	60	59	white and black clouds, sultry day
6	N gentle	54	57	white and black clouds
7	SW moderate	40	57	gloomy, rain P.M.
8	N brisk	25	55	overcast, frequent showers
9	NW moderate	30	54	black and white clouds, frequent showers
10	W gentle	13	55	white clouds, fine day
11	W moderate	0	56	overcast, showers
12	SW brisk	24	54	white and black clouds, fine day
13	N moderate, calm	24	56	overcast, clears up
14	W brisk	24	56	white clouds, brisk wind, calm and serene
15	W calm	70	57	white waves over the blue, very pleasant
16	SE moderate	43	60	white waves over the blue, fair day
17	W boisterous	74	58	overcast, showers
18	W boisterous	35	54	overcast, slight showers
19	N brisk	40	52	black clouds, fair, but no sun
20	N brisk	36	54	overcast, fair, but little sun, few drops at night
21	W calm	20	56	black and blue clouds, sun, slight showers, fine day
22	W moderate	22	55	white clouds, very slight showers, fine day
23	SW calm	36	56	white and grey clouds, a slight shower, fine day
24	SE calm	56	58	overcast, no sun, much rain
25	W brisk	56	60	grey and black clouds, very heavy rain
26	SE brisk	57	59	clear blue sky, charming day
27	W calm	54	60	overcast, black clouds, rain
28	SSW moderate	46	61	rain the greatest part of the day
29	W calm	38	59	black clouds, rain, fine evening
30	W stormy	35	58	rain, clears up towards evening

4. A large border of red towards the North in the horizon after sun-set.—5. Bees swarm; a field of grass mown for hay.—10. Bees swarm.—16. Bees swarm.—17. Thunder and lightning, accompanied with a shower, about five in the morning. Horizon very fiery and red at sun-set.—18. Fox-glove in bloom. Great injury done amongst the stalks of beans and peas during the storm of this morning.—20. Cuckoo-spittle upon the hedges, &c. A thrush has sung all this month every day for many hours; it usually began about five in the morning, and had but little intermission till after ten o'clock. Very little sun. Hay-harvest protracted; none spoiled; the crops heavy upon the high and rich lands; pastures in general abundant, but the grass four. Spring-corn appears starved. Wheat and early oats in the ear.—Fall of rain this month, one inch. Evaporation, 3 inches 4-10ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1792.

Height of Fahrenheit's Therm.		Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.	
D. of Month.			ber
			1792.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For J U L Y, 1792.

BRING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXII. PART II.

Mr. URBAN,

JUNE 2.

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ N p. 407, you inserted
 ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ a letter of advice from
 ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ Dean Stanhope to a
 ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ I young clergyman. May
 ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ I request a page in your
 ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ valuable publication for
 ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ the inclosed letter, which

was written on a similar occasion, some years since, by the late venerable Bishop of Norwich; and which, as it has often afforded instruction and comfort to my mind, may, through your means, instruct and animate others.

A DISSENTING MINISTER.

Letter from the late Bishop HORN to a young Clergyman.

“ Dear —,

“ I AM much pleased to hear you have been for some time stationary at Oxford; a place where a man may best prepare himself to go forth as a burning and shining light into a world where charity is waxed cold, and where truth is well-nigh obscured. Whenever it pleases God to appoint you to the government of a parish, you will find work enough to employ you; and therefore, before that time comes, you should be careful to provide yourself with all necessary knowledge, lest, by-and-by, when you should be building, you should have your materials to look for, and bring together; besides, that the habit of studying and thinking, if it be not got in the first part of life, rarely comes afterwards. A man is miserably drawn into the eddy of worldly dissipation, and knows not how to get out of it again, till, in the end, for want of spiritual exercises, the faculties of the soul are benumbed, and he sinks into indolence, till *the night cometh, when no man can work*. Happy, therefore, is the man who betimes acquires a relish for holy solitude, and accustoms himself to bear the yoke of Christ's discipline in his youth; who can sit alone, and keep silence, and seek Wisdom diligently where she may be found, in the Scriptures of faith, and in the writings of the Saints. From these fountains of Paradise he extracts the honey of knowledge and divine love, and therewith fills every cell of his understanding and affections. The winter of affliction, disease, and old age, will not surprize such an one in an unprepared state. *He will not*

be confounded in the perilous time; and in the days of dearth he will have enough to strengthen, comfort, and support him and his brethren. Precious beyond rubies are the hours of youth and health! Let none of them pass unprofitably away, for surely they make to themselves wings, and are as a bird cutting swiftly the air, and the trace of her can no more be found. If well-spent, they fly to Heaven with news that rejoices angels, and meet us again as witnesses for us at the tribunal of our Lord. When the graces of time run into the glories of eternity, how trifling will the labour then seem that has procured us (through grace) everlasting rest, for which the Apostles toiled night and day, and the Martyrs loved not their lives unto death!

“ These, my dear —, are my sentiments; would to God my practice were more conformable to them than it is, that I might be less unworthy to advise and exhort others! But I trust the persuasion I have of the truth of what is said above (which every day's experience more and more confirms) will influence my conduct in this particular, and make me more watchful in time to come. In the mean season, I cannot forbear pressing the same upon you, as I should do with my dying breath; since upon the due proportioning and employing our time all our progress in grace and knowledge depends.

“ If there be any thing with regard to the choice or matter of your studies in which I can assist you, let me know, as you can have no doubt of my being, in all things, most affectionately yours,
 G. HORN.”

Mr. URBAN,

JULY 24.

I N addition to the account of the late venerable Archdeacon of Richmond, pp. 573, 4, be pleased to insert the following memoir concerning him, copied from the autograph of the late worthy Mr. Homer, of Birdingbury, whose death you have registered in vol. LXI. p. 685. He drew it up in 1788, and gave it to a common friend, who now communicates it to you as a pleasing confirmation of what your Obituary has already furnished relative to this excellent person; who, you will perceive, was as highly respected while living, as he is sincerely lamented now dead.

“ A. Smith

"A sketch of the character and history of Dr. Townson.—He is a man of unaffected piety, and of the most amiable disposition. Good-manners, gentleness, humbleness of mind, liberality, and universal benevolence, are the leading features, and shine with distinguished lustre, in his character. His knowledge is very extensive in every branch of polite learning; but he has principally applied himself to the study of the New Testament; which he has illustrated, both in his sermons and discourses, with such convincing simplicity, comprehension, and energy, as add dignity to the subject, and must for ever bear testimony to the goodness of his heart. He has always had connexions with some of the most respectable personages in the kingdom; yet they have been such as were not calculated to promote his advancement: and having obtained an early competency in an eligible situation, with which he was perfectly contented, he himself had no inclination, much less ambition, to pursue it. For these reasons he passed unnoticed in the public line till the 67th year of his age, when the then Premier, Lord North, merely from the esteem of his reputation, proposed to him to accept the Divinity Professor's chair in the University of Oxford; requesting, at the same time, that he might have the honour of recommending to the King the fittest man in this kingdom to preside in it. Had this offer been made to him in the vigour of his life, it had probably been accepted; but the Doctor, then considering his age to be a bar to his performing the duties of the station in the manner which his conscience would direct, chose to decline it. Another inducement to this refusal was his unwillingness to retire from his parochial residence, which had then subsisted upwards of thirty years, and created a mutual attachment between him and his parishioners, who, from their long experience of his good qualities, loved him almost to adoration. It has been owing to these circumstances that he has never enjoyed any dignity in the Church except the archdeaconry of Richmond, conferred upon him by the present Bishop of London, although his merits would have done credit to any who had patronized him even to the highest preferments. Never was more unblemished and irreproachable conduct than Dr. Townson's has been through life. Possessed of those superior attainments which entitle him to rank with the first literary characters of the age he lives in, his conversation among his inferiors has nevertheless been always stamped with such unassuming modesty, affability, cheerfulness, and innocence, that he seems to be placed almost above the verge of human infirmity, and quite beyond the reach of malevolence: for, so far from being an object of any one's hatred or envy, there is not a single person, who knows, but what has the greatest respect and reverence for him."

To this just encomium permit me to subjoin an extract from No. 40 of "The Lounge;" which has been pointed out by an ingenious lady as applicable to Dr. Townson:

"There was something of a placid dignity in his aspect; of a politeness, not of form, but of sentiment, in his manner; of a mildness undebased by flattery in his conversation; equally pleasing and respectable. He had no family;—but his parishioners were his family: his look indeed was parental, with something above the cares, but not the charities, of this world; and over a cast of seriousness there was an easy cheerfulness, and now and then a gaiety, that spoke to the innocent pleasures of life a language of kindness and indulgence. 'It is the religion of a Gentleman,' said Colonel Claustric. 'It is the religion of a Philosopher,' said I. 'It is something better than either,' said the lady; 'it is the religion of a Christian.'"

To many of your readers these traits will not prove unacceptable, in the opinion of your constant reader,

ACADEMICUS.

MR. URBAN,

July 16.

ON Monday, the 9th instant, a monument of exquisite workmanship, executed by Messrs. Coade, of the *Lithodipyræ*, or artificial stone manufactory, at Lambeth, was erected in Battersea church, and has much attracted and gratified the curiosity of numbers. The design is marked with peculiar taste and simplicity, like the church itself, and represents a vessel, about four feet six inches high, the right-arm embracing an urn ornamented with the heads of cherubs, and leaning on a triangular pedestal, the left-hand gently touching the same, and exhibiting fingers of singular beauty.

The figure and pedestal are placed upon a semicircular bracket, with an oval space for a medallion left vacant, and suspended by a ribbon. On the plinth are the arms and crest, engraved on metal, richly gilt, and let into the stone, which bears the following inscription:

To the memory of
JOHN CAMDEN, Esq.
who died the 15th of October, 1720,
aged LVII.
and of his eldest daughter
ELIZABETH, wife of JAMES NEILD,
of St. James's-Street, London;
who, imitating her father's virtues,
and amiable in her own
innocence and beauty,
died the xxvth of June, 1791,
in her 36th year.

The

Tho' low in earth, her beauteous frame decay'd,
My faithful wife, my lov'd Eliza's laid;
Graceful with ease, of sentiments refin'd,
Her pleasing form inclos'd the purest mind.
Round her, blest Peace, thy constant vigils
keep,
And guard, fair Innocence, her sacred sleep;
Till the last trump shall wake th' exulting clay
To bloom and triumph in eternal day.

Conjux marrens pœsui.

Mr URBAN, *Kibworth, Leic. July 13.*

AS you sometimes amuse your readers with original letters of considerable persons, I send you the following one, written by James the 8th Lord Chandos to one of his relations, and which by accident lately fell into my hands. You are requested to insert it, should you think it will not occupy too large a space in your valuable Miscellany. J. G.

"For Mr. Humfr. Fisher, *Vicar of the Cathedral Church in Hereford, Herefordshire.*

"Cozen Fisher,

"Last post save one I received your courteous letter dated Easter Munday, and your very kind token by the carrier came safe, and, as you ordered it, carriage-free; but indeed I am sorry, and must blame you, that you can't accept of my wife's small assistance towards the recovery of your health, as 'twas really intended for a hearty instance of our friendship and good wishes for you, without paying more than 'tis worth for't. I do assure you the real esteem I have for you, not only as a relation, but (what is much more valuable) in regard to the reputation you deservedly have acquired of a pious, good divine, will always engage me to be solicitous for the continuance of your health and welfare, without any manner of expectation of a recompence, when I am so fortunate as to be able to serve you or yours; and I am certain I can undertake as much for my wife. Your fitch of bacon hath not yet been tasted off, but the women tell me they'll warrant it extraordinary good. My wife joins with me in the returne of many thanks for't, and promiseth not to be wanting on her part to requite this last, as well as former favours, conferred on, good Cozen, your very affectionate kinsman to serve you.

"CHANDOS.

"*Old Palace-yard, Apr. 21, 1691.*

"It is said that a warrant for the execution of the Lord Preston was signed yesterday."

P. S. Your correspondent, "An odd Fish, p. 433, has collected some very singular epitaphs he met with in his visits to some churchyards in the neighbourhood of Croydon. An epitaph similar to that on the Confectioner occurs, with very little variation, in the churchyard of Langton, in Leicestershire, and

is said to be the production of an inhabitant of that parish, as follows:

Our life is like a *summer's* day:
Some have their breakfasts, then away;
Others stay dinner, and depart full fed;
The deepest age but sups, and goes to bed.
They're most in debt who linger out the day;
Who die betimes have less, alas! to pay.

Mr. URBAN, *Hartborn, July 10.*

IN your Magazine for March, p. 231, a correspondent from Derby, who calls himself *A Well-wisher to Topography in general*, was so obliging as to favour me with some very extraordinary information respecting the collections for a History of Staffordshire by Dr. Wilkes and the Rev. Thomas Feilde. This supposed friend has the goodness to assure me they never were carried abroad, and that "the MSS. are now extant; but, as they will in no shape meet the public eye, he thought it would be only candid to let me have the above imperfect, as to me, information, that I might no longer trouble myself after them." Upon this generous and open confession, little suspecting any hidden venom lurked beneath the acrimonious sting of this epistle, I very quietly submitted to his advice, and thought no more about them. But in the month of May my attention was again awakened to this subject by another sincere correspondent in your most ingenuous Miscellany, p. 420, who very justly observes, that he is "sorry that any one should be so in-urbane as to return such an answer to an enquiry made with civility, and for a purpose that is useful to many, amusing at least to many more." Now, Sir, permit me to add, from the strongest evidence I have since unexpectedly obtained, that A. P's answer was not only officiously in-urbane, but his imperfect information most treacherously erroneous; at least I must invariably think so till he can prove to the contrary.

A truly "*well-wisher to topography in general*," and to me in particular, must be he, who was so kindly anxious to save me any further trouble in that part of my enquiries! But unfortunately, Mr. Urban, this very communicative gentleman had forgot that, while he was meeting his false intelligence at me through so extensive a channel, it would be circulated beyond the limits of his own country, and by that means the truth be disclosed. For, within these few weeks, I have received information

mation of them from the person in whose hands all the said MSS. have been long secretly deposited. And in another letter, answering mine, the *real* possessor, so far from agreeing with A. P. that *they will in no shape meet the public eye*, is quite astonished that *he* should know they were *existent*, and "can form no conjecture whatever that seems likely to be the motive for this unknown correspondent's interference." Thus am I again in hopes, with the liberal aid of the present owner of those papers (notwithstanding such unfair exertions to the contrary), of availing myself of the labours of my predecessors; so that these, together with any other collections, and repeated personal inspections of whatever is worthy to be recorded by the pen or the pencil, will, I trust, meet with a speedy and ample encouragement from the country at large, without which such expensive and arduous works can never be accomplished.

Yours, &c. S. SHAW.

Mr. URBAN, July 3.

YOUR correspondent Z. A. (p. 291) with the humane design of obtaining from your readers such information as might prove beneficial to the surviving descendants of Sir Hugh Middleton, has given a short genealogical sketch of that truly great man's family. Another correspondent, under the signature R. G. by way of comment on Z. A.'s statement, cites a passage from Mr. Morant's account of Bulmer Parish, in Hinkford Hundred, Essex, and subjoins a few remarks of his own. The account transcribed from Morant is grossly erroneous; and as R. G.'s remarks do not, I apprehend, sufficiently advance the grand object of Z. A.'s inquiries, I hope to be indulged, through the same useful channel, in conveying some other particulars of the family, with which Z. A. is perhaps unacquainted. Of the truth of what I shall state he may readily satisfy himself, by consulting the documents referred to.

This family is said to be descended from Poth Vlaydd, Lord of Penlyn, in Merionethshire; his descendant Kiride Pothan *alias* Vlaydd, was father of David, whose son, Riride, married Cicely, sister and heir to Sir Alexander Myddleton, of Middleton in Shropshire, knight. His son, Riride, was father of Robert; whose son, Riride, was father of David. His third son, Fulke, had several children, of whom Richard, the fourth son, had nine sons and seven

daughters*, and was styled of Denbigh. Sir Thomas, his eldest surviving son, was ancestor to Sir Thomas Myddleton of Chirk Castle, Bart. whose grandson, Sir William, dying unmarried Jan. 5, 1718, was the last baronet of that branch of the family.

Sir Hugh Middleton, who brought the New River water to London, was the sixth son of Richard of Denbigh, and was the first baronet of this branch of the family, being so created Oct. 22, 1622 †. He married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of John Olmstead, Esquire, of Ingateston in Essex, by whom he had issue five sons, John, Hugh, William, Henry, and Simon; and four daughters, Jane (married to Peter Chamberlayne of London, M. D.), Hester (married to Richard Price, Esq.), Elizabeth, and Ann. By his will, dated Nov. 21, 1631, he bequeathed to each of his children by name, except John and Hugh, his two eldest sons (who died before the making of his will) and William his third son, and Jane, the wife of Dr. Chamberlayne (to whom he had before given their full portions), a pecuniary legacy, and also devised to each of them, after the decease of his wife, one share in the New River Water. He devised another share to the then court of assistants of the Goldsmiths company, London, and their successors, upon trust, to dispose of the profits every half year, after the death of his wife, in weekly portions of twelve pence apiece, to the poor of the company of goldsmiths, at the discretion of the wardens and assistants "and especial to such poor men of my name, kindred, or countrymen, as are, or shall be, free of the said company." And for the better declaration of what parts were meant to be devised, he added, that the one half of the water were divided into 36 parts or shares, "13 of which parts or shares are to myself belonging, and are in the name of myself, and other feoffees in trust to my use, and the profits by me received, and therefore my meaning is, that the six several parts or shares hereby devised and given are six of the parts or shares of my said 13 parts, and no other." He died in December, 1631. His will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 21st of same month, upon the oath of Dame Elizabeth his widow ‡, and his body was in-

* Pennant's Tour through Wales, vol. II. p. 28.

† Almon's New Baronetage, vol. II. p. 304.

‡ 13th St. John, 30.

ferred, agreeably to his desire, in the parish church of St. Matthew, London.

The only surviving sons of Sir Hugh were, as before observed, William, Henry, and Simon, and of these three branches I shall give the best account I can in their order. The descent from the daughters it will be next to impossible to trace.

First Branch. William, the eldest surviving son and heir of Sir Hugh, was the immediate successor to the title. Concerning the descent, however, of this branch of the family, the materials of information are few and scanty; nor have I been able to learn in whose person the issue male of this branch failed, nor why, on such failure, the baronetage, instead of reverting to Henry's branch, the next in succession, became extinct*.

According to your correspondent R. G. Sir William's eldest daughter (which imports that he had more than one, and seems to exclude the idea of his having any son) married Mr. John Greene, and died in child-bed, Dec. 1675, in her 43d year, leaving issue 2 sons, Giles and William, and 2 daughters Elizabeth and Catharine; one of these daughters, he believes, married Mr. North, a brewer, and had issue a son and 2 daughters†. In Almon's New Baronetage (Vol. II. p. 305) it is said, that Sir William, the son of Sir Hugh, had a grandson, Sir William (meaning, I apprehend, from the title, in the male line) and that the grandson died without male issue, but in what year he so died is not stated. If I understand these accounts rightly, one of them must be wrong, and I incline to suspect the latter. Probably the Sir William here mentioned is confounded with him who died in 1718, the descendant of Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Hugh's elder brother. (*This interesting Letter shall be concluded in our next.*)

Mr. URBAN, *Swaffham, May 17.*
THE inclosed impression is taken from a supposed military ensign, of copper, found in 1763 at Brancaster, a place of high antiquity. It is thin, and has not in its execution the spirit of the Roman workmanship: and it having been gilt (part of which gilding is still remaining) may be no proof of its being antique: however, it is submit-

* I have not seen the patent of creation, and speak therefore upon a presumption that the limitations were, either to the heirs male, general, or in tail, and not to the eldest son and his heirs, in tail male.

† Are any of these now living, and where?

ted, with deference, for the opinion of your learned readers, whether it is a Roman ensign, and what the figure or ornament on the breast of the bird* is intended to represent STEPH. NEWMAN.

Mr. URBAN,

June 22.

IN the *Archæologia*, vol. X. p. 125, Mr. Gibson observes, that in the key-stones of the windows of Whitby abbey he remarked a cavity, increasing internally, which manifested that these stones had been raised by the machine called a Lewis, and supposed to have been invented during the reign of Louis XIV.; and he concludes with a wish that this matter might be more closely investigated.

As every minute fact may tend to throw some light upon a discussion of this nature, I shall take the liberty of mentioning, that when the Roman battle, which is so accurately described in the *Archæologia*, vol. IX. was discovered at Wroxeter, in Shropshire, I observed a similar cavity in several of the stones of which that structure was composed.

The gentlemen, whose observations on fonts in churches appear in the *Archæologia*, vol. X. Nos. 24 and 25, having omitted all mention of two passages in the *Iter Italicum* of Father Mabillon, which appear to be material for the elucidation of the ancient ceremonies of baptism, it may not be improper to lay before your readers an abridged translation of them.

The learned Father, at p. 73 of his first volume, exhibits two engravings of a tomb found in the neighbourhood of Naples, which represent baptism by immersion and superfusion. In the first of these engravings, a king and a queen appear in the open air between two buildings in a large cauldron, which receives them up to the middle; they are in the attitude of prayer, while a person in the dress of a warrior is pouring water out of a large ewer on the head of one of them. In the second engraving a font is represented of a similar form, but of smaller dimensions, near which four persons are kneeling, and the same warrior is employed in pouring upon one of their heads a liquid, which seems to be oil, out of a smaller vessel. Mabillon observes, that the figures, from the length of their beards, are manifestly Lombards or Greeks; the Romans not being accustomed to wear their beards: and it is remarkable, that

* I do not choose to call it an eagle.

the

the figure who confers the sacrament of baptism is represented without a beard in both the engravings; from whence one might conclude, that the subject of the sculpture was the baptism of a newly-converted Lombard. In p. 81, a similar subject, with the like ceremonies, is mentioned to be painted in the church of St. Laurence at Rome.

From these passages the following particulars may be collected: 1. that the baptismal fonts were moveable, and not fixed; 2. that they were originally placed in the open air at the door of the church; 3. that they were not so large as to receive the whole body, for which reason, *ut nulla pars hominis ex parte esset sacri lavari*, water was poured on the upper parts by the administrator; 4. that oil was used in this ceremony, as appears from Du Pin's account of St. Athanasius; 5. that this sacrament might be administered by a layman. SCIOLEUS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

I WAS greatly pleased with the plate and account of Stepney church given by Mr. Malcolm in p. 401; though I could wish a fuller account had been given. I observed yesterday by the side of the large window, which is near the great porch, a stone fixed in the wall, upon which is carved a figure of the Virgin Mary holding the infant Jesus, and a figure kneeling before them. The three figures are extremely defaced. Over the porch, represented in Mr. M's plate, is a crucifix, with the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen, as I suppose; but the top of the porch is built against some part of it, which makes it impossible to judge positively who the two figures are.

Near the opposite porch is a stone brought by Captain Thomas Hughes from Carthage, upon which is the following inscription:

Of Carthage walls I was a stone
O'h Mortals read with pity
Time consumes all, it, sparest none
Man Mountain Town nor City
Therefore O'h Mortals now bethink
You where unto, you must
Since now such stately Buildings
Lie Buried in the dust.

THOMAS HUGHES. 1663

There are several very old tomb-stones, upon one of which I saw the erroneous date of 1113. M. S.

Mr. URBAN,

June 13.

A FEW years ago I found it necessary to give you a true account

of the state of the things to be seen at Barber-surgeons hall, in Monkwell-street; for somebody had sent you a list of curiosities there, copied from a book almost a century old. In that instance, I lamented that some of our Antiquaries were more disposed to pick up unauthentic information from obsolete books, than to take the trouble of repairing to a place fairly within reach, and there making use of their own eyes. An article in your last Magazine, p. 401, now obliges me to go a step further, and to beg of gentlemen not only to repair to places within distance, and to use their eyes, but to use them to some purpose; to examine things attentively, and not in a transient or superficial way. Mr. Malcolm accompanies his view of Stepney church with two or three remarks on that structure. He says, that "over the porch, on the side represented in the engraving (he means the South Porch), is an old bas-relief," which he conjectures to be a figure of the Virgin Mary seated on clouds. Now I thought that this bas-relief represented quite another thing. Mr. Malcolm's conjecture, however, led me to look once again at the stone in question, and I found it correspondent with the recollection I had of it. This bas relief exhibits the *Crucifixion*; and under the arms of the cross stand two figures, which, I suppose, are intended for the Virgin and St. John. I doubt not of Mr. Malcolm's candour; he will be ready to own that his conjecture was formed on a very hasty survey of the bas-relief; and let this be a caution to him how he embarks in a detail again. Mr. Malcolm gave you a general view of the building; I have drawings of three of the windows of Stepney church, which I send you herewith; if you shall think proper to cause them to be engraved, they are much at your service (*see plate I.*). *Fig. 1.* exhibits the great East window, drawn from the outside of the church: the altar-piece blocks it up within the church: it is tiled up with plaster as high as the lowest series of arches. *Fig. 2.* is a window, not inelegant in its form, on the North side of the church. It is different from any other in the whole edifice. *Fig. 3.* is a window on the South side of the church, similar to several others in it.

What a pity is it that Mr. Brooke, of the Herald's College, has not continued his narrative of interesting objects which he saw in and about London! D. N.
Mr.

[The following text is heavily obscured by horizontal lines and noise, making it illegible.]



Mr. URBAN, Wyke, June 24.

IF the inclosed drawings and notes, in their present or any other form you think more proper, are worthy a place in the Gentleman's Magazine, they are at your service (*see pl. I.*). The drawings, you may be assured, are exact representations. In excuse for their numerous defects, I have only to add, they are done by one who was never instructed even in the first principles of that most beautiful art. Yours, &c. S.

In the North aisle of the cathedral of Chichester are the mutilated remains of a pavement of painted tiles; but, as vaults and memorials for the dead increase, they are destroyed and lost. There remain at present about seventy in number, scattered in different parts of the aisle; the figures of none of them differ but little from the nine inclosed specimens (they are the same patterns with small variations); the size five inches and a quarter square, of a deep-brick-red colour, the enamel or painted figures a dirty white inclining to yellow, except one tile (*fig. 9*), which is six inches and a quarter square, the same colour-ground as the others, but the outlines of the figures are drawn in black lines, and the enamel or paint a bright yellow, which in some places is worn to a dirty yellow-white; a proof the original colour of the figures on all the tiles was a bright yellow.

St. James's hospital, Chichester, founded for leprous persons, stands in an open, airy situation, half a mile without the East gate, and quite at the extent of the Eastern suburbs, which formerly, we may suppose, did not extend so far as they do at present. Tanner says, it seems to have been as old as Richard the First or King John's time, was dedicated to St. James and Mary Magdalen, valued, the 26th of Henry VIII, at 4l. 14s. 10d. *per annum* in the whole, and at 4l. 3s. 9d. clear*. In the enquiry into the hospitals and their state, in the year 1686, it was reported to maintain a master and one poor person, in which state it now remains; and the present master is the Rev. Henry Peckham. If we may judge by its ruins, it was a very plain building; it now serves as a cottage for a poor family.

In the back-ground is seen Bow, or Four Barrow Hill, so called from four

* I have been informed the present revenue of the hospital is about 25l. a year; 20l. to the Master, and 5l. to a poor person.

large barrows which are placed on the ridge of a high hill, not more than sixty yards over, running out in a promontory beyond the other Downs, commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect Eastward to Beachy-head; Southward, the sea, with the isles of Hayling, Thorney, and White; West, the Dorset, Wiltshire, and Hampshire hills; North, through different breaks of the hills, is discovered Leeth-hill, in Surrey, and the hills in the North of Hampshire; at five miles South-east from the hills lies Chichester, and its beautiful spire South-west; and at a greater distance is Spithead and Portsmouth, with the ships of war laid up in Stokes-bay, completing this enchanting scene. I know of few places more desirable for the Northern nations to deposit their dead on. The barrows form nearly a right-line, running North and South, two barrows at each end, and are each of them surrounded by a trench of 18 feet in width, are of a bell shape, and concave on the top. The second barrow at the South end is the only one that remains perfect, is 51 feet high from the middle of the trench, and appears to be finished with greater care and exactness than the others, so that the mouldering hand of Time has not robbed it of the beauty of its workmanship and shape. The other three, man has assisted in their destruction, they having been opened, one not many years since, in which, as I have been informed, were found bones mixed with ashes. The Southernmost barrow stands 57 feet within an intrenchment, with a ditch inwards, which appears to be carried round the top of the hill in an irregular form, but tending to circular. Between the first and second South barrows is a small circular hollow of 15 feet diameter, with a narrow raised rim, not more than a foot in height. On the North side of the second South barrow is another hollow of the same form, and 18 feet in diameter; and, at equal distances between the two North barrows, is a third, of 15 feet diameter.

If I may be permitted to hazard a conjecture, to which I am led by the following circumstances, *viz.* the name tradition fixes on the barrows, *the kings graves*, the name of the bottom directly under, called by some Kingley, i. e. Kings Field, by others Kill-king Bottom (where some years ago was held a large fair, but now disused, and remarkable for nothing but the beauty of its re-

tired situation, and the number of exceeding large yew-trees growing thereon); and its being on the borders of the South Saxon kingdom, against Wessex; at this place I should fix the scene of contention between Edelwalch, king of the South Saxons, and Cadwalla, an exiled nobleman of Wessex, in the year 680, in which battle Edelwalch lost his life, and perhaps was buried in one of the barrows directly above; the second barrow from the South, by the superiority of its workmanship, bids fair for the spot; and the victor was so roughly handled as to be unable to improve his advantage; but, after his accession to the throne of Wessex, *anno* 685, he again invaded the South Saxons, and reduced them in subjection to the kingdom of Wessex. The number of slain appears to have been great from the number of barrows dispersed all over the hills, some of them very large: at the foot of the hill, to the South-east, their numbers are very great, I having told not less than twenty of different sizes on a piece of ground not exceeding four acres. They are placed as nigh one to the other as possible, and cover the ground in rude confusion.

Explanation of the Section.

AA, surface of the hill; *a*, trench surrounding the top of the hill; *bb*, from the middle of the trench to the top of the barrow, 51 feet; *cc*, outside of the South barrow to the first circular hollow, 5 feet; *cd*, diameter of the first hollow, 15 feet; *dd*, from the first hollow to the second barrow, 3 feet; *dD*, width of the trench 18 feet; *ee*, from the middle of the trench to the top of the barrow, 51 feet; *ef*, from the top of the barrow to the centre of the concavity, 15 feet; *gg*, from the second barrow to the second circular hollow, 21 feet; *gh*, diameter of the second hollow, 18 feet; *hh*, distance from second South barrow to the first North barrow, 115 yards; *ii*, from the first North barrow to the third circular hollow, 39 feet; *ik*, diameter of the third hollow, 15 feet; *kk*, from the third hollow to the second North barrow, 39 feet; HH, height of the first North barrow, 27 feet; KK, height of the second North barrow, 39 feet. S.

MR. URBAN,

June 20.

BY desire of your correspondent R. H. p. 295, I perform his promise of sending you a drawing of Wingham church, which he supposes there is a good account of in Hasted's Kent. I

also inclose Tooting church, and some collections about the place. (*Pl. II.*)

Yours, &c. VAN LINE NAM.

Tooting is in Brixton hundred; the surrounding parishes are Clapham, Stretham, Merton, and Wimbledon; the name may have had its origin from the Saxons, on account of the base service by which the lands were held. *Theon* signifies *servus*; *ing* denotes a meadow; it is supposed to take the addition of *Graveny* from one of its lords, Richard de Gravenelle. This parish of Tooting is sometimes called Lower Tooting, to distinguish it from a part of Stretham parish, called Upper Tooting, and Tooting Beck, both of which were in this parish before the Bishop of Baieux laid hands upon them. The village consists of two streets, which run the one out of the other in the shape of an L.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas; it is a rectory in the deanery of Southwark. There was a church here at the Conquest, as appears by Domesday-book. The church of Totinges was given to the monastery of St. Mary Overree, and so recorded in Dugdale's Monasticon. There were antiently three manors in Tooting, two of which were in after-times united and thrown into Stretham parish; the third manor was, at the Survey, held by Haimo, sheriff of Surrey, from the abbey of Chertsey, A.D. 1736. Mr. Lewis was lord of this manor. The other two manors were, in the time of King William, held by the abbies of Westminster and Becc, which, in process of time, came both to Becc, and gave rise to the name of Tooting-becc, which that part of Stretham bears which was taken from Tooting. A.D. 1736 this manor was the Duke of Bedford's. The part which Westminster held was, in King Edward the Confessor's time, the estate of Swane, of whom Waltheof had it; and he sold it to Alnod, a native of London, who bestowed it upon the church of Westminster for the health of his soul.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE SEASONS.

VARIABILITY characterised the weather in the Spring, as it had before done in the Winter, with this difference, that the principal alternatives in the vernal quarter were sultry heat and chilling gloom instead of hard frost and mild mistiness. Wind, as usual, followed the equinox, which blew chiefly, yet not invariably, from the West, and indeed in an absolute hurricane.



Great House, N. B. A.

Fig. 3.

P. 100.

hurricane. This arose on the evening of April 4, lasted till the next evening, and was accompanied with heavy, driving showers. Fortunately for the holiday people, Easter-week proved warm and bright. On the Tuesday, for the first time this year, Fahrenheit's thermometer, exposed to the N. reached 60°, and the next day 63°. This weather favoured the arrival of the feathered Spring migrators, and expedited vegetation considerably. On Easter-day, the 8th of April, the *cuculus canorus* first emitted its monotonous note, and afterwards continued silent till the 17th. Its forerunner, the *inyx torquilla*, had arrived about the end of March. The *motacilla lusciniæ* tuned up also on the 8th. On the 9th appeared the *hirundo rustica*; on the 10th, the *motacilla phænicurus*; and on the 12th, the *motacilla atricapilla*. In the same week, the improved verdure of the grass rendered more conspicuous the *fairy-rings*, which shortly after produced the first crop of *fungi*. The oak-bark became separable from the wood, was well got in, and sold at an advanced price. The *fraxinus excelsior*, *prunus avium*, *ranunculus acris*, *hyacinthus nonscriptus*, *cardamine pratensis*, and *antirrhinum linaria*, bloomed. The *hamamelis*, *salix hermaprodica*, red-twigged *tilia Europæa*, *crataegus crus galli*, *cornus sanguinea*, *populus nigra*, *populus alba*, *acer pseudo-platanus*, and common white vine, foliated. Most of the hardy evergreens began shooting. Troubles came up; and unforced asparagus, accompanied with dove-cote pigeons, appeared upon the board. Yet was not the weather perfectly congenial; blights sullied its brilliancy, and threatening presages indicated a troubled atmosphere. The surface of the earth exhibited minute cracks, the air smelt sulphureous, Northern-lights appeared, and small vivid clouds kept gathering themselves together. A general opacity was at length produced; and on the 17th, 18th, and 19th, so great a quantity of rain descended as caused another considerable inundation. The temperature of the air was now totally reversed; the frigidity, however, prevented not the fig-leaf from expanding, nor the different fruit-blossoms then in blow from setting kindly, those of pears in particular. The week following being warmer, the effects of the recent blights became observable upon most kinds of fruit-trees, and the chaffers ventured

abroad. The Royal Society have very laudably deemed a method of destroying these insects an object worthy of reward; yet perhaps no method is discoverable likely to prove more effectual than that of employing children to destroy them when they are turned up in their grub state by the plough and spade in autumn. Gratifying the children with a few pence, for every bushel of chaffer-bugs so collected, would procure to the community the two-fold benefit of the chaffers being destroyed, and of the children being enabled to contribute something towards their own maintenance. If a child were to earn no more in this way than what would suffice to buy it a pair of good winter shoes, the expence of that necessary would be saved to the parents or parish. The swallows increased in number very slowly, seeming to arrive only in single pairs. Swifts appeared on the 3d of May. The *fagus purpurea* came into leaf on the 8th of that month. Although Carver does not mention it, this beautiful variety of the *fagus* is a native of North America; its foliage in the fore-part of summer is of a fine dark reddish purple, which changes afterwards to an agreeable olive; during the decay of foliage the leaves exhibit, first a rich yellow, and lastly a bright brown. These pleasing variations in its hue render it a great acquisition to the ornamental grove, and it possesses the additional merit of thriving in some soils where the common English beech will hardly live. It is, therefore, capable of atoning to the admirers of the *fagus* for any disappointments they may have experienced in the cultivation of the mild sort from an ungrateful soil. The uncommon tint, semi-transparency, and silky fringiness of its leaves, opposed to the smooth, silvery trunk, attract the attention of the most incurious spectator. Cuckoo-spittle and honey-dew appeared about the 10th, when the cinnamon-roses began blowing, and dandelions wore their full-bottomed perriwigs. A few days after, the meads glowed with *ranunculus acris*, and troops of cabbage-butterflies came fluttering forth. The weather held showery, gloomy, windy, cold, and angry. On the evening of the 20th the aspect of the heavens was tremendous; a great blackness, pervaded by streaks of brightness, filled the South-east quarter. In the East, a black column, straight in the upper part, and incurvated below, descended from above the

the horizon to the ground, apparently at two miles distance from the place of observation. At 8 P. M. ensued thunder, lightning, and rain, which, after an hour's continuance, ceased. At 10 P. M. the storm returned, and that with great violence; the thunder was then very loud, the lightning strong, and the rain extreme hard. In two hours more its fury was expended, without any mischief having been sustained from it in the district wherein these Chronicles were kept, though much was done at Portsmouth-common, and more there apprehended. From this time till the middle of June the weather held gloomy, cold, and showery; some frost occurred, and vegetation stood still. Wheat was not in ear till the second week in June, and the grass was backward. The crops of hay were pretty good, though rather less than was expected, the chilly weather preventing the thickening of the bottom. Gooseberries were plentiful till a destructive blight on the 15th of June took them and many other articles. No apricots. Apples, plums, and pears, in profuse abundance, particularly apples, but much injury to be apprehended from the blight. The field crops of peas, beans, and wheat, exceeding promising. Most kinds of forest-trees shot boldly about the beginning of the month. The Spring crop of *Jungi* on the *fairy rings* uncommonly crowded, and edible *Jungi* plentiful and well-flavoured. Straw intolerably dear, owing to last year's scarcity of that necessary. During the month of May, and the fore part of June, humble-bees and cabbage butterflies played about in unusual numbers.

June 19. A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, June 14.*
YOUR correspondent (S. Denne) in your Magazine, p. 432, after describing a tablet, formerly in the chancel at Lambeth, placed between two cantelievers, supporting a pitched pediment, on whose top stood a globe, or ball, with a raised pyramid behind, which recorded the burial of two sons and five daughters of Bishop Hooper, hazards a conjecture, that this tablet was removed by Mrs. Abigail Prowse, the Bishop's daughter (after her father's decease), to be near that prelate's monument in this cathedral; which surmise, he thinks, will not be improbable (to use his own words)—“*If in the second monument, noticed by Dr. Crane,*

there is a striking resemblance to that which was once in Lambeth chancel.—I beg leave to inform him, that there is not the least resemblance between the monument in question and the tablet removed from Lambeth; which must be sought for elsewhere, nothing like it being to be found in this cathedral. I omitted to describe the arms, which are the same as mentioned on the tablet, viz. Gyronney of eight, Or and Ermine, a castle triple towered Sable, impaled with Or, a saltier between four martlets Sable.

I wish to correct an erratum in my account, respecting the descendants of Mrs. Abigail Prowse now living. The two worthy ladies mentioned are by mistake said to be the daughters, instead of the “grand-daughters” of Mrs. A. P. Having said so much of Bishop Hooper, I am afraid of taking up too much room in your Miscellany, in desiring you to insert his character, as drawn by Bishop Ken, the *ci-devant* or ex-bishop of Wells; you will therefore print it, or not, as you please.

J. CRANE.

THE CHARACTER OF BISHOP HOOPER, BY BISHOP KEN.

SONG, silent at the closest door attend
 Of my sweet-temper'd, venerable friend;
 You'll him the sacred Volume reading find
 Submissively, to search his Maker's mind,
 The glosses of bold critics to expose,
 And the full force of the bless'd tongue disclose;
 Or by his prayers, hard places to unfold,
 Or to extract from mud, rabbinick gold;
 Or he the rich *Chaldean* treasure drains,
 Or wealth of *Zabian*, and the *Syrian* plains;
 Or he digs deep in the *Arabian* mine
 For ore, which he expends on writ divine;
 Or he from *Latian* and the *Grecian* shores
 Himself with sacred erudition stores;
 Or he is on his pastoral care intent,
 To guide his sheep, and strayings to prevent;
 Or he, consulted, gives responses clear,
 Which move the Church his wisdom to revere;
 Or, if his mind he for a while unbends,
 He minutes in his youthful study spends,
 Some philosophic treatise to peruse;
 Or to range o'er the modern tongues, to view
 What they improve, or steal, or boast of new.
 Stay, Song, till le sure moments you descry,
 Then bow to his judicious candid eye.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, June 21.*

I AM not one of those discontented members of the state who throw out objections against every species of taxation, and, though they are obliged to acknowledge the exigences of government, yet oppose the means which are necessary

necessary for their supply. I have always acquiesced in the imposition of those grievous burthens which, by whatever means they were first rendered indispensable, must now be borne. Yet I flattered myself, that, if ever the time did arrive when any of these imposts might be taken off, that which I am going to mention would not be forgotten. The tax on births, marriages, and burials, is the object of my present animadversion. It has fallen under my notice as a minister of the Church of England, and I think I may pronounce it paltry, unprofitable, and oppressive. I leave out of the question the impropriety of reducing the clergy to be tax-gatherers, though it be an ungrateful office, and may prejudice the more ignorant against them. I confine myself to the odious nature of the impost, which is virtually a poll-tax, and is levied upon rich and poor alike, without any variation proportionably to their circumstances. Thus what is the merest trifle to a man of opulence goes into the treasury with the same sum which is the hard-earned pittance of the indigent. I am aware that it is impossible to mediate this tax by making due distinctions between the great and small, and therefore I wish it were abolished. I have affirmed, that it is paltry; and can it be denied that the mode of collecting it by single threepences (especially when contrasted with the nature and solemnity of the occasions) is pitiful and unseemly? That it is unprofitable, I think, I may aver; for, two parishes, of which I have the care, never return per annum more than four or five shillings each into the hands of government. That it is oppressive, the circumstance of its pressing with the same weight upon all, whether more or less able to bear it, will evince. But it is more particularly grievous because it is exacted from the poor, when they are most burthened with other expences. At the christening of a child every effort is made to furnish a little treat, besides the additional incumbrance of a new-born infant. The marriage ceremony precedes a multitude of pecuniary difficulties in procuring every article of house-keeping. The burial of the dead is certainly the last expence, but it is well-known that the needy peasant will spend his utmost farthing to bury his departed relatives with decency. On all these trying occasions it surely becomes a mild government to spare a patient people. It has been

urged that this tax promotes a greater accuracy in parish registers than could otherwise be exacted. But I believe and hope the clergy are not so irregular as to need such a restraint; at least, this certainly was not the reason for its being imposed. Should this letter pass through the channel of your Magazine into the hands of Mr. Pitt, or any of his friends, during the recess of parliament, the writer hopes it will be considered, not as a presumptuous interference with the business of taxation, but as it is, indeed, an humble effort to relieve his poor submissive countrymen.

A FRIEND OF THE POOR.

PADOUCAS, OR WHITE INDIANS.

(From WOODFALL'S DIARY,

March 19, 1792.)

MUCH has been said for some time past with respect to the existence of the above tribe of Indians, inhabiting a tract of country bordering on the river Missouri, in the province of Louisiana, or New France, in North America, who are supposed to be descendants of a party of the Welch nation, who left Wales with Maddoe, Prince of that country, in the year 1170, which is a period of 322 years prior to the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

It is a pleasing satisfaction to the contemplating mind of the curious, to ascertain a proof of interesting circumstances, which has hitherto resisted the investigation of ages.

The Society of Gwineddigion, held at the George, in George yard, Lombard-street, have had the matter in contemplation for a length of time; and, however desirous their inducement might be to bring that matter to a crisis, nothing effectual has been hitherto done.

In accomplishing an undertaking where there is some risk, two objects will naturally arise, which will require much deliberation; the first, to adopt a well-digested system; secondly, to find ways and means to carry that system into effect.

It appears to me highly worthy of being remarked, that, should an attempt ever be made to investigate this interesting period of history, with regard to the first discovery of America by Europeans, the sending persons properly qualified to those Tribes, called the Welch or White Indians, would be attended with very little expence or still less danger.

As every information touching what I have before said, I am well assured, will be pleasing to the curious enquirer, I beg leave to give verbatim a copy of a letter I received from a gentleman who has lived at New Orleans, and on the banks of the River Mississippi upwards of twenty years, and who is now in London :

“DEAR SIR, *Chesapeake, Jan. 28, 1792.*

“I now return you the Pamphlet written by Dr. Williams, on the subject of the Padoucas, or Welch Indians.

“If Mr. Jones did, in 1660, find a tribe of Indians in the neighbourhood of Carolina, who spoke the Welch language, it is very certain that for these many years past no vestige of it remains among the Tribes inhabiting that country or its neighbourhood. On the other hand it is well known, that, within even these fifty years past, a number of Tribes have, from war and debauchery, become extinct, and that others (as encroached on by the White People) have removed westward; I myself having known, within these 20 years, several small Tribes of the Ancient Indians to have removed to the western side of the Mississippi; among those, and in the neighbourhood of the Spanish settlements, there yet remains the remnant of a once powerful nation, called the Mobilians, reduced at present to about 20 families. Their language with respect to the dialects of the Creeks, Chactaws, and Chickesaws (the most powerful Tribes now inhabiting the back of Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia), would appear a mother tongue, for they can understand and converse with all those Tribes in their different dialects, but yet speak a language which no other Tribes understand. This has been frequently proved by those French who have acquired the Mobilian language

“That the natives of America have, for many years past, emigrated from the eastward to the westward, is a known fact. That the Tribes mentioned by Mr. Jones, who spoke the Welch tongue, may have done so, is much within the order of probability; and that a people, called the White or Welch Indians, now reside at or near the banks of the River Missouri, I have not the least doubt of, having so often been assured of it by people who have traded in that river, and who could have no possible inducement to relate such a story, unless it had been founded in fact.

“Since writing the above, a merchant from the Illinois country, and a person of reputation, is arrived in London. He assures me there is not the smallest doubt of a people existing on the western side of the Mississippi, called by the French, the White-bearded Indians, none of the natives of America wearing beards; that these people are really

white—that they are said to consist of 32 villages or towns—are exceedingly civilized and vastly attached to certain religious ceremonies—that a Mr. Ch. a merchant of reputation at the Illinois, has been to their country, which is, as he supposes, upwards of 1000 miles from the Illinois.

“Having been prevented from calling upon you as I intended, I now return you the pamphlet, and will, at any time you please, procure you a meeting with that gentleman.

“Yours, &c. J. J.”

I have the satisfaction to add, that I have met the above gentleman several times; that he confirms the latter part of this narrative; that Mr. Ch. is a near relation of his; that when Mr. Ch. was introduced to the Chief of the Padouca Nation, he was received with much solemnity, owing to his being of white complexion, and by which circumstance, as far as Mr. Ch. could understand by being sometimes amongst them, he was deemed an Angel of God, his hands and feet being washed by order of the Chieftain, who appeared much advanced in years, his hair being long and perfectly white; that the people chiefly subsist by the produce of the chase; that the instruments they use on the occasion are generally bows and arrows; that, the further he advanced from the frontiers, the different Tribes he passed through were the more civilized; that he supposed the reason to be (which I am afraid is the case) owing to the continual encroachment made on their land by the White People in those parts contiguous to them. The late transactions on the back frontiers of the United States of America, it is probable, are owing to the same circumstance.

It may be necessary to remark, that the distance from the mouth of the Mississippi to the entrance of the Missouri into it, is about 1200 miles; that the navigation of the Mississippi, upwards, is tedious and difficult, owing to the current continually running the same way, by which means the vessels employed on the occasion seldom make that distance in less than three months. A light boat, well manned, however, might go from New Orleans to the Missouri in six weeks; and from Kentucky, on the Ohio, in less than three weeks; whereas, on their return, the same distance is made in a few days; that the country bordering on those rivers is extremely fertile; that in very severe winters they are subject to frost, which is generally of short duration; that every

article for the use of man grows almost spontaneously; that large numbers of buffaloes are taken, the hides and tallow of those animals, as well as deer skins, beaver, &c. are carried down the Mississippi to New Orleans, from whence they are exported to different parts of Europe; that all sorts of timber and naval stores are to be had in abundance; that during the late war, had the Ministers, or the public servants of the Crown of this country, had its real interest at heart, they would, in preference of the business of St. Eustatia, have taken possession of New Orleans, the key of the Mississippi, and by that measure have opened the navigation of that river, which, in the hands of the enterprising and mercantile genius of the British Nation, would be opening a mine of wealth which would have filled the channels of commerce of this country.

It would also have tended to another grand object, it would have afforded an asylum to the American Loyalists (with whom I have ever differed in political opinion), were they inclined really to relieve them, instead of sending them to the barren rocks of Nova Scotia, where they find it difficult to raise a common-sized cabbage, and where it is deemed a wonder to see a field of 12 acres abound with grass six inches long; in this it will be a pleasure to me to be controverted.

To return more particularly to the object that I have in view: it will be necessary to observe, that it will be not very difficult to procure one or two gentlemen qualified for the undertaking: the expence might perhaps amount to about one thousand guineas, which is no great object; individuals in this country have given double that sum even for a race-horse, and have staked it on a single heat at Newmarket;—the information acquired by men of genius in exploring a country so little known would afford a very pleasing satisfaction to every lover of science and of history.

It is much to be lamented that there is not a fund ready for the purpose at present, as an opportunity now occurs that may not occur for some years. The gentleman who resides at the Illinois, only 15 miles from the mouth of the River Missouri, sets out for that country in the course of a month, who is able and willing to render every essential service in his power to the undertaking.

Perhaps I have dwelt too long on this

subject; but I feel it a duty which every man owes to society to give every information touching any event which he conceives to be interesting and important.

The concurring chain of circumstances that I have stated with respect to those Indians are so strong, that there hardly remains any room left to attempt to controvert the fact—they are a very peculiar people; there is no history, nor no proof whatever, of the existence of any people similar to them on that extensive Continent.

Two questions of very great consequence follow, which now remain hidden in the dark recesses of mystery:

1. Are those Indians the descendants of Prince Maddoe's Colony? 2. Do they speak the Ancient British Language?

Those questions being determined in the affirmative, will astonish not only this country, but all Europe; but suppose, on investigation, they should prove not the people they are deemed to be, there have been, at various times, speculations much less interesting.

It is much to be wished that the several periodical publications would be kind enough to copy this letter, it may occur that there are some persons in this kingdom, that have been at or near that country, and who might give very interesting information.

Yours, &c. GRIFFITH WILLIAMS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 21.

SINCE I wrote to you my Sketches of the Biography of Heraldic Writers, I have seen the proposals for a book I there hinted at, viz. "Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of the Science of Heraldry in England, with explanatory Observations on Armorial Ensigns, by James Dallaway, M.A. of Trinity College, Oxford, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries;" and as it seems to me (who, on my honour, have no personal acquaintance with the author,) to promise a great deal of very curious disquisition, connected with much of the pomp and splendour of the arts and manners of our ancestors, and on a subject too, which, however copious, has hitherto been scarcely treated at all in an historical way, unless the very dry, meagre, and unsatisfactory dissertations in the first volume of Edmondson's Heraldry be esteemed such, I do feel so anxious that the ingenious author should receive encouragement sufficient to bring the proposed work to light, that I cannot

not

not help expressing in this public manner my hearty wishes for its success. For, judging as I do from the scheme of the work, which comprehends every thing interesting on the subject, I think it will very amply supply a considerable literary *defideratum* to the curious enquirers into antient ingenuity, and antient modes of life.

Yours, &c. FERD. STANLEY.

Mr. URBAN, June 4.
IN Gent. Mag. vol. XLI. p. 545, were inserted some observations by D. H. on the inns upon the North road when the writer took a trip to Scotland, with which he may not be disinclined to compare a state of the inns in a part of the same tract half a century before.

Yours, &c. W. & D.

Notes of the Inns upon the Road between London and Carlisle, 1719.

May 19. Dined at the White Lion at Hatfield; a good inn. Lodged at Stevenage, White Lion; a good inn.

20. Dined at Biggleswade, at the Royal Oak; a good inn. Lodged at the George, at Huntingdon; where thinking ourselves not well used, we determined to change our inn as we returned.

21. Dined at the Bell, in Stilton; a very good inn. Lodged at the Bull, in Stamford; a very good inn.

22. Dined at the George, in Grantham; a good inn, but not cheap. Lodged at the Saracen's Head, at Newark, an excellent inn.

23. Dined at Barnby on the Moor; a very mean inn. Lodged that night, and stayed the Sunday, at Doncaster, at the Mitre; a very good inn.

25. Dined at the Pull, at Micklefield; a mean inn, fit for carriers only. Lodged at Weatherby, at the Angel; where our entertainment was not dear, but our attendance so indifferent, that we determined to change as we returned.

26. Dined at the Crown, at Boroughbridge; a very good inn. Lodged at the Salutation, in Leeming-lane; a good inn.

27. Dined at Greaton Bridge; a very indifferent inn for provision. Lodged at Bowes; a mean inn for lodging, but kept by an honest, cleanly, and careful old woman, and her two daughters, where we had good provision, but no wine.

28. Dined at Brough, at the Prince's Head; a good inn, but ill-used in the reckoning. — Lodged at Appleby, at the Crown, where we had very good lodging, but very indifferent provision and attendance.

29. Dined at the Mitre, in Penrith; a mean inn, but the provision tolerable. Arrived that evening at Carlisle, thanks be to

God, very well, and without any disaster by the way.

August 18. Set out from Carlisle. Dined at the Mitre, in Penrith, and lodged at the Crown, in Appleby, where I determined never willingly to inn any more, the people being stupid, and altogether unqualified for their employment.

19. Baited at Brough, at the Prince's Head, where we were better treated than at our coming down. We dined at the Spitalhouse on Stanmoor; a very indifferent inn, where we thought ourselves ill-treated. Lodged again at Bowes, though in a mean house, yet to our satisfaction in other respects.

20. Dined at the Bull, in Leeming-lane; a very good inn. Lodged, as before, at the Salutation.

21. Dined, as before, at the Crown, in Boroughbridge. Lodged at the Swan, at Weatherby; a very good inn.

22. Dined at Ferrybridge, at the Angel; a very good inn. Lodged, as before, that night, and rested on Sunday at Doncaster.

24. Dined at the Eel-pye house, about two miles beyond Tuxford; a good house. Lodged at the Saracen's Head, in Newark.

25. Dined at Coltsworth, at the Angel; a neat, cheap, and honest house, where there is good lodging. Lodged, as before, at the Bull, in Stamford.

26. Dined, as before, at the Bell, in Stilton. Lodged at the Crown, in Huntingdon, according to our resolution as we went down; a good inn.

27. Arrived at Cambridge, thanks be to God, all in good health, after a very good journey, without disaster.

1721, May 31. Dined at the White Lion, at Hatfield. Lodged at the White Lion, in Stevenage; both good inns.

June 1. Dined at the Royal Oak, at Biggleswade; a good inn. Lodged at the Crown, in Huntingdon; a very good inn.

2. Dined at the Bell, in Stilton; a good inn. Lodged at the Bull, in Stamford; a very good inn.

3. Dined at the George, in Grantham; a good inn, but not cheap. Lodged at the Saracen's Head, in Newark; an excellent inn and cheap. We stayed there on Sunday.

5. Dined at Barnby Moor; a mean inn. Lodged at the Mitre, in Doncaster; a very good inn.

6. Dined at the Angel, at Ferrybridge; a good inn. Lodged at the Swan, in Weatherby; a good and cheap inn, with a very good landlord, who conducted us the next morning (the weather proving bad) the best way to Boroughbridge.

7. Dined at Boroughbridge, at the Crown; a good inn. Lodged at the Salutation, in Leeming-lane; a very good inn. We declined going to North Allerton this afternoon, that road being very bad.

8. Dined at Pierce Bridge; a good inn. Lodged

Lodged at the Post-office, in Durham, where was a very good house, and good provision, but not clean.

9. We came to Newcastle, and took up our quarters at the White Hart; a very good inn.

14. We went from Newcastle to Hexham, and lodged at the Black Bull that night; without attendance, and unconscionably dear.

15. Baited at Hartwhistle, a mean but honest house; the man's name was Jackson. Dined at Melton-gate; another still meaner house, but honest, and came to Carlisle a little after eight, thanks be to God! after a safe but tedious journey, great part of the way proving very bad.

September 18. We left Carlisle, and dined at the George, at Penrith; a very good house. Lodged at the Crown, at Appleby, where are good rooms, but very bad entertainment.

19. We stopped a little at Brough, at the Prince's Head, and baited at the Spital, not taking out the horses. Lodged at the George, at Bowes, where the beds are intolerably small, but the entertainment good.

20. Dined without taking out the horses at the Bull, in Catterick-lane; a good house; and lodged at the Salutation, in Leeming-lane; a very good house.

21. Dined at the Crown, at Borough-bridge; a good house, but dear. Lodged at the Swan, at Weatherby; a very good house.

22. Dined at the Angel, at Ferrybridge, with a very negligent landlord and landlady. Lodged at the Mitre, at Doncaster; a very good house.

23. Dined at the Eel-pye House. Lodged at the Saracen's Head, at Newark, where we continued on Sunday; an excellent house.

25. Dined at the Angel, at Coltsworth. Lodged at the Bull, in Stamford; a very good house.

26. Dined at the Bell, at Stilton; a very good house, but the bill extravagant. Lodged at the Crown, in Huntingdon; a very good house.

27. At noon we came to Cambridge. In this journey we enjoyed very fair weather, and met with no disaster but in coming over Stanmore, where we were twice in great hazard from boggy ground; but, thanks be to God! got safe out, and arrived all safe and well at our journey's end.

To the above diary the transferiber will subjoin only two remarks: 1, that the tourist did not live in a flying age, he and his suite journeying but little above 23 miles per day on an average; and, 2, that in those times Sunday was so travellers a day of rest. But, *tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.* D.

GENT. MAG. July, 1792.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, June 13.*

I have given us a list of the editions of *Paradise Lost*, which he wishes any of your correspondents would enlarge. I have amused myself for some time in collecting and writing notes on that work, and have by me a list of the various editions through which it has passed, and of the commentaries, remarks, &c. which have been written upon it. My list of editions corresponds in general pretty exactly with Mr. Lofft's; where there is any difference, I have noted it, and shall be happy if the following *addenda* be of any service to your correspondent:

1678. 3d ed. 8vo.

1695. 6th, fol. with notes, and a *portrait*, by Patrick Hume, the first commentator.

1734. Ed. by Messrs. Richardson, with explanatory notes and remarks, 8vo.

1746. Printed for J. and R. Tonson, with some very indifferent cuts.

1751. Printed for ditto, embellished with twelve engravings from Hayman's designs.

1766. 8vo. London, with notes of various authors, by Rice.

1775. 2 vols. 12mo, London, with historical, philosophical, and explanatory notes, translated from the French of Raymond de St. Maur, &c. &c. In this edition are some very bad plates.

Yours, &c.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

June 22.

I HAVE wished to procure the information required by your correspondent Academicus with respect to the Bishop of Ossory's translation of Homer, and I have the pleasure of communicating the following account from the first authority:

"The Bishop left his writings to Dr. Lawson, who found his translation of Homer to contain many excellent passages, and, upon the whole, to have great merit. At the same time he found other (perhaps several) parts so inferior as to be unfit for publication. He began a review of the work, and had corrected the first Iliad when he was attacked by the disorder of which he died. He left the Bishop's writings to the late Dr. Mercier, who deposited them in the College library, where they now are. The work contains a translation of the entire Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, and is to remain in the MSS. room until some person of abilities shall undertake to review and correct it. None such has appeared since Dr. Lawson's death."

This

This true state of the matter rectifies the error in the account I before sent you, which, however, was long ago mentioned to me as a current and credited report.

The line supplied by Academicus in the simile at the end of the 8th book of the Iliad had escaped my memory; which I can the more readily account for, as there is nothing in the original to which it indispensably attaches.

If Academicus has the honour of being acquainted with the celebrated Mr. Burke, and will apply to that gentleman, I apprehend his opinion of the Bishop's translation of Homer, which he perused some parts of about 30 years ago in the college of Dublin, will support the idea entertained of it by Dr. Lawson. Yours, &c. G. M.

Mr. URBAN.

June 22.

EVERY consideration and every circumstance relative to them inclines me to conclude it *more than probable* our plumed friends, which feed upon the wing, and render our atmosphere salubrious, do, many of them, remain in this island during winter in a torpid state. Your correspondent at Walton, near Liverpool, who kindly furnishes you, and me through your means, with a meteorological diary, says, a friend of his observed a swallow on the 11th of April last. The weather about that time, I know, was fine, and favourable to their appearance; but it is scarcely credible that this bird came singly into this country, or that any of them should quit a warmer climate, where food abounds, for another whose suns had not yet brought their diet to maturity.

Now every spring affords us in our houses ocular demonstration of a single fly, or two perhaps, crawling about in a sunny window, using frequent efforts with their wings, which hardly convey them to the top of a square; and, if the weather changes to a cold cloudy sky, you may search perhaps in vain to discover those flies, which have retired providentially to their hiding-place, there to remain until re-animated, to escape the cleanly maiden's care. In like manner, the martins and swallows secrete themselves somewhere from the eye of man, who wantonly or unwittingly might frustrate the intent of their creation.

In looking at the minute I made, the swallows or martins which I first saw this year was about noon on the 13th of

April, twelve days sooner than they appeared to me the year preceding. They were flying strong and active, so much so, that I could scarce ascertain whether there were five, or six, or seven, as I did not go out of the room to observe them. They took the eye of a lady sitting with me, or they would have escaped my notice; and as the season afterwards seemed retrograde, and it became again severely cold, I did not see any more of the species until the 29th or 30th day of that month. Those birds, therefore, I suspect had fallen again into a state of rest, and their faculties suspended until a more genial sun and milder skies conspired to renew their powers. And if these birds continued with us in such a death-like state these intervening days, so might they have continued as securely through the winter. But I should be glad to learn if any correspondent of yours saw any birds of this kind between the 14th and 28th of April last, and in particular on the coldest days, and in what part of this island. * * *

Mr. URBAN,

June 22.

I SHALL be happy to see an answer to your correspondent C. W. p. 410, by a gentleman worthy the name of a philosopher; not that I feel any difficulty whatever in satisfying my own mind respecting his question therein, but that at all times I attend with delight to their sentiments and opinions on things above the stir and bustle of this world. Though, at the same time, believe me, I love the world, and all the paraphernalia which the *old lady* possesses, and in particular certain goodly beings therein, her offspring, many of whom appear to be descendants of the dwellers on Olympus! Indeed, I do not wonder at the compliments or apprehensions of the ancients, for I persuade myself it is not within the limits of man's sagacity to conceive an order of creation, in Heaven itself, superior to the graceful forms and elegant endowments, the dignified deportment of conscious virtue, united with the winning manners and captivating beauties, which so often attract our notice in this fin-worn world; and which, did they not perpetually claim our attention from their numbers, we otherwise might be induced, like some of our progenitors, to think they were inhabitants of Heaven! And in very truth nothing more can be requisite to fit them for the skies than

than to divest themselves, if possible, of some certain passions and inclinings which they derive from Dame Nature, and which propensities are co-eval with the earth itself; and this is evident, because no creature exists therein independent of similar dispositions. The tree is known by the fruit. So those goodly creatures, those angelic beings, have but the easy task to subdue depressing propensities (which, gratified, leave a sting behind), and wing themselves for heavenly mansions—from Aurelias.

But I beg your pardon, Mr. Urban, and that of C. W. for running thus from the subject of his enquiry. He wishes to know how it happens the atmospheres of the several stars are never seen to affect the brilliancy of their appearance, provided our sky is serene and clear. In the first place, C. W. evidently carries with him to those suns terrestrial ideas—as mortals are apt to do when they contemplate Heaven and angels. He sees this horizon frequently darkened by dense humid vapours, of which there can be none in the sun and stars. He sees our fuel (which always contains a considerable portion of water) send upwards volumes of black smoke, and concludes those ever-burning suns must put on a like appearance: but it is evident they do not; and though to be sure we are, and must remain, ignorant of the real matter which constitute those bodies, yet we may divine the matter is not in all exactly the same from the different colours of them, and which variety they continue to display unalterably.

There is no doubt, a being, standing on the sun, might have his view obstructed by volcanic explosions there; but such, on the face of the *grand eruptive*, at this distance, are not visible, except by the aid of glasses—they become minute by space, and are nothings compared with the magnitude of the parent, whose flaming disk is not conspicuously eclipsed thereby.

I know not how better to elucidate my ideas to your correspondent than by requesting he will consider well the area of the moon's orbit; and this he may do by looking at that satellite, and conceiving also the like distance on the other side our earth; let him then imagine this whole area to be completely filled by one solid body of compact matter; and that body will then be about half the diameter only of our sun. This huge inflammable orb, being removed

to sufficient distance in the habitation of the Almighty, becomes a lucid point to the eye of man, and called a star, whose rays could not be affected by any partial matter in its atmosphere. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, June 23.*

A GENTLEMAN of this town, distinguished for his humane and benevolent disposition, has just been at the expence of printing and distributing the letter here subjoined. The motive appears to me to be so praise-worthy, that I have no doubt but you will give it fuller effect by an insertion in your widely-circulated Miscellany. J. C.

Dear Sir, ———, 2d July, 1777.

About a fortnight ago I went to see Tom, at Bow, where he is very happy, and hath made great improvement, especially in the use of his pen. This I know will give you pleasure; but it will give you more to read the following narrative of cures performed by a despised weed that grows on every ditch, and is a nuisance in every garden, which I send with a request that you will make it as public as possible, and as speedily as you can, because, the plant being now in bloom, I apprehend its juices will neither be so copious nor efficacious after its seeds are formed; and I am very desirous that as many more proofs may be made of its virtues as possible during the remains of the season.

Tom's master, Mr. Emblin, informed me, that he was perfectly cured of a violent scorbutic complaint, which had afflicted him many years, notwithstanding he had taken Maredant's drops, other nostrums, and seawater, by drinking a tea-cup-full of the fresh-expressed juice of Clivers, or Cleavers, commonly called Hariff, or Goose-grass, ten successive mornings.

That, being agreeably surpris'd at his own extraordinary cure, he administered the same medicine to several of his boys, who were affected with scorbutic humours, one of them remarkably and severely; and they were cured every one.

That a person in Bow had been afflicted several months with a violent pain in the tendons of his heels, which communicated all up the hind part of his legs, and was attended with a great depression of spirits; he was under the care of an eminent apothecary, who treated his complaint as rheumatic, without giving him any relief. Early last spring, having heard of the cures Mr. Emblin had made of himself and his scholars, by taking the juice of Hariff, or Goose-grass, he had the young plants gathered, and used them as tea; but so soon as they were big enough to furnish a proper quantity of juice, he took a tea-cup-full ten mornings, and is so far recovered that he feels nothing of his complaint, unless after severe or long exer-

cise. It is presumed this person, for so obstinate a complaint, should have continued the medicine longer.

A child in Bow, a girl about two years old, appeared to be sinking under a complication of diseases. She had a severe wheezing and shortness of breath, a rustling in her breast, vomited a great quantity of phlegm, had lost her appetite, and got very little sleep; consequently was very weak, and judged to be in a dangerous way. The child's nurse informed its mother that she served in a family where a young lady, supposed to be far gone in a consumption, was perfectly cured by taking, by the direction of a great physician, a tea-cup-full of the juice of Hariff, or Goose-grass, several times a day, after it had been boiled and scummed till no more scum would arise, and then close bottled. In consequence of this intelligence, the child's mother prepared and administered this medicine, and in less than a fortnight all the forementioned symptoms disappeared, the child recovered its appetite and sleep, and became quite lively. Its overjoyed parent boasted of the recovery of her child to an acquaintance, who had borne and brought up a great number of her own, who would allow no merit to the medicine, but insisted the cure was owing to the return of warm weather, and the child's natural strength. The medicine was left off; and, behold! all the symptoms returned. The medicine was administered as before; the child recovered in the same astonishing manner, and is now very well.

This invaluable medicine was first introduced in the neighbourhood of Bow by a maid-servant in a gentleman's family, the palms of whose hands broke out so full of sores that she could not use them. She told her mistress that she must have recourse to her old medicine, and that would set her to rights. Being asked what it was, she said, that she had lost much of her time in service by the sores which used to break out, as those she had then on her hands, in the spring of the year; that she had tried abundance of things, but found benefit from none; that at last she was sent to an hospital, from which she was discharged as incurable; but was afterwards told of the juice of Hariff, or Goose-grass, which she took as above, and was perfectly cured. This medicine was provided; she took it ten mornings, and, to the surprise of her mistress and all the family, was perfectly cured.

A little while after this, a lad, who worked in the linen-ground near Bow, broke out in sores all over his body, so dreadfully, that he was reduced to use crutches for his support. Somebody, who had heard of the cure last related, recommended the same medicine to the lad, who took it, and got so well as to return to his work, but left the place presently after, and hath not since been heard of.

These two last-rected cases coming to the

knowledge of Mr. Emblin, induced him to try the medicine; and he having related his own and the forementioned cures to me, whose face at that time was very sore, I took this simple easy draught ten mornings, and, I praise God! am perfectly well recovered.

Those proofs of the extraordinary powers of this innocent tasteless herb, I think, are sufficient to awaken the attention of every person who shall hear of them; wherefore, I repeat my request, that you will make them public as soon as possible. Perhaps some gentleman, whose province it is to care for the health of British seamen, may take notice of it, and recommend its trial to the faculty; and if it shall be found to retain its sanative quality, when boiled and preserved in bottles, what a valuable acquisition will it prove!

The idea of making the above facts known did not occur to me sooner, or I would have attempted to have done it myself; but being obliged to set out on my journey, and knowing the benevolence of your mind, I make no apology for devolving the task upon you.

Remember me to, &c. &c.

It may be eaten with or without other vegetables, as a sallad, with oil and vinegar.

Clivers have lately been recommended in cancers; the juice should be drunk twice a day in such quantities as the stomach will bear, and an ointment, made by boiling equal parts of hogs-lard and the juice of the Clivers, may be applied to the affected part.

Mr. URBAN,

June 25.

LEST the history of the life and poems of Lovelace (which was continued in your Magazine for April) be totally forgot amidst a variety of other avocations, and the contest for admission of the crowded materials of your incomparable publication, I send you the character given of him by Phillips, in his *Theatrum Poetarum*, p. 160; a critick, whose opinions are of considerable value, as they are supposed to have had the sanction of his uncle Milton. "Richard Lovelace," says he, "an approved both souldier, gentleman, and lover, and a fair pretender to the title of poet; a souldier, having commanded a regiment in the late king's army; a gentleman of a Viscount's name and family; a lover militant under the banner of Lucrecia, the lady regent under a poetical name of his poetical endeavours; and as to the last of his qualifications, besides the acute and not unpleasant stile of his verses, a man may discern therein sometimes those sparks of poetic fire, which, had they

* He should have said *Baron's*—*Baron Lovelace*, of Hurley.

bcca

been the main design, and not parergon, in some work of heroic argument, might happily have blazed out into the perfection of sublime poetry."

Yours, &c. CLIFFORDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Cb. Ch. Oxford, June 14.*

WHEN we peruse a writer, who raises in us a general admiration of his judgement and taste, we are apt to adopt all his particular opinions without a sufficient enquiry into the propriety and justice of them. This observation struck me very forcibly on reading a passage in that exquisite piece of criticism of Winkelmann, translated into Italian under the title of "*Storia dell' Arti del disegno presso gli Antichi.*" After having made some excellent remarks on the influence of climate on the genius and temper of men, and the mechanism of the human body, and illustrated them by many striking examples, he proceeds to draw an instance from our country*: "Those talents which the Greeks possessed for the Arts still exist pretty generally among the Inhabitants of the Southern provinces of Italy, who have a great liveliness of imagination: while among other people, and especially with the Englishman, absorbed in reflexion (*l'Inglese pensatore*), cold reason has too great a dominion over the mind. It has been said, and not without some foundation, that the poets beyond the Alps, although they speak the language of imagination, yet present few images to the eye; and indeed it must be agreed that the terrible descriptions, in which consists the greatness of Milton, are not objects for a sublime and noble pencil, and could not even be expressed in painting." It cannot be denied that there is some truth in the general assertion, that, in Northern countries, the imagination is less fertile in producing lively objects for the pencil, and for the same reason there are few great painters in Northern countries. But the remark is not happily illustrated by examples drawn from England. We have produced writers that, even in this respect, may be compared with the Italians. The causes which counteract the effects of our Northerly situation, appear to be these: 1st, the variety of picturesque objects in our country; 2dly, the influence of our form of government; and, 3dly, our connexion with the manners and litera-

ture of our Southern neighbours. 1st. I believe even foreigners agree, that our country is by no means deficient in landscape scenery, of every sort. We have sometimes as clear and soft a sky as any in the landscapes of Claude. 2dly. We have great advantages of government. Our political consequence, and the extensiveness of our commerce, has at the same time increased our ardour for the fine arts, and furnished us with the means of cultivating them. It was after the cruel dissensions of a long civil-war had ceased, and after the death of an overbearing and despotic monarch, that writers of excellence in every kind of composition arose under the fostering reign of Elizabeth. The prevailing spirit of the times was gratified by the sovereignty of a female, who aggrandized her nation by an unparalleled train of success; and our language arrived at a high degree of perfection under the hands of Bacon, Raleigh, Hooker, Sydney, Spenser, and Shakespeare. From the two last might be produced innumerable instances of lively and picturesque description. During the last hundred years, the diffusion of science, and a free form of government, have greatly favoured our progress in the arts. 3dly. Our connexion with our Southern neighbours has continued, since the 11th century, to have a strong influence on our manners and language. At the time of the Norman Conquest French customs were so much in vogue, that it was reckoned a disgrace to be ignorant of the Gallic tongue; and, since that period, our expeditions in the Crusades, our conquests in France, and our constant intercourse with that and other Southern nations, have contributed much to embellish and enliven the Gothic heaviness of our native language. I cannot dismiss these observations without adding, that the illustrious critic is right when he says that some of the sublime images of Milton are not to be delineated on canvas; but the same remark is equally applicable to Homer and Dante*; and indeed the very nature of

* Longinus, S. 9. Who would attempt to paint the image of Discord in the fourth book of the *Iliad*?

Ὀὐρανὸν ἰσχυρὸν καὶ κατὰ πύργους θύωντας.
Or that of Charon, in the third canto of the *Inferno*?

Qu nei per quete le lautre gote
Al nocchier della livida palade
Che 'ntorno agli occhi ave' di fiamme mote.
sublimity

* Lib. I. cap. III. § 23 edit. Roma, 1783.

sublimity seems to imply something supernatural. M——s.

Mr. URBAN,

July 7.

THE communications of Ferd. Stanley and B. D. relative to the biography of authors in the science of Heraldry, deserve that sincere acknowledgement which every collector is happy to pay to those who contribute with so much liberality. I avow it most willingly, and hope for further information from your correspondents upon a subject, in examining which industry is the only claim I have to offer to the publick, and my sole merit that of arranging those materials for which I am indebted to my friends.

When F. S. confesses that "he had once the folly to collect this sort of books," I trust he speaks with reference not to his own, but the opinion of those who justly ridicule others for accumulating "all that reading which is never read;" for I may with pleasure decide that he has perused them much at least to my advantage.

Voltaire, who sneered most at those things which he would not take the trouble to understand, defined Heraldry to be "la science des sots qui ont de la mémoire." Let me not suppose that this flimsy witticism is allowed in fact by many general scholars who have hastily considered Heraldry as unconnected with literature.

My ambition may be, perhaps, such as my humble labours cannot authorize. I feel these investigations delightful to myself; and, like other enthusiasts, I am content to hope for support, though it be from prejudice.

From popular opinions respecting a pursuit, now so insultingly abandoned in that very country where it had its most auspicious origin, I have little to expect; but from those who are versed in this study, and are desirous that England may still be the retreat of virtue and its distinctions, with much diffidence I solicit encouragement.

JAMES DALLAWAY.

Mr. URBAN,

July 8.

AS a learned Academician of Paris has thought proper to accuse the English of *pirating* other nations inventions, and that there is a French gentleman of the same society who seems to claim the honour of having found out a method of making a standard for an universal measure; I take the liberty to

let my country-men know, by your means, that an Englishman has found the manner of coming to the desired perfection by making use of a double standard, the one latitudinal, and the other by an elementary principle, in which he has demonstrated how to make compound standards for finding universal measure in solids as in fluids.

I the rather enter into this affair, as nobody in England seems to take notice of it, though it has been a parliamentary one, and has given an immense trouble to the member who was chairman on the enquiry for the reform on the discordance in weights and measures of England. I the rather look into this business, as the negligence which appears may deprive my country of the honour of having produced, in its capital, a man who has shewn how to demonstrate the problem in hand. I desire this, Sir, to be known, on account of the National Assembly of France having ordered a meridian to be made from Dunkirk to Barcelona, in order to fix divisions on it, one of which is to be a standard; and that one of the members of the Academy seems to set up for the original inventor of making use of one elementary measure for the rule wanted.

I have no thought of accusing the ingenious *Monsieur de la Voisiere* of saying he is the inventor; but he has not said, that the principles he mentions were explained by me in the French Journals, 1780, in a more certain manner than according to his account he made experiments.

In order to be understood, I must say something on what has been done to find a standard for weights and measures; though there should be two standards, viz. one for measuring space, the other for finding out aliquot parts in gravity.

For more than a century past, the pendulum has been looked upon as a proper instrument for measuring space as well as time; and was thought such a true principle, that its author forgot the standard for measuring gravity. Many have persisted in these notions, though no one has been able to come within a reasonable probability of what they wanted.

I think, that, if we must have astronomical observations, we ought not to make use of the most difficult, as many French and English gentlemen have done

done with pendulums, for it is like measuring bodies at rest with moving instruments, or shooting at game with a trembling hand.

Supposing those gentlemen had overcome the difficulties they gave themselves, how could they have found a comparative statement for knowing the length of their pendulum, from the centre of suspension to its centre of oscillation, which proves of what little use a pendulum is to measure motionless bodies? What makes it appear more ridiculous is, that the globe's surface runs over a space of about 21,600,000 fathoms in twenty four hours; which is exactly measuring a surface of 43,000,000 yards, with a three-foot rule, that cannot be kept steady. This must ever make common sense say, that measuring in such a manner is against all the rules of reason, seeing that the ideas of *motion* and *rest* are diametrically in contradiction to one another.

Our country principles for measuring surface are on fixed rules, which lead to divide in aliquot parts to infinity: they are nothing more than *three barley corns for one inch*, and the measure of gravity, if fixed on, *sixty grains of wheat for a dram*, and *a quart of ale* to make two pounds.

These are the basis of our measure, which made me find that a cylindrical foot of water weighs forty-eight pounds; and that one inch of water, of a cylindrical figure, and six feet high, weighs two pounds, or a quart of ale; with these round numbers I have found, that the medium column of the atmosphere is *fifteen hundred weight*. And from these rules I have found two universal standards for measuring solids and fluids.

The first standard for space is taken from a degree of latitude on the meridian, which may be measured on the ground in fathoms, feet, and inches.

The second standard for gravity is taken from the most simple element; this is water, which, being reduced to a column of one inch in diameter and a fathom long, will make two pounds.

To have the division for the first standard, I shall repeat, that one degree of latitude on the meridian must be divided into sixty minutes, which I name miles, the mile into a thousand fathoms, a fathom into six feet, and the foot into twelve inches, which can be measured on the ground, as I have said.

The divisions of the second standard are made with a cylinder of a latitudinal

foot in diameter, and twelve inches high, full of water, which must be divided into forty-eight parts, to make as many elementary pounds, which again may be divided into as many aliquot parts as are necessary to keep to the ancient denomination of pounds, half-pounds, quarters, ounces, drams, grains, &c. only changing the number sixty into sixty-four for a dram.

Having, Sir, given you a short account of the standards I have found out, you must know what the Bishop d'Autun said to Sir John Riggs Miller. I wrote to the Baronet, who lent me the memoir and letter of this prelate sent him.

“SIR, *London, April 7, 1790.*

“THE Bishop of Autun's proposals and letter I have examined. They come from a sensible man; and show he is a very proper person to decide the question in hand, much better than many of those book-wise gentry who are stocked with other people's ideas, without having any of their own, which has made these *savans* jumble the whole, so as not to have one clear idea towards what is necessary to make a standard. What can be more against a rule for coming to a fixed measure than what the Bishop says has been tried? And again, what can come from their operations, till they have a couple of comparative standards?

“The worthy Abbé de la Caille got hold of the ancient principle for a standard to divide a degree of latitude into 60,000 parts; which was very right; but then he runs out of the road, and makes use of his Paris measure to procure a degree on the meridian of 57,030 *toises*, one of which must be *five feet eight inches five twelfths and a quarter*. Is not such a conclusion in fractions like a man who has lost sight of his musick, and plays with instrument out of time.

“The Bishop says, the Abbé's principles are true; but he thinks they are not strictly exact. I shall say, why did not this learned man keep to his divisions of 60,000 parts, and name them *toises*? then he would have had an elementary standard for space, and but a second to find for gravity.

“The Abbé de la Caille says, an elementary measure should be taken from the pendulum which beats the seconds, one of which would make an ell, and two of them would make a *toise* that divided into feet and inches, &c.

“The Bishop again says, that those measures properly put in execution would not give positive exactness. And, at the same time, he lets us know that an ingenious experiment has been made by Monsieur de la Voisiere, and that with great accuracy, on the weight of a cubic foot of distilled water, in order to have an invariable pound in a cubic vessel. Then M. de la Voisiere runs to his

his wabbling pendulum, for a fixed measure; to make it more difficult, he says, it has 36 inches, eight lines 52-100ths. Here I ask, are not these inches founded in the instrument in motion, which must be stopped to measure its length, after the beat has been known, and which must answer to the number of 86,400 for 24 hours, which cannot be verified before the star comes to the meridian again.

"Very happily for these gentlemen, that the arhors of wheel and pignions carry hands which answer to the division of time, otherwise they could never find the number of beats; nevertheless they have not a true account of the distance from the center of suspension to the center of oscillation.

"But, *en attendant*, I shall make bold to claim the principle of water, for a comparative standard, being an English invention, till M. de la Voisiere has proved it has not been published the 10th of April, in the *Journal des Savans d'Amsterdam*, and also in the *Esprit des Journaux*, printed at Liege, and published at Paris, and sent to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. at London, the 22d of January, 1781, and again published at Vienna with other matters in 1785.

"I do not, Sir, in the least desire to make use of M. de la Voisiere's invention of measuring in cubic vessels, or any other system which has the resemblance of a square, to bring into harmony with a circle. I ever shun such operations, and keep to our old-fashioned quadrant and cylindrical vessels; they have never puzzled me with fractions; on the contrary, their simplicity has given me rules to come at the measure in hand, and has even brought me to find that a cylindrical column of atmosphere, of a foot diameter, has 1500 pounds of gravity, as I have said.

"M. de la Voisiere's making use of distilled water is, without doubt, right; but his running to his *dangling pendulum*, and his fixing it at *three feet one eight of an inch and 52-100ths*, is certainly going from the subject (since he looks out for what should be exact); and what makes it worse, is his going into divisions on the very measure he wants to correct; and which can never be true, not even with fractions, which proves, that these far-fetched notions of finding perfection in imperfect instruments cannot make an uncertain idea be metamorphosed into a positive and clear principle.

"Thus much, Sir, I thought was proper to explain, as you are going to publish on those matters, and as you intend to answer the noble-spirited Bishop, I am with respect, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

"WILLIAM BLAKEY."

P. S. You see, Mr. Urban, the consequence this matter is of, both for usefulness and the reputation of having ideas in our own land, without going artfully to

claim other nations inventions, as M. de la Lande says of us, in his hasty desire of appearing wise.

Mr. URBAN.

July 10.

DR. JOHNSON, in his *Lives of the English Poets*, gives the following account of the gentlemen concerned with Mr. Pope in translating the *Odyssey*.

"When the success of the *Iliad* gave encouragement to a version of the *Odyssey*, Pope, weary of the toil, called Fenton and Broome to his assistance; and, taking only half of the work upon himself, divided the other half between his partners, giving four books to Fenton, and eight to Broome. The books allotted to Fenton were the first, the fourth, the nineteenth, and the twentieth. To the lot of Broome fell the second, sixth, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, sixteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-third, together with the burthen of writing all the notes.

"As this translation is a very important event in poetical history, the reader has a right to know upon what grounds I establish my narration. That the version was not wholly Pope's was always known. He had mentioned the assistance of two friends in his *Proposals*; and at the end of the work some account is given by Broome of their different parts, which however mentions only five books as written by the coadjutors; the fourth and twentieth by Fenton; the sixth, the eleventh, and the eighteenth, by himself; though Pope, in an advertisement, prefixed afterwards to a new volume of his works, claimed only twelve. A natural curiosity, after the real conduct of so great an undertaking, incited me once to enquire of Dr. Warburton, who told me, in his warm language, that he thought the relation given in the note a *lie*; but that he was not able to ascertain the several shares. The intelligence, which Dr. Warburton could not afford me, I obtained from Mr. Langton, to whom Mr. Spence had imparted it."

Instead of saying with Warburton, that Broome's note is a *lie*, may not we suppose that Broome, out of modesty, mentioned only those books which he thought he had translated with the greatest success, and perhaps with the least assistance from Pope? His words may possibly bear this construction. "If my performance," says he, "has *merit*, either in these [notes], or in my part of the translation (namely, in the 6th, 11th, and 18th books), it is but just to attribute it to the care and judgement of Mr. Pope, by whose hand every sheet was corrected."

That Pope corrected, or at least revised, every sheet, cannot be doubted,

as he was answerable for the whole. In a note to the Dunciad, he himself speaks of his assisting Broome in correcting his verses in these *general* terms: "Concannen dealt very unfairly with our poet, not only frequently imputing to him Mr. Broome's verses (for which he might indeed seem, in some degree, accountable, having corrected what that gentleman did), but those of the Duke of Buckingham and others." Dunc. II. 299. Broome himself freely acknowledges Pope's "daily revisal and correction of his and Fenton's publications."

The licence for vesting the right of printing the translation of the Odyssey in Lintot, the bookseller, is dated Feb. 19, 1724 5. The first volume in 12mo was printed in 1725, the last in 1726; and the note at the conclusion was written the same year. For, Broome himself tells us, that the verses, "Let vulgar souls," &c. at the end of the notes, were addressed to Mr. Pope in 1726. See Poems, p. 94. At that time the translators might rather wish that their readers and subscribers should be left to their own conjectures, and attribute as much as they thought proper to the celebrated translator of the Iliad.

Mr. Spence, in his Essay on the Odyssey, printed in 1727, gives us no information on this head. He only says, "Must people, I think, are ready to agree, that Pope is the only master-hand in this translation. Be that as it may, he has recommended the whole with his name; he gives the finishing stroke to every thing; and the Dialogues speak of him as if he were really the author of the whole. It would have been a confused thing, and often not practicable, to have spoken, at every turn, to the right person." Pref.

It may be observed, that the licence prefixed to the first volume asserts, that the translation was "*undertaken* by Alexander Pope, esq." and that the title-page to the earlier editions is only "The Odyssey of Homer, translated from the Greek;" we may therefore conclude, that, as the two associates had performed their parts with great applause, Pope in particular might not choose that the public should immediately know the full extent of that assistance which he had received from his auxiliaries.

In the eleventh book (the descent into hell), where Homer frequently rises into the greatest sublimity, Broome, the acknowledged translator of that book, GENT. MAG. July, 1792.

has displayed as much elegance of style, and harmony of numbers, as we find in any other part of the poem. And there is, I think, a general equality in the poetical diction, which could not be derived from the occasional alterations of the master-poet.

Dr. Johnson observes, "that the readers of poetry have never been able to distinguish the books of Broome and Fenton from those of Pope." We do not indeed find in this excellent work that manifest disparity of style which generally characterizes different poets; yet in some passages, perhaps, the writer may be discovered by certain peculiarities, or unusual expressions. I shall mention one of them. An ingenious reader may possibly discover more indubitable *criteria*.

The English poets almost unanimously represent Death as a tremendous spectre of the masculine gender.

Thus Shakspeare:

I, in my own woe charm'd,
Could not find Death, where I did hear *him*
groan; [monster—
Nor feel *him*, where *he* struck. This ugly
'Tis strange *he* hides *him* in fresh cups, soft beds,
Sweet words; or hath more ministers than we
That draw *his* knives i' th' war. Cymb. V. 2.

Thus Milton:

Grim Death, my *far* and foe. P. L. II. 804.
Death thou hast seen
In *his* first shape on man; but many shapes
Of Death, and many are the ways that lead
To *his* grim cave. Ibid. XI. 466.

And thus Pope:

Death with *his* scythe cut off the fatal thread,
And a whole province in *his* triumph led.
Theb. I. 745.
Let ghastly death in all *his* forms appear,
I saw *him* not; it was not mine to fear.
Odys. XIV. 255.

In Broome's Poems we have the following lines on Death:

A thousand ways, alas! frail mortals lead
To *her* dire den, and dreadful all to tread;
See! in the horrors of yon house of woes,
Troops of all maladies the fiend inclose!
High on a trophy rais'd of human bones,
Swords, spears, and arrows, and sepulchral
stones,
In horrid state *she* reigns; attendant ills
Besiege *her* throne, and, when *she* frowns, *she*
kills. Poems, p. 215.
Death shakes aloft *her* dart, and o'er *her* prey
Stalks with dire joy, and marks in blood *her*
way. Ibid. p. 65.

Here Death is personified in the *feminine* gender, contrary to the usual cus-

tom

tom of Pope and other English poets *; we may therefore preſume, without any external evidence, that the following animated deſcription is written by the ſame hand :

When war has thunder'd with its loudeſt ſtorms,

Death thou haſt ſeen in all her ghafly forms.

In duel met her on the liſted ground,

When hand to hand they wound return for wound.

But never have thy eyes aſtoniſh'd view'd

So vile a deed, ſo dire a ſcene of blood.

Ev'n in the flow of joy, when now the bowl

Glows in our veins, and opens ev'ry ſoul,

We groan, we faint; with blood the dome is dy'd,

[tide.

And o'er the pavement floats the dreadful

Her breſt all gore, with lamentable cries,

The bleeding, innocent Caſſandra dies.

Then, tho' pale Death froze cold in ev'ry vein,

My ſword I ſtrive to wield, but ſtrive in vain.

Odyſ. XIX. 515.

I do not produce theſe as the beſt lines in this admirable book, the eleventh of the Odyſſey; but merely to ſpecify one of thoſe incidental circumſtances in poetical language, by which we may ſometimes diſcover the author of an anonymous publication.

"The price," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "at which Pope purchaſed aſſiſtance was 300l. paid to Fenton, and 500l. to Broome, with as many copies as he wanted for his friends, which amounted to one hundred more. The payment made to Fenton I know but by hearſay; Broome's is very diſtinctly told by Pope in the notes to the Dunciad.

"It is evident," continues our biographer, "that, according to Pope's own eſtimate, Broome was unkindly treated. If four books could merit 300l., eight, and all the notes, equivalent at leaſt to four, had certainly a right to more than fix.

"Broome probably conſidered himſelf as injured; and there was for ſome time more, than coldneſs between him and his employer. He always ſpoke of Pope as too much a lover of money; and Pope purſued him with avowed hoſtility; for he not only named him diſreſpectfully in the Dunciad, but quoted him more than once in the Bathos, as a proficient in the art of ſinking. And in his enumeration of the different kinds of poets, diſtinguiſhed for the profound, he reckons Broome among "the parrots, that repeat another's words in ſuch a hoarſe odd voice as

* Gray, I know, has made Death "the QUEEN of a griſly troop:" but by this injudicious title he has diveſted the ſpectre of his formidable appearance. In French, Death (*la Mort*) is feminine. English writers, with much greater propriety, repreſent Death as the king of terrors.

makes them ſeem their own." I have been told that they were afterwards reconciled; but I am afraid their peace was without friendſhip."

The paſſage in the Dunciad, to which, I think, Johnſon alludes, appears among the variations, B. III. v. 331, and was written in 1726:

Hibernian politicks, O, Swift! thy doom;

And Pope's, tranſlating *ten* whole years with Broome.

Pope began his tranſlation of the Iliad in 1712, his 25th year, and concluded it in 1718, his 30th year. He "undertook" the Odyſſey in 1721, and finiſhed it in 1725. Theſe then are the *ten* years which he mentions; but not having been ſo long engaged in tranſlating with Broome, the ſame line, among the variations at v. 323, ſtands thus:

And Pope's tranſlating *three* whole years with Broome.

On this paſſage was the following note:

"He [the author of the Dunciad] concludes his irony with a ſtroke upon himſelf; for whoever imagines this a ſarcaſm on the other ingenious perſon is ſurely miſtaken. The opinion our author had of him was ſufficiently ſhewn by his joining him in the undertaking of the Odyſſey; in which Mr. Broome, having engaged without any previous agreement, diſcharged his part ſo much to Mr. Pope's ſatisfaction, that he gratified him with the full ſum of *five hundred pounds*, and a preſent of all thoſe books, for which his own intereſt could procure him ſubſcribers, to the value of *one hundred more*. Our author only ſeems to lament that he was employed in tranſlation at all."

Here, I muſt confeſs, I ſuſpect a latent and ungenerous ſarcaſm. The phraſe, "*ſurely miſtaken*;" the complacency, or rather the air of vanity, with which he mentions his having *gratified* Mr. B. with the *full ſum* of fix hundred pounds, and his pretending to *lament* that he himſelf was employed in a work which eſtabliſhed his fortune and his fame, carry with them ſtrong ſymptoms of diſſimulation. However, in later editions, the two lines are thus corrected:

Hibernian politicks, O, Swift! thy fate;

And Pope's, ten years to comment and tranſlate.

When Pope ſpeaks of his comments, he alludes to his edition of Shakſpeare, publiſhed in 1721, as well as to the comments on Homer. The ſhare which he himſelf took in the notes on the Iliad cannot now be aſcertained. The larger part

part of the extracts from Eustathius, "with several excellent observations," were sent him by Broome, as we are informed in the Postscript inserted at the conclusion of the Iliad, written by Mr. Pope in 1720, when he condescended to speak impartially and favourably of "his friend." Another gentleman of Cambridge is also said to have lent his assistance, but Johnson says he soon grew weary of the work; and a third was recommended by Thirlby, who is now known to be Jortin. When the Odyssey was to be illustrated with notes, Broome resumed the office of commentator, and was employed without any coadjutor.

Though Pope had spent ten years in commenting and translating, he had very little reason to complain of his fate. "His subscribers to the Iliad were 575. The copies, for which subscriptions were given, were 654; for those copies he had nothing to pay. He therefore received, including 200l. a volume from Lintot, 5320l. without deduction, as the books were supplied by the bookseller. For each volume of the Odyssey he received 100l. The number of his subscribers was 574, and of copies 819." On these occasions we may suppose that many pecuniary compliments were paid him above the sum stipulated in the Proposals. So that his profits, when he had paid his assistants, was very considerable, and procured him that ease and affluence which thousands of learned and ingenious men have merited, and laboured to acquire; but merited and laboured without success.

The passages in the Bathos, evidently applied to Broome, contain only the initials of his name. The first is that of the *parrots* already cited, marked with W. B. W. H. &c. The second, I believe, is that of the *tortoises*, which, he says, are slow and chill, and, like pastoral writers, delight much in gardens. They have for the most part a fine embroidered shell, and underneath it a heavy lump. A. P. W. B. L. E. the Right Hon. E. of S. That is, I suppose, A. Philips, William Broome, Lawrence Eulden, and the Earl of ——. The treatise on the Bathos was written in the year 1727.

In this manner Pope seems to have pursued his coadjutor, as Johnson observes, "with avowed hostility." Broome had not, I apprehend, any inclination to contend with an acrimonious and

powerful adversary in reciprocal strokes of satire. However, in the second edition of his poems, published in 1739, when the amicable connexion was probably dissolved, Broome, though Pope was yet alive*, takes uncommon pains to vindicate his claim to that credit as a critick and a poet which he thought he deserved. For in an advertisement prefixed to his Poems he says, "the author has not inserted into this collection any part of his translation of the *eight* books of the Odyssey, published by Mr. Pope." In a note at p. 55 he says, "the author translated *eight* books of the Odyssey." At p. 98, he says again, "the author translated *eight* books of the Odyssey." And in the Preface he says, "If my credit should fail as a poet, I may have recourse to my remarks upon Homer, and be pardoned for my industry as the annotator *in part* upon the Iliad, and *entirely* upon the Odyssey," p. xii. He likewise observes in a note, p. 47, that Fenton translated *four* books of the Odyssey.

"The first copy of Pope's books, with those of Fenton, are to be seen," says Johnson, "in the Museum. The parts of Pope are less interlined than the Iliad; and the latter books of the Iliad less than the former. He grew dextrous by practice; and every sheet enabled him to write the next with more facility. The books of Fenton have very few alterations by the hand of Pope. Those of Broome have not been found; but Pope complained, as it is reported, that he had much trouble in correcting them."

On this extract I would observe, that Johnson's account of Pope's complaint is only founded on report; that it is impossible to determine whether Broome or Pope thought himself more interested in destroying the copy, and actually suppressed it; that is, whether Broome wanted to conceal the great number, or Pope the paucity, of his corrections; and, lastly, upon a presumption that the books which have not been found are the translations of Broome, it may be worth while to enquire if they are the same that are ascribed to him by Johnson. If they are, this circumstance will corroborate Mr. Spence's information.

Whether any new light may be thrown on the subject or not, by an inspection of the MSS. in the British Museum, I shall leave to the investigation of those learned and ingenious gentle-

* Pope died May 30, 1744; Broome, Nov. 16, 1745.

men who have the care of that noble repository, and may think the enquiry of sufficient importance in the republick of letters.

I have made these cursory observations, not with any intention to depreciate the character of Pope (for, whatever were his faults as a man, his writings entitle him to the highest veneration and applause as a poet), but with a design to note some particular circumstances in the history of the English *Odyssæy*, and more especially to pay a proper tribute of respect to the modest and ingenious Dr. Broome, who seems to have been unkindly treated by Mr. Pope, notwithstanding he had translated a third part of the poem with an extraordinary degree of elegance and poetic spirit, and had illustrated, not only part of the *Iliad*, but the whole *Odyssæy*, with some of the most pleasing, the most useful, and the most ingenious annotations, that we meet with, on any classic writer, in any language.

Yours, &c. J. ROBERTSON.

No. 39, Great Marlborough-street.

Mr. URBAN,

June 12.

I HEREWITH send you a drawing (by an ingenious young friend) of the parish Church of Fulmodestone, a small village in the county of Norfolk, situated 23 miles N. W. of Norwich, 5 miles E. of Fakenham, and S. E. of Walsingham (*See Pl. III.*). The Church consists of a single aisle, and is dedicated to St. Mary. In the reign of Edw. I. the prior of Castleacre was patron. The rector had a manse in the village of Croxton (which belonged to this parish) with 20 acres of land. Hugh de Grancourt gave the patronage to Castleacre Priory, and Henry I. confirmed it before the death of Bp. Herbert.

Croxton is now, and has been for years, an hamlet to Fulmodestone. Sir Walter de Grancourt signified to Pandulf Bishop of Norwich, in King John's reign, by letters testimonial, that he had released to the monks of Castleacre all his right in the church of Croxton, to be enjoyed by the parson of Fulmodestone, presentable by that convent. May 17, 3 Edw. VI. Sir William Fermer, Knt. and Sir Richard Fulmodestone, had a grant of the advowson of Fulmodestone and Croxton. The chapel or church of Croxton is a single pile covered with thatch, without a steeple, and dedicated to St. John Baptist.

Clipston is an hamlet to Fulmodestone. Wm. Tho. Coke, Esq. one of the members for the county, is lord of the manor, and has a considerable estate in this parish. The family of the Brownes have been long resident at Fulmodestone: its present representative, the Rev. Repps Browne, has considerably improved his house and estate since the death of his elder brother, the late John Browne, Esq.

The rectory house at Croxton was rebuilt, at a considerable expence, by Robert Wace, clerk, then patron and rector, who soon after (Sept. 1, 1718), sold the advowson to the master, fellows, and scholars of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The following is a list of the incumbents. In a future letter I will send you some monumental inscription and epitaphs.

A. D.

— Henry Sharpe.

1507, Mar. 10. John Wright, presented by the Prior and Convent of Castleacre.

1518, Nov. 14. Andrew Dey, by ditto.

1533, Dec. 30. William Bird, by ditto.

1554, March 28. Richard Taylor, by Thomas Duke of Norfolk.

1559, June 9. Roger Wilkins, by John Dannock.

1569, April 9 Robert Crance, or Drance, by ditto.

1587, June 10. Thomas Wilson, by William Clopton, Clerk.

1630, June 15. Thomas Wilson, son of the above, by Francis Shulldham, and John Fisher.

1655 or 6. Daniel Green, M. A. by Townsend Wilson, Clerk.

1700. Barry Love, by John Wace, Clerk.

1705. Robert Wace, M. A.

1740, Feb. Francis Aylmer, B. D. and President of C. C. C. Cambridge.

1759. John Barnardiston, B. D. afterwards D. D. and Master of C. C. C. C.

1778, July. James Cremer, B. D. and Fellow of C. C. C. C.

1778, Oct. 31. Peter Sandiford, M. A. and Fellow of C. C. C. C.

Yours, &c.

R. D.

Mr. URBAN,

July 16.

THE following remarkable disease among apparently thriving cherry-trees is not unworthy the attention of gardeners. Among the adepts in that pleasant and useful science some may be found who have seen the evil, and may know

Fulmodestone Church. 1291 17. III. 612

Chauvigneron from an ancient illumination by Les Ducs de
Bordeaux, in the collection of the Duc d'Orléans.

know the cure, and impart it to one who will be truly grateful to the physician.

A garden near town, remarkably rich in soil, abounds in every kind of fruit, except **CHERRIES**. The cherry-trees are thriving to the greatest degree. Their shoots are vigorous and long; they blossom remarkably well. On the 3d or 4th day after the blossom is well opened, on looking into *each* a kind of imperfect web seems forming within. The next day it is a compleat web, and a maggot may be found in each blossom, so that, out of twenty hearty, thriving trees, not a single cherry ever comes to perfection.

The trees have been planted nine years. *Eight of them* had been forced, year after year, in a hot house. *Each of these* has a considerably cankerous wound in its lower stem, but this impedes not the growth of the trees, which have more than doubled their bulk since they have been planted.

Some of the trees are set pretty near together, but that circumstance, although it might stint their growth, could not be of consequence here; since some, that stand quite clear of all others, are equally a prey to these detestable vermin.

It should be observed, that the trees which had been forced were the first sufferers by these creatures, and that the pest increased by degrees, and is now at its highest pitch, having communicated itself to 20 trees; but some, growing in a meadow about fifty yards from the nearest infected trees, are not yet hurt.

Queries. 1. What is the cause? 2. Where does the disease lie? 3. Is it a known complaint? 4. The remedy, what should it be? And at what time of the year applied?

If the pest comes from the root, should it not be laid bare? The turf removed and burnt? New mould brought thither, mixed with lime, or other detestable substance?

If from the wound, should not that be cut out, and some balsam be applied?

Again, when should the cure be begun? Should any thing *new* be done? Sincere thanks will be given for practicable advice, and its effects communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine.

HORTOPHILUS.

P. S. Philips's powder has been *once* tried. Some effect appeared, but very

little. The animals are somehow sheltered from any powders.

Mr. URBAN,

July 15.

I AM occasionally a reader of your instructive Magazine, and have spent many a pleasant hour over its contents. Wishing to do what I can for its advantage, I have sometimes troubled you with my productions, which you have been pleased, in general, to insert. This encouragement induces me to send you the inclosed: I obtained it by an accident not worth mentioning. Whether it be a genuine portrait, or not, or who Stephen Hemming* was (whose name with the date 1744 is at the back of the drawing), I know not. If you think it worthy the inspection of the curious, you will, no doubt, print it: If you do not, it is at your disposal. I am told, that it is at least a good likeness of our poet; and have once heard a conjecture hazarded, that it is a hasty sketch, at Lord Bolingbroke's desire, taken in Pope's last illness of May, 1744; and intended to be carried in my Lord's pocket book; but cannot venture to give you my own opinion on the subject. Should you publish it, your numerous correspondents will be able, perhaps, to clear up all doubts.

Yours, &c. W. B.

Mr. URBAN,

April 4.

I HERE send you a miniature painting of our immortal *Dramatic Bard* (fig. 3) which, if you think it worth adding to the valuable collection of curiosities in the Gentleman's Magazine, is very much at your service. I think it bears an evident appearance of being an original; and was the property of a gentleman of a considerable taste in the virtuoso, who had it in his collection for a number of years.

Yours, &c. G. HENDERSON.

P. S. In your Magazine for June, 1791, p. 524, your correspondent, H. B. mentions, "that a Catalogue of Portraits, &c. will meet the amateurs early in the next season." Has the above *Catalogue* appeared, if it has not, when may it be expected?

* We have engraved the portrait as it was sent; but since find that there is already an indifferent engraving of Mr. Pope, in precisely the same attitude, by Parr, from a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller in 1722. EDIT.

† We wish we could answer this. EDIT. Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Harwood, June 18.*

BY inserting the following observations you will very much oblige,
Yours, &c. I. T.

ON HUDIBRAS.

* Then did SIR KNIGHT abandon dwelling,
“ And out he rode a-colonelling.”

Part I. Canto I. l. 13, 14.

By most editors of Hudibras, this *Sir Knight* is supposed to have been *Sir Samuel Luke*, a colonel in the parliament army, &c. but, may I advance my opinion, that it was COLONEL PRIDE (whom Butler in another place styles *Sir Pride*); and to support this I will make use of this argument.

In Part I. Canto II. Where “the Saints engage in fierce contests about their carnal interests,” and in *the latter end* of the last speech made in parliament, just before *Cromwell* (for reasons best known to himself) WITH HIS ARMY “*turn’d ’em all out of doors,*” are these lines:

Untill they’d prov’d the *devil* author
O’ th’ *covenant*, and *th’ cause* his daughter;
For when they charg’d *him* with his guilt
Of all the *blood* that had been spilt,
They *did not* mean, he wrought *th’ effusion*,
In person, like *Sir PRIDE* or *Hewson*, &c.

Quære, what *effusion* of blood did *Sir Pride* or *Hewson* work? It was likewise wrought in person. Now this *Pride* was a foundling, made a colonel and knight by *Cromwell*; *Hewson** was a one-eyed shoe-maker, and likewise made a colonel and knight by *Cromwell*. To clear up the whole as well as I can, I will give your readers an extract from an old book I have (printed 1660), called “*The Mystery of the Good Old Cause.*” In relating the life, &c. of *Hewson*, it is thus: “He was thought worthy to be one of the 23 honourable persons of the Committee of Safety, that were to manage all publick affairs of the nation, and to consider upon a frame of government to be established; but in the heat of that great work he was in all haste, by his brethren of that committee, sent in a rage to London, to *kill* and *slay* the innocent *boys* playing at foot-ball in the streets, much like his brother *Pride*, who cruelly destroyed the *innocent bears*,” &c. Pray, Mr. Urban, will not this account for the effusion made by *Pride* and *Hewson*? And is there not some reality in *Pride’s killing the bears*, of which Butler, in his Hudibras, has given

so ample a relation? And, if so, *Pride* is certainly the hero of the poem; besides, he will answer Butler’s Descriptions in many other PARTICULARS.

Part I. Canto II. Line 794. It appears that *Telgol* was a *butcher*. I should be glad to know his *real* name: I believe *Sir Roger L’Estrange* mentions this PERSON:

Let us that are unhurt and whole,
Fall on, and “*happy man be’s dole.*”

Part I. Canto III. l. 638.

Pray what is the meaning of the words in italic?

Part I. Canto III. l. 1166. Canonical cravat of *Smeck*. Quære, who, or what, is understood by *Smeck*? This again occurs in Part II. Canto II. l. 524.

“ At this the Knight grew high in chafe,
And staring furiously on *Ralph*.”

Part II. Canto II. l. 541.

This is true Presbyterian spirit; for, if they have no foreign enemies to fight with, they will not fail to be discontent and quarrel with their friends at home.

N. B. The inclosed head of Chaucer (fig. 4.) has been in my possession many years; I believe it (though a hasty performance) to be a good likeness of that eminent poet, and hope it will find a place in your excellent Miscellany.

MR. URBAN.

July 16.

THE mythologists tell us, that, when Jupiter found his wife barren, he gave himself a blow on his forehead through vexation, as some people do when they have caught themselves in a fit of stupidity. In about three months his godship felt an unusual commotion, and some troublesome throes, in his brain; upon which he sent for Vulcan to make an incision in the part affected. The honest blacksmith, being no very delicate operator, took a hatchet, and split the skull of his patient; when, to his astonishment, there leaped out, not a tender, little, naked girl, but a bold virago, in complete armour, who threw him into such a panic, that he ran away.

This fable is mentioned by Homer, in his Hymn to Pallas; by Apollonius Rhodius, L. IV. 1310; by Stenichorus, who is quoted in the Scholia to Apollonius; by Ovid, Fast. L. III. 841; by Lucian, in a Dialogue between Jupiter and Vulcan; by Apollodorus, L. I. c. iii. and many others.

The gentleman who wished to know what classical authority there is for this ridiculous fable, and applied to Dr.

Harwood

* See a picture of him, by Vandyke, in Clarendon’s History, completed 1715.

Harwood for information, seems to have had but a slight acquaintance with the writers of antiquity *. Possibly, Mr. Urban, in this age of frivolism, there may be many superficial geniuses, who may wish to know something more about the genealogy of Wisdom, than the learned Dr. has communicated. You will therefore, I hope, favour them with the foregoing intelligence for their edification; as they may not always be so happy as to meet with "an elderly man in a rusty black coat, and an old white wig," who will condescend to take a hatchet, and open a scull, that is almost impenetrable.

Yours, &c. J. R——N.

Mr. URBAN, *Turk, May 24.*
IN the margin of an old Bible, that was once in the possession of MILTON, and is now the property of a respectable clergyman in this county, are several notes in MS. which in the course of the last summer I was indulged with a sight of; and now send you a copy of some which appeared to me the most remarkable.

On II. Maccab. i. 19:

"When our fathers were led into Persia, the priests, that were then devout, took the fire of the altar privily, and hid it in a hollow place of a pit without water, where they kept it sure, so that the place was unknown to all men."

He observes,

"Perhaps the reason why the Persians worship fire to this day."

On I. Maccab. xiv. 6.

"Now when it was heard at Rome, and as far as Sparta, that Jonathan was dead, they were very sorry."

He observes,

"When that day of death shall come,
Then shall nightly shades prevaile;
Soone shall love and musick faile,
Soone the fresh turfe's tender blade
Shall flourish on my sleeping shade."

Then follows a roughly-scratched picture of himself, somewhat like the very hasty sketch in *pl. III. fig. 5*; at top of which is written "J. Miltonius, M. A. C. Coll." and at bottom, "Myself, 1640."

On the opposite side is written the following in a different hand:

"Mr. Hartlibe to Mr. Miltone sendeth the 12 booke of the Greciane volumes, and is obliged to him—

Octbre 2nd

* See p. 522.

1640

London.

In another part of the Bible there is an earlier portrait of himself similar to the above, and prefaced in the following manner:

"1639, at Canterbury city—

"Jn^o Milton, son of Jn^o Milton, born in Oxford, late of Christ College, Cantabridg. This year of very dreadful commotion, and I weene will ensue murderous times of conflicting fight."

Then follows a flight sketch somewhat like that in *fig. 6*; with

"1639—J. Milton, A.M."

I shall not presume to make any commentary on this subject, being now addressing myself to one who is so much more able to do it than myself. I have only to add, that, from every appearance, there is reason to believe them genuine manuscripts of Milton.

Yours, &c. H. B. PEACOCK.

Fig. 7. is a ring found near Croyland, and now in the possession of Mr. Jennings, ironmonger, of Spalding.

A List of Living English Poets, with Biographical Notes regarding them.

(Continued from p. 504.)

THE Rev. Richard Polwhele, of Kenton, near Exeter, who, I presume, is of an ancient Cornish family, is distinguished for his elegant fancy, his great classical learning, and the variety of his acquirements. He has translated *Theocritus*; is author of *The English Orator*, has written *Sonnets*, which he published 1785, under the title of *Pictures from Nature*, and has produced a Volume of Sermons, besides probably other things. He has now undertaken to write *The History of the County of Devon*, and though, perhaps, his knowledge of that kind might not be, when he engaged in it, very copious, or minute; yet the application of minds so accomplished to such subjects is the only thing that in my opinion can throw a grace upon them; and there is no reason to doubt, that, from his pervading talents and indefatigable application, he will do the undertaking ample justice.

William Cowper, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law (grandson of Spencer Cowper, the Judge, brother of the Chancellor), was educated at Westminster-school, and Benet College, Cambridge, and having some years since retired from the study of the law,

as probably uncongenial with his turn of mind, spent his time in the quiet of a country retirement, I believe, with his friend, Mr. *Unwin*, since deceased, when, in 1785, "he burst" at once "into" a "sudden blaze" by the publication of his *Task*, a poem so beautiful, so true an exemplification of the force of that divine art, that all language fails me, when I attempt to do it justice. Admiration was the greater, because a volume of his poems, published a year or two before, though possessing merit of a different species, shewed no traces of the fire, the rich fancy, the moral pathos of this latter production. Opinions differ about the new *Translation of Homer* by this true poet; but, as I am one of those who judge of a composition rather by its general fascination than an examination of its parts, and think a work excellent in proportion as it hurries me on by its powers of interesting, I am delighted with Cowper, because I cannot take him up without wishing to read him through; whereas I could never, by any exertion, get through one Book of the *Translation of Pope*.

Henry James Pye, Esq. (the representative of an ancient family seated at Farringdon in Berkshire, which county he long represented in Parliament, and which paternal seat he sold, in 1788, to Mr. Hallett of Cannons), has long been known for his poetical publications, and succeeded, in 1790, the late lamented Laureat, Tom Warton, in his office. His *Farringdon Hill*, *Progress of Refinement*, &c. are well known. Most amiable in private life, and universally beloved in his own county, it is generally lamented, that he should find it expedient to retire from the situation that himself and his ancestors had long held with such credit in Berkshire.

French Lawrence, LL.D. a native of Bristol, and now one of the Counsel for the Managers in the Impeachment of Mr. Hastings, was educated, first, I think, at Winchester-school, and afterwards at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was a scholar, and distinguished there for his genius and his indolence. He was one of the reputed authors of the *Rolliad*, and wrote some sweet *Sonnets*, &c. which are inserted anonymously in the *Asylum for Fugitive Pieces*.

Joseph Richardson, Esq. Barrister at Law, author of the new and elegant Comedy of *The Fugitive*, was, I be-

lieve, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and is supposed to be one of the constellation of antiministerial wits, who produced the *Rolliad*, &c.

Thomas Tickell, Esq. as well as Mr. *Sheridan*, ought to be mentioned among this set; but they have been so much talked of in this line, that few words are necessary regarding them. Political writers are too often the meteors of a day.

Of *John Hoole*, the translator of Tasso and Ariosto, a full account has lately been given in the *European Magazine*. His son, the Rev. *Richard Hoole*, LL.B. author of *The Curate*, a poem, and the *Romance of Arthur*, a poem, in several books, 1789, seems to be a more original writer.

Samuel Egerton Brydges, Esq. a native of Kent, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and the Middle Temple, published in March, 1785, at the age of 22, a Collection of *Sonnets and other Poems*, of which an account may be seen in your vol. LV.

The Rev. *James Hurdis*, curate of *Burwash*, in Sussex, is the author of *The Village Curate*, *Adriano*, or the *First of June*, and other poems.

The Rev. *George Crabbe*, chaplain to the late of Duke of Rutland, is author of the *Library*; the *Newspaper*, the *Village*, &c. all of the familiar kind, and all of peculiar excellence. He has also given a pleasing specimen of his prose, in the "Natural History of the Vale of Belvoir," which forms a part of Mr. Nichols's Leicestershire Collections. Mr. Crabbe is now rector of Muston in that county. (To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Prince's Street, Westminster*, July 4.

THE list of publications relative to the Roman Catholics, p. 119, and the supplement to it, p. 494, induce me to request the favour of you, or some of your learned correspondents, to give an accurate list of the several publications upon the subject of the Slave-trade, from the first starting the subject to this moment, when it seems nearly hunted down.

To an inquisitive and reflecting man, whom narrow circumstances, and frequently a distant residence from the metropolis, keeps far remote from the busy scenes of life, nothing can be more agreeable than to be informed where he may glean a little knowledge of what has been said or done by others upon occasions

occasions, which have somehow or other awakened his half-sleeping affections to society. Some very important occasions have lately awakened mine; and now, roused from the lethargy of unthinking indifference, I should like to know where to get the fullest list of publications respecting the revolutions in France, Poland, and the Low Countries; upon the question between the Established Church and the Dissenters on the repeal of the Test Act; and other subjects connected with it by the disputants, though certainly distinct from it, most particularly upon the reform or alteration of our Liturgy. Such communications would render your Magazine most compleatly, what it is in a very great measure, a valuable repository of curious, philosophical, and historical hints. RUS IN URBE.

TWO MONTHS TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

(Continued from p. 523.)

GOWRIE HOUSE is now converted into barracks; the most interesting apartments, however, still retain their antient form; and the very closet, a straight and shallow one, in a mean chamber, is shewn to strangers, where the tremendous man in armour stood concealed.

From a terrace behind the house, and bordering upon the Tay, is a commanding view of an elegant stone bridge, consisting of nine ample arches, then lately thrown across that river; beyond which, at about two miles distance, lies Seone, of old the only legal place of investiture and coronation to the kings of Scotland.

From Perth, through the field of Loncarty, famous for the achievements of the gallant Rustic Hay, and through a district exhibiting no despicable specimens of cultivation, the traveller advances towards the Highlands, now beginning awfully to rise before him. It was in vain that we cast many a desiring look towards Dunsmine; and, though it was pretended to be pointed out to us, it remains a doubt whether it could be discerned at all from any part of the track we were pursuing. Passing through a long plantation of Scotch firs, the face of the country assumes a ruder air, whilst the vast chain of the Grampian mountains, stretching far away towards the west, frown solemnly as they retire.

Descending gradually down a narrow vale, a small village points out the spot

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where Birnam wood once flourished. It flourishes no more; whilst a few birches, thinly spread along the hill-side, seem to tell the passenger, that it has not even yet recovered its exertions to confound the hopes "above wisdom, grace, and fear," and to render "thrifless the vaulting ambition" of the hag-ridden and murderous Macbeth. All here was classic ground; and we were almost equally surprized and pleased to find the humblest inmate of the village qualified to enter into the spirit of our questions upon that subject, which, in such a situation, would be the most naturally and powerfully in possession of our minds.

And be it here allowed me to remark the admirable felicity and force of Shakspeare's genius, seizing on the simple suggestion (as related by Buchanan) of a dream, to build on it that bold and most dramatic impersonification of the Weird Sisters, with all its appropriate machinery of spells and charms, to delude Macbeth to their infernal purpose, by predictions of his advancement to the throne. An inferior mind, following the historic narrative, would have been content to have conveyed the occurrence to an audience through the medium of polished declamation. There is, however, most certainly, a time for all things; and it is hazarding perhaps but little to assert, that amidst the present almost general diffusion of letters; and the fastidiousness of modern criticism, not even the genius of our inimitable Bard would obtain for the witch-scenes of Macbeth a patient hearing, were they now for the *first time* to be produced upon the stage.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

July 10.

THE following account of an improvement in the management of bees, which is strongly recommended by those who have put it in practice, may not be unacceptable to some of your readers.

The improvement is that of having *double* skeps, the one on the top of the other. When the lower skep is filled with honey, it is to be removed after the bees are admitted (through a passage which is made to be opened) into the upper skep; into this skep food must be put, and the bees will remain there, and go on with their work in it. When it is filled with honey, the former skep (with food in it) may be replaced, and

the

the bees again admitted into it. The full scap is then to be taken away. This change of the scaps must always be made about Midsummer; and, by thus annually removing the full one, more honey will be collected than is usual, and the bees will not be destroyed. K. K.

Mr. URBAN,

June 20.

AS some answer to your correspondent, who enquires, p. 424, concerning the exportation of English sheep to Spain, I beg leave to inform him, that Rapin censures Edward IV. for improving the quality of the Spanish wool by a present of sheep to the King of Arragon; but Mr. Swinburne is of opinion that our Edward III. was the monarch who made this important present. Travels in Sicily, vol. I. p. 141.

The same ingenious and learned traveller thinks that the Tarentine wool, of which he gives an accurate description, owes some of its goodness to English sheep. Ib. p. 229. But the truth of this opinion seems to be rather disputable, the wool of Tarentum being esteemed by the ancients of the very first excellence, as appears, among many other authorities, from Columella, lib. II.; and from that law mentioned by Quintilian (lib. VII. cap. VIII.); which made it penal to export sheep from their territory. A law which explains that passage of Petronius, where, speaking of Trimalchio, he says, *parum illi bona iana nascebatur*, arietes a Tarento emit; & eos curavit in gregem, p. 36, and which has been imitated in this country by Stat. 3 Hen. VI. c. 2. And though Mr. Barrington (Obs. anc. Stat. p. 353) thinks that it never was a practice to export live sheep; yet I find that in 1566, Dec. 23. "a bill against carrying over the sea, rams, lambs, or sheep, being alive, was read *prima vice* in the House of Lords." D'Ewes's Journals, p. 112.

To the engravings suggested by Rudder to your correspondent I will add the following:—In p. 24 of his History of Gloucester he tells us, that, at the Cotswold sports, a lord and lady of the game are elected, that they have their steward, mace-bearer with a silver mace decorated with ribbons and filled with spices, their page, their jester in his motley coat, &c.; and that all these figures are curiously sculptured in ancient carving on the North wall of Cirencester church. An accurate engraving of this carving would, I think, furnish a very proper and entertaining ornament for

your Magazine, and might serve to illustrate Mr. Toller's learned Memoir, printed in the late editions of Shakespeare, on the representation of the May Games in his painted window. SCIOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Goodman's Fields, June 23.*

IN p. 481. under the name of the Rev. Archdeacon Sharp, it is said, that in right of his archdeaconry he was rector of Hexham, in Northumberland. I conceive that there are several mistakes in this assertion. 1. The archdeacon of Northumberland is an ecclesiastical officer appointed by the Bishop of *Durham*; but Hexham has nothing to do with the diocese of *Durham*, it being a peculiar of *York*. 2. The great tithes of Hexham belong to Sir Thomas Blackett (late Wentworth), the lord of the manor, who, as improPRIATOR, is styled *lay rector*; he repairs the chancel of the church, and appoints the curate. 3. If you look into Lloyd's *Tthesaurus*, you will find "*archidiacon' Northumbr' cum R. Howic.*" I can find no other mention in Lloyd of Howic; there is a place called Howick, North-east of Alnwick. Here, however, the mistake, we may suppose, originated; though he must be a very careless reader who confounds the names of these two places, which have but one letter common to both.

The names of Hexham and Sharp have been connected in another way before now. I am in possession of a copy of a MS. account of Hexham, drawn up by the late Dr. Sharp's father, who was also archdeacon of Northumberland. It consists of extracts from Prior Richard's History of Hexham, with copious notes; and was written for the information of a lady, now dead, who lived there, and with whose family Dr. Sharp the elder was intimate.

I should esteem it a very particular favour if any of your readers, who may have the book, will inform me whether mention be made of Hexham in the Islandic MS. intitled *Nordymza*, translated by Dr. Thorkelin; which gives an history of the invasions of the Danes, and their devastations in Northumberland.

D. N.

Mr. URBAN,

July 2.

P. 207, col. 1, l. 4, for "*reddasque*" read "*reddarque.*"

Ib. col. 2, l. 44, 45, erase the colon which follows "*Lichfield,*" and place it after "*70.*"

THE Editor of the Catalogue of unnoticed portraits from the Oxford Almanacks,

Almanacks, p. 207, having perused with sufficient attention the letter in p. 313 of your Magazine for April (whose pompous signature, *Vindex*, reminds him of the owl tricked out in eagle's feathers), was baffled in his hopes of finding there some *errata* to have added to the above, or any other species of information, than that the gentleman is deplorably out of humour, but perfectly harmless and inoffensive. You may probably be troubled at some future leisure hour with a sequel to that list, unless it be shewn upon what grounds the portraits are loaded with the epithets "*fictitious, not authentic, undeserving of regard.*" Without pretending to the smallest degree of discernment in the Fine Arts, the person who gleaned up those notes cannot avoid laying much stress on Vertue, the engraver, being celebrated for his "*scrupulous veracity*" by so great an encourager and judge of them as Mr. Walpole, now Earl of Orford. Many of the portraits in question (taken from originals preserved in the Bodleian gallery, or transmitted as heirlooms, like those at Trinity, to succeeding presidents of the college) have vouchers for their authenticity, wanted by several articles in Mr. Granger's Biographical History, which can be traced no farther than to their having appeared as frontispieces to books frequently published after their author's death. The compiler of Dr. Ducarel's list pays equal regard to the *important* information relative to his being barked at by Cerberus's triple heads, with which D. H. follows close on the heels of *Vindex* in p. 317. Few will charge him with having immoderately puffed off the motley groupe presented to your readers. But surely resemblances of men, who occupied a certain rank in the State, or in the Church, though they may have been only obscure under-secretaries, or illiterate Irish bishops, are just as well worth preserving as those of the celebrated Mother Louse, or Jacob Hall, the rope-dancer. Yours, &c. L. L.

P. S. July 5. All courtesies from an opponent, be they great or small, demand immediate acknowledgement. The "*cura posterior*" of *Vindex*, in p. 527 of your last Magazine, came to hand but yesterday. His reference to Wood calls for the following additions to what was said of Dr. Bernard Adams in March; he became scholar of Trinity in 1583, aged 27. With Limerick he kept Killenora (now a make-weight

to Kilaloe) from 1606 to 1617, when he voluntarily resigned it. After having been twenty-one years Bishop of Limerick, he died in 1625, aged 59. Over and above these meagre dates, and his laying out money in repairs and pious uses, if it be requisite to say any thing of his disposition, we must infer that *music* was his grand hobby-horse, from its being recorded that he embellished Limerick cathedral with "organs," in the plural number. Hence we are led to hope that all his visitations went off as harmoniously as the illustrious Garagantua's march, when he rode triumphant from Paris with the whole chime of bells plucked from the steeple at Nô're Dame, and fastened round his horse's neck. L. L.

Dr. HARRINGTON's *Reflexions on Phlogiston, or fixed Fire.*

(Continued from p. 500*.)

IN addition to the proofs which I have given in my different publications, that the body which Stahl, Scheele, Dr. Priestley, &c. call Phlogiston, is fixed fire, and not an element *sui generis*, I shall observe,

That, by exposing iron to the nitrous acid, an active fermentation, and a great generation of nitrous air, is produced, and the iron is reduced to a calx. If iron and water are exposed to atmospheric air, the iron will be reduced to a calx, the pure part of the air will be imbibed by the calx, and an oily scum will swim upon the water. This was the result of Mr. Scheele's experiment; who says, "pure water only can produce inflammable air from iron; it is a scum which constantly appears on the surface of the water after it had stood over filings for some weeks, and has been somewhat stirred." If this oil is carefully separated from the water, it will, with the nitrous acid, form nitrous air; or, if applied to the calx of the iron, the iron will be reduced, and in its reduction will part with the air it had imbibed from the atmosphere, not in the state of pure, but of fixed, air. This I have already fully explained in my former publications. Hence it appears that it is an oily body which forms the nitrous air, and the earth of the metal into its metallic splendour. If heat is applied to this oily body, it will form inflammable air, and, if burned in the

* P. 499, col. 1, l. 23, for promising read *promising*.

state of oil, will turn pure air into fixed air: but (as I have elsewhere fully proved), in the state of inflammable air, it will turn it into an acid and water.

And, to corroborate this doctrine, if I take common oil, it will produce the same phenomena, i. e. it will reduce the calx, and with the nitrous acid will generate nitrous air; or, if I burn it with pure air, it will turn into fixed air; or, if I form it into an air by heat, as Dr. Priestley has done, it will explode with pure air, leaving an acid and water in the residuum. Atmospheric air, when ignited, loses the fire which neutralised its fixed air and water, which are consequently precipitated. This is strikingly seen in passing the electric spark through it; it is then formed into fixed air and water. And this is the case when iron is burned, and it is absorbed by the iron.

If filings of iron are dropped into water impregnated with fixed air, the water and fixed air will attract the iron, the acid air and part of the water will be imbibed by the calx, and the Phlogiston of the metal will be separated. But, agreeable to the opinion of some chemists, the fixed air should not be imbibed altogether, but only be decomposed from the pure air, of which they suppose it to be formed, and should enter into the calx, and the carbone be left in the water; which is not the case. And I am aware that many will say, the iron is calcined by the decomposition of the water, and not of the fixed air, in this process. But as inflammable air is generated here the same as when vitriolic acid and water are used, we are right in supposing it to be from the same cause. And no doubt can remain but that it is from the fixed air entering the calx, as it disappears in the process. Then certainly it is the vitriolic acid that enters the calx in the vitriolic solution. And, that no doubt may remain but that the operation in both cases is the same, let water be impregnated with fixed air, then acidulate an equal quantity of water to the same proportion of acid with vitriolic acid, the smallest quantity of which is sufficient; then let iron be added to each of these portions of water thus acidulated, and in both the acid will disappear, entering the iron, forming it into a calx, and what has been called the Phlogiston of the iron will be separated. And to adduce a still more unexceptionable proof, if the solution of iron, which is formed

from the fixed air, be precipitated by the caustic alkali, or by other means, and an acid be added to the precipitate, fixed air will be expelled from it pure and unchanged.

But, as Stahl and the philosophers after him, seeing Phlogiston pass from one body to another, and having no idea of the chemical attraction of fire, supposed it to be a body different from fire, I shall shew, in opposition to that idea, that *aërial* fire, or perhaps, more properly speaking, fire in its free, disengaged state, when sensible to our feelings, and to the expansion of mercury in the thermometer, is equally under the influence of chemical attraction, passing from one body to another; and that, during its transitions, being under the influence of chemical attraction, it does not diffuse itself, but passes into the attracting body the same as an alkali into an acid.

I would desire the reader to pay particular attention to what may be brought in proof of this, because it has never been properly understood or attended to.

Lime and caustic alkaline salts have lost their fixed air, or *aërial* acid and water, and in their stead have united to fire. If lime, for instance, is mixed with the fixed alkaline salt, the alkali, having a stronger attraction for the fire of the lime than for its own fixed air, will attract the fire of the lime, which has a less attraction for it than the alkali has; consequently, the fire will leave the lime, and be attracted by the alkali*. This cannot be from the lime having a stronger attraction for the fixed air, or *aërial* acid, than the alkali, as alkalies attract acids more strongly than calcareous earths do.

In consequence of this mistake, Dr. Black is wrong and contradictory in his table of attractions. He says,

Acids.	Fixed air.
Fixed alkali,	Calcareous earth,
Calcareous earth,	Fixed alkali,
Volatile alkali,	Magnesia,
Magnesia,	Volatile alkali.

But he ought to have placed the different bodies under the head of fixed air the same as under the acids, for the change of affinity is owing to the fire which the calcareous earths and the magnesia, in the state of lime, possessed,

* Lime, from the fire which it possesses, will assist in reducing metals; i. e. I have found a calx will sooner be reduced by being mixed with lime than with calcareous earths.

and which Dr. Black does not so much as acknowledge it does possess, not having a proper chemical knowledge of fire or its affinity.

But a still stronger proof that alkaline salts have a more powerful attraction for fire than for fixed air is this: expose the dry caustic alkaline salt or lime to dry fixed air, and they will not attract it, nor part with their fixed fire; but add fixed air and water to the caustic salt or lime, both acting together, their joint attraction will expel the fire, though neither can do it by themselves.

It is the very same with the vitriolic acid and iron. The earth of iron attracts so strongly its fixed fire, that the vitriolic acid cannot rob the earth of iron of it; but if the acid's attraction be assisted with water, the earth of iron having a strong attraction for the water, their joint powers will decompose the iron, its earth attracting the water and the acid, whilst the fixed fire is expelled as inflammable air.

If the concentrated vitriolic acid be applied to the iron, it will not act upon it, because the attraction which the earth of the iron retains for the Phlogiston is stronger than that which the acid has for the earth. But if the vitriolic acid is diluted with water, they both act together; the acid attacks the Phlogiston and the earth, whilst the water attacks the earth.

That the earths of metals have a very strong attraction for Phlogiston may be strikingly seen in many instances. Silver so strongly retains this attraction, that the vitriolic acid will not act upon it; but apply the nitrous acid, and it will attract its Phlogiston or concentrated fire, and fly off with it in the form of nitrous air. Gold has so strong an attraction for its Phlogiston, that the nitrous acid will not dissolve it. It is well known that the action of two acids, the marine and the nitrous, is required at the same time, or that the marine be dephlogisticated.

We find that metals resist combustion in the same manner as they do the action of acids. Gold will not burn though exposed to the strongest fire; it may sublime, but will not consume, because gold strongly retains its fire. We shall shew in the *aurum fulminans* that its attraction for the concentrated fire or Phlogiston of the volatile alkali is so very powerful, that, being exposed to the slightest degree of warmth, it will

rush into the alkali, and decompose it into actual fire*.

Upon the same principle, the nitrous acid (as is shewn in my publications on this subject) will act upon essential oils; and, owing to the attraction of gold and of the nitrous acid for concentrated fire, they will rush into the alkali and the oils, and set loose in the effervescence such a quantity of actual fire as to produce ignition; the volatile alkali at the same time exploding, as it does in the combustible salt lately discovered by the French chemists, which is formed of the nitrous acid and the volatile alkali.

It is evident that the nitrous acid and the earth of gold act in consequence of their attraction for the fixed fire of oils and alkali, for, in the process, the nitrous acid becomes what chemists call phlogisticated. However, the process will not succeed without the acid be highly dephlogisticated; and no other calx but the earth of gold will do, which (as has been already shewn) has so great an attraction for Phlogiston, that the gold is reduced after the explosion of the *aurum fulminans*. It was from this attraction that Mr. Scheele found the earths of gold and silver to be reduced by only gently throwing the rays of light on them.

The calces of metals have a very strong attraction for Phlogiston; and we are acquainted with no bodies in nature capable of greater attraction than acids, nor any that can decompose the metals but them. In respect to gold, it has been already observed, that the influence of two acids is required. Nay, it is evident from Mr. Scheele's experiments, that the calx of gold can decompose the vitriolic ammoniac, or take from it its phlogiston. When this is done by combustion, it is by setting loose their Phlogiston as actual fire. If gold is soluted in *aqua regia*, and another metal added to the solution, the calx of gold having a superior attraction for its Phlogiston will rob the metal of it, and will be precipitated with its metallic splendour. Silver is next in attraction for Phlogiston; then mercury and copper. They are well known to

* Mr. Scheele found the earth of gold to have such an attraction for the volatile alkali that it would actually attract it from the vitriolic acid, decomposing the vitriolic ammoniac. And the volatile alkali is known to be a phlogistic body, forming inflammable air with heat. See his Essays.

precipitate each other according to their respective degrees of attraction for *Phlogiston*.

To explain these phenomena, Mr. Lavoisier says, it is not owing to these bodies having an attraction for *Phlogiston*, agreeable to the gradation just mentioned, but to their having a less attraction for dephlogisticated air than the baser metals.

This cannot be so, for the calces of lead and mercury part with their dephlogisticated air much easier than the other metals.

Let us attend to a solution of gold in the dephlogisticated marine acid. If the gold is precipitated by an alkali, the acid will be found in its dephlogisticated state, or as common marine acid. Take a quantity of this solution, and add essential oils to it, or any other phlogistic bodies you please, and you will find the oil attract the calx of the gold from the acid, which will receive its *Phlogiston* again, and be precipitated in its metallic form. How can this be explained on the theory of Mr. Lavoisier? The oil which is formed of his carbone ought, according to his explanation, to have united with the dephlogisticated air of the calx of the gold, and to have formed fixed air; yet there is not an atom of fixed air formed in the process. Moreover, dephlogisticated air could not have been imbibed again by the acid, as it is left in its phlogistic state.

Another phenomenon is discoverable from this experiment, namely, that the calx of gold has so strong an attraction for its *Phlogiston*, that it will leave its acid and be united to its *Phlogiston* in this low temperature of heat.

When the above facts are maturely considered, we find every thing militates against Mr. Lavoisier's explanation. Besides, it is well known that the oils and pure air will not unite but in the temperature of oils burning. Gold, from its affinity to its *Phlogiston*, resists calcination; for, if the calx be precipitated, even the acetous acid will displace it.

Mr. Lavoisier's doctrine of fixed air has nothing to support it. If I drop oil, or any phlogistic body, into the marine acid, either in its dephlogisticated or phlogisticated state, they will form only marine acid air and inflammable air, not one atom of fixed air. Will any chemist be hardy enough to contradict the evident conclusion which follows

from this experiment? It is just the same with the other acids. With these carbonic bodies they form only acid and inflammable airs. When metals are dissolved in acids, they form a calx, a snug body in which to secrete the pure air of the acids; but when oils are dissolved, they ought to form fixed air in the greatest abundance. Hence, agreeable to this doctrine, we should thus have a quicker process for obtaining fixed air than by the solution of calcareous earths in acids.

Now here we have a regular chain of phenomena clearly corresponding with this theory. But let us enquire how our modern hypotheses agree with it.

Mr. Lavoisier, some time after I had endeavoured to set aside the doctrine of *Phlogiston* being an element, from a conviction of its insufficiency to account for the above phenomena, went to the opposite extreme, not even allowing any kind of fixed fire in those processes of metallic reduction and formation of nitrous air, asserting that, in the first, it is merely imbibing oxygen gas, and, in the other, the nitrous acid losing its oxygen gas.

The first thing that strikes us in this doctrine is this; if you take an ounce of the concentrated vitriolic acid diluted with two ounces of water, and apply it to iron, inflammable air only is generated. If you apply the same quantity of the concentrated nitrous acid with an equal quantity of water, nitrous air only is generated.

To explain these phenomena, it is said, that the water, in the first process, is decomposed, and, in the second, the nitrous acid. Now, I should think that every chemist must allow that it is the acid in both these processes that dissolves the metal. How then can it be conceived that, in one process, the acid should be the calcining body, and the water in the other? If the solutions are examined, the soluting bodies will be found to be the acids in both; for, by adding an alkali, the acid unites to it, and precipitates the earth in both the processes: but water will not dissolve iron by itself.

The explanation seems evidently to be this (as has been elsewhere shewn): the nitrous acid, as is well known, having a greater attraction for *Phlogiston*, rapidly seizes upon it, and, from its greater volatility, flies off with it as nitrous air. On the contrary, the vitriolic acid, having a less attraction for it, will
not

not decompose iron without the aid of water, for the earth of which, water has so strong an attraction, that when the water, aided with a great degree of heat, acts upon the iron in the form of steam, it will decompose iron without the acid.

That inflammable air should be formed when water is added to iron, either along with the vitriolic acid, or by steam, appears to be from this cause: all airs in entering their aerial form have a strong attraction for water, the same as the neutral salts have in entering the crystalline form, called, with great propriety, the water of composition. Of this we have a striking instance, as I have before shewn, in nitrous vapour, which is perfectly condensable unless it passes through water, and then it gets the water of composition for its aerial form, and becomes permanent nitrous air. Therefore, in the formation of inflammable air from iron, the water and heat seize upon the Phlogiston of the metal, with a small proportion of the vitriolic acid, and they form inflammable air. And if a metal is reduced by fire alone, and then calcined by acids, or by water and pure air, as in the calcination of iron by these bodies, its Phlogiston, being separated, will either take the form of an oily scum, or the state of inflammable air. Then we must suppose that the fire has penetrated the metal, being closely attracted by it, so that, being let loose, or parted from the calx, it will appear in its fixed state united with a part of the metal in the state of Phlogiston, and which, when burned, turns again into actual fire.

If the vitriolic acid without water is aided by heat, it will equally decompose iron, forming it into an air similar to the nitrous, *viz.* the vitriolic acid air.

But, as aerial forms are apt to elude the senses, and consequently not to be so easily understood, let us take more substantial bodies, such, for instance, as the different kinds of æthers; these will place the doctrine in so clear a light that the dullest capacity can hardly mistake it.

The vitriolic æther is made by adding the vitriolic acid to spirit of wine, by slow degrees, in the coolest atmosphere; for, I have found that, if the acid is added too rapidly, so as to generate a great degree of heat, they only form vitriolic acid air and the phlogis-

cated vitriolic acid*. But, by uniting them in the atmosphere of a cold cellar, they form the vitriolic æther, the acid and the spirit of wine being so united, that they form the neutral body, æther, the acid disappearing, being covered, saturated, or, more properly speaking, neutralized, with the Phlogiston of the spirit of wine†.

ROBERT HARRINGTON,
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

July 16.

YOUR correspondent Vigorniensis, p. 508. will find the customs of Worcester in Domesday, in Dr. Nash's Collections for the county, Appendix, p. cix, and in his fac-simile copy of Domesday, tab. 172, col. a. They principally regard the right of coinage.

P. 501. It was scarcely worth your while to copy imaginary portraits from the printed Chronicle of 1493.

The Reviewer of Bibliotheca Chethamensis desires J. R. to accept his acknowledgements for his candid corrections, p. 520.

R. 522. In Douglas's Scots Peerage, p. 553, it is said, that James, fourth Earl of Perth, "made a renunciation into the king's hands of the earldom of Perth, and his whole other lands, with the heritable offices of the stewardry, coronership, and forestry, of Strathearn, Glenerty, and Ballwhedder, &c. in favour of James, Lord Drummond, his eldest son, and the heirs male procreate, or to be procreate, of his body; which failing, to the said James, Lord Drummond, and his other heirs male

* Mr. Scheele has written an admirable Essay on Æther, in which he clearly proves that the acids unite with the spirit of wine. Speaking of the vitriolic æther, p. 301, he says, "this, I think, will be quite sufficient to prove that the vitriolic acid is a constituent part of the vitriolic æther." And he proves just the same of the other æthers formed of the other acids and ardent spirit.

† From the very great evaporability of all the different kinds of æther, it is evident that they are fluids remarkably prone to take on the aerial form; and, as they consist of acids neutralized with spirit of wine, a fluid containing a very high concentration of fire, it is astonishing that any person can hesitate a moment to carry his idea one step further, and to perceive that, when any of these fluids are aerialized by the addition of a little heat, the respective airs which they form must consist of an acid neutralized with Phlogiston or fixed fire. EDIT.

whatsoever,

whatsoever, &c. Whereupon he expedite a charter under the great seal, in which their whole lands lying in the stewardry of Strathearn are particularly enumerated, dated in November, 1687." His authority for this is "Writs of the Family and Chart. in Pub. Archiv."

The coin of Arcadius, p. 529, is, by Occo, p. 528, referred to an earlier period of his reign, about A.D. 383, when he returned with his father Theodosius to Constantinople victorious over the Scythians. The reverse represents him standing, holding in his right hand the labarum, in his left a little figure of Victory, and standing on a captive. The letters M D'CONOB are explained of the places of mintage, Milan and Constantinople. *Mediolani & Constantinopoli obsignata.*

The seal from Godstow, p. 529, I have seen already engraved, but cannot recollect by whom.

P. 532. The portraits of Chaucer are all very much alike, and may have been copied from that by Occleve.

P. 550, col. 1, l. 7 from bottom, read Charles Hawtreay.

It is believed Luke Booker, mentioned p. 551, col. 2, is D.D.

If Mr. Savage will favour you with a sketch of his intentions and Proposals for his History of Wresl. Castle, p. 555, he may probably meet with assistance not unworthy his regard. He needs not be told, that an excellent history of *Hemingbrough* is annexed to the first volume of Dr. Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense*; or that we should be glad if he would give us an history of *Hoveden*, which place he enquired about p. 254, and was answered, p. 421.

A MOTHER OF MANY CHILDREN may relieve them from warts by a persevering application of the milky juice in the stalks of the common fig leaf*.

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, March 16.

GIVE me leave to present you with a drawing (*Pl. II. fig. 3*) of an alabaster figure, which had lain neglected many years in the green-house of a gentleman at Rochester: it appears to be of a saint, is about a foot high, tall

and ill-proportioned, has a book in his right hand, and a cross in the left, and possibly made, before reforming times, part of the external decorations of the cathedral at that place.

In Catholic countries is commonly seen, placed in a niche, over the entrances of monastic buildings, the image of the founder of the order. Had this figure been represented in the benedictine habit, and with the tonsure, it might probably have been concluded to have once had the same distinction, and to have been an icon of St. Benedict.

On the North side of Merton chapel in Rochester cathedral, formerly St. William's, is a niche, now plastered up, in which it is said, *Customale Roffense*, p. 171, "might be placed this imaginary saint," whole name occurs in no calendar, neither Roman or Sarum, that ever yet come to hand. The size of this niche and figure are not illy appropriated to each other, and, from circumstances attending, it is not unlikely but it once occupied that place, where the right side being exposed to the North and Easterly winds with the wintry snows and fleets for ages have corroded the face, hand, book, vestments, and whatever was opposed to their fury, particularly the returning side of the stem of the cross, while the back and other side have a comparative degree of polish, being only worn by time and the external air; thus it has fared with the pillars on each side the windows, at the same end of St. William's chapel; the eastern defended by the depth of the architrave remains whole, while the other, open to them, is nearly corroded away. Beneath this niche is a door into the crypt, which, whether an original entrance, for the conveniency of those visiting the altars there placed, as at Canterbury, or converted from one of the lower range of windows since, that part of the fabric has served the purpose of cellars, is not at this time to be determined. If the former is the case, it is probable this might have been a representation of one of the saints whose altar was placed in that part. What aged man St. William might be, and how represented, no where appear. Yet, notwithstanding, this figure on account of its bushy divided beard, elegantly flowing hair, and palliated garments, seems too venerable for that of a baker, still, as being without the benedictine insignia, it cannot be of any saint of this order; besides having the marks of a secular,

* T. O. author of "Messiah vindicated" (see our blue cover) suggests a remedy nearly similar; the rubbing them with the inside downy coat of a bean-shell. He got rid of several that way when a youth, and has never had any since.

cular* ſituation, it may, through a certain propenſity for repreſenting ſaints as reverend perſonages be deſigned for this charitable pilgrim, who figures ſo conſiderably in our Rocheſter annals.

Preſent my thankful acknowledgements to your correſpondents who were ſo kindly attentive to my enquiries concerning the family of *Wiſeman*.

It may not be here altogether deemed impertinent to remark, that any lady or gentleman, induced by curioſity to perform a pilgrimage to the ſhrine of this ſaint, ſecluded from the vulgar eye, within the penetralia of the cathedral, muſt, before they can be admitted to pay their devoirs, adminiſter a proper doſe of ſoporific ſilver to a certain lay eccleſiaſtical dragon, commonly known by the name of *verger*, who watches aſſiduouſly over this ſacred golden fleece; however, if ſpoken in a magiſterial tone, it is natural to conclude, a ready obedience will be the conſequence, as habits of former days cannot as yet have quite given up their influence.

Mr. URBAN,

July 1.

ENCLOSED you have a view of the iron bridge (*fig. 4*) lately erected at Coalbrook-dale, on the road between Birmingham and Shrewſbury; and which may enlarge the number of curious matters comprized in your valuable Collection.

N. J. M.

Mr. URBAN,

July 18.

A REVIEW of my *Siglarium Romanum* having been given in your laſt, p. 547, I rely on your impartiality in inserting the following obſervations.

The criticisms appear to me *precipitate* and *uncandid*. Precipitate, becauſe the writer ſeems not to have peruſed the work with ſufficient attention; otherwiſe I am at a loſs to underſtand with what propriety he pronounces it “an index of ſigles or abbreviations,” inſtead of a diſtionary; the conſtruction of which it evidently bears, and thereby juſtifies the omiſſion he complains of, that the pages from which the authorities are ſelected are not annexed to the names of the authors. He might have informed himſelf from the title page, that it was very diſtant from the deſign of the publication to ſend the reader back to “the in-

* Wanting the torture, as before remarked, “*Ferunt eam, non tantum epiſcopi, verum etiam minores clerici, & qui ſola prima tonſura initiata ſunt.*” J. Warner, de eccleſiæ primitivæ clerico, p. 127.

dex of the books I had gone through;” my intention having been (as is ſufficiently ſpecified) to ſave the labour, and not unfrequently the diſappointment, attending ſuch tedious reſearches, by producing, under their reſpective heads, and at one view, the numerous explanations of the Learned.

I had originally deſigned to publiſh the work without referring to any authorities, had gone through the collations, and proceeded with my copy in that form for the preſs as far as the letter which he mentions. The hint for their introduction I owe to a gentleman of very diſtinguiſhed abilities as an Antiquary, and to whom the Learned World are eminently indebted. I had now the laborious taſk of re-tracing the whole of my collections, aggravated as it was by having previously parted with many of the books from which I had made them. A circumſtance, I preſume, that may account, in one reſpect, for the delay the gentleman ſo uncandidly recollects. The only reaſon my learned friend ſuggeſted for the introduction of authorities was, to ſhield myſelf from the imputation of having fabricated many of the characters in order to ſwell the collection.

A ſecond inſtance of precipitancy appears in his conſining the collection to “inſcriptions and old jurifconſults,” when a more attentive peruſal muſt have informed him, that it was made with equal fidelity from the other ſources expreſſed in the title.

A third inſtance is diſcoverable in his aſſerting, that “the collections of Gruter and Muratori are not ſo frequently referred to as they ought to have been;” whereas due reflexion would have reminded him, that this defect (as he conſiders it) aroſe, in great meaſure, from their being, as he terms them, “modern collections.” It has been a rule with me, throughout the work, to give the original expoſitors the credit of their diſcoveries, whenever it was in my power to trace them. A great number of the articles in Gruter were more antiently explained; and the principal part of the reſt are inserted in the name of Scaliger, to whom, in his *Indices ad Gruterum*, the world are indebted for them. Conſiſtent with this, the name of Gruter could only be given in inſtances where he had not been thus ſuperſeded. The ſame remarks apply to Muratori; whoſe inſcriptions, as being a ſtill more modern collector, were

pretty generally explained before. As a proof, however, that his works have not been neglected, his name appears among the authorities little less than three hundred times. Neither has the "incorrectness or want of authenticity which later views of inscriptions have discovered" been overlooked in the collection. At the same time, I am free to confess, that experience has instructed me not to repose so implicit a confidence in these boasted emendations; being fully convinced, in a variety of instances, that they have been made without sufficient authority, and with unwarrantable mutilations.

Another instance of premature judgement appears in my being accused of "not giving fac-similes of my characters;" as also in referring to some hint thrown out to me for this purpose in vol. LVII. p. 338, which is not to be found there*. Whenever it was considered necessary, fac-similes have been introduced with all possible accuracy, Mr. Caslon having been employed to execute them at a very great expence.

However, as they vary materially in different authors, it was only possible for me to copy from such as were more generally similar, and best authorized.

Want of candour appears in the presumption, that, "as my work had hung so long on hand, I was glad to bring it to a close:" which, admitting it to be just, cannot be urged in discredit of the compilation, unless it can be proved that marks of haste and inaccuracy are more discoverable in the latter than in the former part of the work. I have had substantial reasons to lament that the work (as the writer complains) has been so long delayed: but it was compiled under many discouraging and afflictive circumstances; to some of which, perhaps, the gentleman is no stranger. I feel happy, however, at this late period, to have fulfilled my engagements with very few subscribers, and the public at large; and, however unpleasing it may be to step forward in my own vindication, yet I cannot silently permit the labour of many years to be depreciated by hasty strictures and conclusions. As far as I have fulfilled the engagements I professed, and executed my work consistent with my proposals, so far I rely on the candour of the publick.

Yours, &c. JOHN GERARD.

P.S. In line 3 of my Preface, for *enucleati* be pleased to read *enucleatos*.

* It is in vol. LVIII. p. 338. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

July 8.

AS your valuable Miscellany is ever open to receive what is curious and interesting in science, and as every new fact adds something to the improvement of our knowledge, permit me to present you with the following singular instance of Croup, or *Cynanche trachealis* of Dr. Cullen, which, after proving fatal to a child, attacked two young cats in the same house, and proved destructive to both of them.

The child, named Mary Finley, was about four years of age, and naturally healthy. She was first taken ill on Friday, the 20th of January, 1792, with symptoms of slight catarrh, which, at that time, was prevalent in the neighbourhood. The next day (Saturday) she became feverish, was remarkably hoarse, and harassed with a troublesome cough. On Sunday, being considerably worse, the parents requested my attendance, when I found my patient, about ten in the forenoon, labouring under the following symptoms: a rattling noise in the trachea, and respiration performed with difficulty; a peculiar hoarseness, with a ringing sound and shrillness both in speaking and coughing; pain on pressing the larynx externally, or on elevating it by the act of deglutition; and inspiration accompanied with a sound as if the passage through the glottis was constricted. From this assemblage of symptoms, I had no hesitation in pronouncing the disease to be Croup; and, from observations of its fatality in six preceding instances, I explained its nature to her parents, pointed out the danger to be apprehended, and prepared them for the approaching consequences.

To obviate the danger of suffocation, blood was taken from the arm, leeches applied to the throat, and, when the orifices ceased bleeding, the part was covered with an epispastic. Beside which, an emetick was given as an expectorant, antimonials prescribed every four hours, and a clyster administered as a laxative. In spite of these antiphlogistic applications, the symptoms increased rapidly, and, in twelve hours more, unfortunately terminated her existence.

The body was not permitted to be inspected.

About three days posterior to this, two young cats in the same room were observed to become sick; they had peculiar hoarse coughs like the child, great

great difficulty in respiration, and refused their food. The next day they secluded themselves from the family, and seemed evidently worse, while the whizzing noise in inspiration, and the shrill sound in coughing, were so extremely loud as to be distinguishable in an adjoining apartment. In this state they laboured for about forty-eight hours, when both dying, one of them was sent me for dissection. The following are the appearances which presented:

The two inferior lobes of the left lung loaded with black blood, and the ramifications of the bronchiæ so compressed by extravasation, that there was no possibility of inflating them; the superior lobe easily inflated, and perfectly free from disease. The inferior lobe of the right lung equally surcharged with the two inferior of the left; but the second only partially affected, while the superior was in every respect sound. The epiglottis, internal membrane of the thyroid cartilage, surrounding muscles, and membranous covering of the pharynx, had a natural appearance; but on splitting the trachea through its whole length, posteriorly, the following phenomena were observable: the trachea replete with opaque mucus, the laryngeal sacs distended with the same; and, on the anterior part of the tube, a preternatural membrane loosely adhering. This membrane, being extracted, measured two inches in length, two lines in breadth, and was very thin. The internal surface of the trachea and its larger branches, when divested of viscid mucus, seemed considerably inflamed.

From the symptoms described, and their illustration by dissection, the proximate cause of death becomes evident; but the great desideratum is this, What caused the Croup in the cats? was a simple stimulus, such as external cold, the occasional cause, the parts being predisposed by catarrh? or was contagious miasmata generated in the child by specific inflammation, and communicated to the cats by the air?

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 9.

I HAVE read with some surprize the letter, p. 416, signed R, accusing me of being precipitate in asserting that the slave-trade was not forbidden by the Law of Moses. That R. is mistaken, I hope I shall be able to prove to your satisfaction.

He says, in looking for the chapter in Leviticus to which I refer, he found in

Exodus xxi. 16, "He that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death." This certainly appears directly contrary to what I said; but, on my reading the whole chapter, I find it relates only to the *Children of Israel*, for the marginal reference to this very place is Deuteronomy xxix. 7: "If a man be found stealing any of his brethren, the *Children of Israel*, and maketh merchandize of him, or selleth him, then that thief shall surely die." All this, Mr Urban, does not forbid the buying of slaves from the nations of the heathens. R. is polite enough to suppose the passage he mentions may be mistranslated; but whether it is or no, I am unable to say, being as ignorant of Hebrew as he is.

But what surprized me most was, that R. says, he can perceive nothing in the 25th chapter of Leviticus analogous to the slave-trade, and expected from my words "quite the contrary," to find it formally established. As he has been willing to suppose me not to assert a thing without being acquainted with it, I will be equally willing to suppose the three following verses, the 44th, 45th, and 46th, are not in his Bible: "Both thy bond-men and thy bond-maids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bond-men and bond-maids.—Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land: and they shall be your possession.—And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bond-men for ever: but over your brethren the *Children of Israel*, ye shall not rule one over another with rigour." This I conceive at least not to forbid the slave-trade, if not formally to establish it, though, I must own, to me it seems nearly to do the latter. And if R. will but take the trouble to read the *whole* chapter of Exodus to which he refers, and then the verses I have quoted above, I think he will find the former to relate entirely to the Children of Israel, and the latter to allow *perpetual* slavery, provided the slaves are obtained from the Heathen nations. P. P. P.

P. S. Though I am nearly as ignorant of astronomy as your correspondent C. W. p. 410, yet I imagine the answer

to his query is easy. Supposing the fixed stars to be suns, why should we wonder if they always shine equally bright, when our own sun is never obscured by clouds rising from its own body? And surely all suns may be allowed to have the same properties and formation.

P. P. P.

MR. URBAN.

July 12.

A GENTLEMAN in the beginning of October emptied his necessary-house, one side of which was open to the air. He observed a strange perverseness and debasement of taste, as he expressed it, in bees, or in insects resembling bees. During a month, he had every part of his necessary, outside and inside, upper and lower stories, occupied by them. They were swept away every day, but they still returned; nor have they left off returning even in the beginning of November, though in smaller numbers. Sampson's bees, it is true, lived in the putrid, stinking carcass of a dead lion: but he observes, that these bees were Pagans and Philistines, and

no better could perhaps be expected from them. Among such people as we are, in a well-bred part of the Christian world, better things might have been expected from them. But, joking apart, some of your numerous correspondents, who are practised in the management of bees, can perhaps inform us whether these insects, so nearly resembling bees, were really such.

Yours, &c.

J. A.

MR. URBAN,

July 16.

I BEG you to inform Mr. Lofft, p. 398 [and see p. 601], that there is an edition of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, with a collection of notes of various authors, by John Marchant, gent. author of the exposition of the Old and New Testament. London, printed by R. Walker, 1751. With frontispiece and plates; a Dedication to the king; a Preface; Elijah Fenton's *Life of Milton*; Latin verses on the work by Samuel Barrow, M. D.; Marvel's commendatory lines; and the reasons for the verse.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1792. (Continued from p. 536.)

H. OF LORDS.

February 27.

THE order of the day being read, relative to the Russian armament,

Ld. *Porchester* commenced his speech by apologizing for bringing forward a subject which had so recently occupied the attention of the House, and which, he was aware, nothing but the importance of the business could excuse. What he meant at present was, to charge the Minister with criminal conduct, in first concealing from the publick the grounds upon which they were about to interfere, when no such concealment was necessary; and afterwards continuing the armament, which Parliament had voted upon implicit confidence, after they had determined to give it up. Upon both these topics his Lordship dwelt for some time; and concluded by urging their Lordships to come to a resolution, which was in substance:

"That his Majesty's Ministers had betrayed the confidence reposed in them by Parliament, in continuing the armament, which had been voted by Parliament in consequence of an advised requisition from his Majesty, after the 29th of March, when at that time they had determined to give up the object

for which that armament had been required; and that, by its continuance, it had not been advantageous to that party whose cause they pretended to espouse, though highly prejudicial to the individuals of this country."

The *Lord Chancellor* read the motion, and was preparing to put the question, when

Lord *Rawdon* rose, to express his astonishment at the silence of Administration, when a direct charge of this nature was brought against them. In his mind, every Noble Peer in that House was a representative of the publick; and, whenever the official servants of the Crown were charged with misconduct, a defence from them was due to the publick. To remain in obstinate silence was not only disrespectful to their Lordships, but a contempt for the people at large. His Lordship then went into the question, condemned our interference as nugatory and unwise; and, after extending his arguments to a considerable length, his Lordship concluded by declaring he should give his support to the motion.

The Earl of *Carlisle* supported the motion.

The Earl of *Hardwicke* was of opinion

union

nion that Administration had acted wisely by their interference, and procured much advantage to this country by checking the encroaching spirit of Russia.

Lord *Grenville* felt himself extremely surprized that Ministers should be accused of silence upon the present question. With respect to himself, he had, upon a former occasion, gone very much at length into the subject, and had explained much in detail the motives upon which his Majesty's Ministers had acted; but he could not account for the conduct of the Noble Lord who brought forward the motion, and those who supported him. It certainly was no very high compliment to their Lordships, after they had given a distinct and decided opinion upon this subject, again to call upon them to consider and decide upon the same question, and that too within a week after their former decision. It had not been asserted by any Noble Lord that Great Britain had no interest in the affairs of the Continent; and, in order to prove that the present interference was founded upon true principles of policy, his Lordship entered into a brief history of the rise of the Russian empire; in which he proved, that it was the invariable fixed object of Russian politicks to drive the Turks out of Europe; and displayed, in the strongest colours, the danger of permitting a naval power to aggrandize itself upon the destruction of a neighbouring power. Russia had risen to its present state in the scale of nations under the fostering hand of England, yet she had uniformly employed her power in pursuits the most injurious to the interests of Great Britain. His Lordship concluded by opposing the motion.

Lord *Darnley*, in a few words, supported the motion.

Lord *Loughborough* declared himself decidedly in favour of the motion. His Lordship went over the same grounds of argument adopted by the other Lords on the same side of the question; which he pressed with his usual acuteness and eloquence. He contended, that Ministers ought not to have continued their preparations for the armament after they were determined to accede to the proposals of the Court of St. Petersburg. It was however a fact, that, within three days after the last debate in that House last session, Ministers had come to a determination of not having recourse to force to carry into execution

their projects; it was, therefore, highly culpable in them, after that, to run the nation to the enormous expence of continuing the armament.

The *Lord Chancellor* quitted the woolsack; and declared himself, for many potent reasons, against the motion, which, he said, was solely as to the propriety or impropriety of keeping up the armament after a determination to accede to the propositions; and that the former was the case, he thought must appear evident to every man who gave it a moment's consideration, as there was no other security against the Empress's increasing her demands.

Lord *Stormont* strenuously supported the motion.

Lord *Hawkesbury* as strenuously opposed it, and proved that the part Administration had acted was the inevitable consequence of the situation in which they were placed by the Opposition made at home to their measures whether right or wrong.

Earl *Stanhope* declared that Ministry, instead of censure, merited the highest praise, for having had moderation sufficient to forego their own opinions, and take up what appeared to be the sense of the country at large.

The question being called for, their Lordships divided; when there appeared,

Contents	19	Non-contents	82
Proxies	0	Proxies	16
—	—	—	—
	19		98
Majority 79.			

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *James Sanderson* took the oaths and his seat for Malmesbury, Wilts.

Several petitions were presented, praying the abolition of the slave-trade.

The land-tax and marine mutiny bills were read the third time, and passed.

Mr. *Blackburne*, from the Plymouth election Committee, reported, that Sir F. L. Rogers was duly elected; and that the petitions and opposition to them were not frivolous or vexatious.

A new writ was ordered for Rochester, in the place of Sir Richard Bickerton, deceased.

February 28.

Several petitions were presented for the abolition of the slave-trade.

The Seaford Election Committee was then appointed.

The bills of the different taxes intended for repeal were read the third time, and passed.

H. OF LORDS.

February 29.

Heard Mr. Plomer in Mr. Hastings's defence.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Mornington* brought in a bill for repealing the last half-penny per pound on candles, and a bill for repealing the last additional duty on malt; which were read the first time.

The annual duty malt bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. *Whitbread* moved, that this House do, immediately, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the papers on the table relative to the subject of the late war between the Porte and Russia.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the motion; which was withdrawn.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that, great as was the diffidence with which he stood forward on this important occasion, it would still have been greater if the cause which he was to support had required either ingenuity to invent, or eloquence to enforce; if the facts from which he was to reason were not ascertained by papers upon the table; and the conclusion which he would draw, of a nature which must be evident to the plainest understanding. He was urged to the task by a conviction of his own duty, by a conviction that Ministers, in the transaction which he was about to consider, had acted contrary to the honour and interests of the country. It had been the fashion lately to bestow much praise on the Constitution; but, if they employed vigilance to guard, and firmness to support it, if they steadily pursued constitutional means, all such panegyric would be unnecessary. And, if he should succeed in proving the misconduct of Ministers, he trusted that the House would not shrink from the task to which they were bound, of inflicting censure, and that no previous question would be brought forward to destroy the last remnant of the Constitution, freedom of discussion. When he examined the papers on the table, he must own, he felt indignation on account of the garbled manner in which they were produced; but on the other hand, he felt satisfaction from the respectable minority of last session, of whom he had the honour to form one, whose voice had been in unison with that of the people; and who, in spite of a large and condensing majority, had succeeded

in saving this country from a war with Russia. The advantages of our trade with Russia, though the balance was apparently against us, were too well known to require to be proved. It operated as a nursery for our seamen, and supplied our manufacturers at home with those raw materials at a cheaper rate than they could be had elsewhere, which, in their finished state, we were enabled to carry with so much advantage to the foreign markets. It had been insinuated as a ground for our armament, that this country had received ill usage from the Empress of Russia in the business of the Armed Neutrality; but, as Prussia was very well understood to have been at the bottom of that transaction, this ground was not tenable. Last session the measures of Ministry had been enveloped in mystery; it was impossible to come at any true state of the business. It now appeared, upon the face of the papers, that the Porte wished to deprive the Empress of the Crimea, which had formerly been ceded to her, so that the aggression was on the part of Turkey. Nay, it had been suggested that, though this country had allowed the justice of the cession, it had likewise stimulated the Turks to this unjustifiable attack; an assertion which, if true, must reflect eternal disgrace on the British name; but which, if unfounded, as he trusted it was, he called upon Ministers, for the sake of the national honour, to contradict. How little had been the effect of the negotiation and the armament to this country, must appear from the Empress having offered, in 1790, the very same terms which were accepted in 1791. He would assert that Oczakow, which had been held out as the ostensible object of our interference, was entirely unconnected with British commerce. If there was a spot, if there were seas, with which British merchants were less interested than any other, it was that spot, and these seas; and he dared say that they could not ascertain, by any consequences affecting themselves, who was the owner. But there was another object which had not been avowed, that the demand of Oczakow from the Empress might have been supposed to induce her, in order to retain it in her own hands, to consent to the cession of Dantzick and Thorn to the King of Prussia. If the balance of power meant any thing, it meant that equipoise amongst the different states of Europe which was necessary to preserve general tranquillity.

tranquillity. His Majesty, in his speech, had assured us of the continuance of this tranquillity; yet now, Oczakow, which, it had been affirmed by Ministers, was so necessary in order to preserve the balance of power, to put into the hands of the Turks, was in the possession of Russia. Such was the consequence of a policy, which

Was every thing by turns, and nothing long.

If the intercourse between nation and nation was not something very different from the intercourse between man and man, he certainly should consider the means of plainness and candour as much better, and more effectual, than those of chicanery and avarice. It surely was not necessary to send envoy after envoy, merely to assure the Court of Russia that we would tell the truth. And what, after all, was the object for which Ministers have supplicated? the free navigation of the Dniester, which was, in this instance, for the first time, he believed, the object of negotiation. They had at last condescended to beg of the Empress to let them off upon as easy terms as possible. They had stated, that every thing was granted which she had appeared to desire, and appealed to her goodness and generosity on the occasion. And what was the effect of our armed negotiation?—did it produce an awful suspense among the powers at war? did it sheath the sword of the Empress? Quite the contrary was the case; as the profusion of Turkish blood spilt afforded too melancholy a proof. This system of arming and disarming, manning and unmanning, upon every slight occasion, was a source of much misery. The poor and industrious were torn from their families and occupations to be put a-board our ships, and then thrown back, in a very different state, upon a publick which had no claim to their gratitude. Ministers had made an attempt to throw over the scene of their political misconduct the veil of the nation; but, though our pulse might beat high, this, though no doubt a good symptom, was not the infallible criterion of permanent health. It might be influenced by accident; or by some temporary cause, and, when that influence had ceased to act, might again sink in proportion as it had before been directed. But the Minister had imputed the failure of his measures to his having sacrificed his own opinion to the sense of the country. From this confession he could de-

rive but little credit; it would appear that he had sacrificed the character, and what he considered as the interests, of the country, to momentary popularity; and, instead of acting the part of the *justum & tenacem propositi virum*, he had yielded to the numbers of those *prava jurentium*.

He then concluded by moving the following resolutions:

“First, that the possession by Russia of Oczakow, and the district between the Bog and the Dniester, did not affect the interest of this country, or justify the armament; secondly, that the negotiation between this country and Russia had been unsuccessful; and, thirdly, that his Majesty’s Ministers had been guilty of gross misconduct, tending to increase the expence, and diminish the influence, of Great Britain.”

Col. *McLeod* supported the motion, and reprobated the armament as impolitic and unjust, and declared that the conduct of administration in the late negotiation, had induced him to withdraw all confidence from them.

Mr. *Jenkinson* (son of Lord Hawkesbury) in a maiden speech, which was delivered with an ease and correctness by no means usual on such occasions, took an extensive view of the politics of the Continent as connected with the interests of this country. The transaction of the Russian armament, he said, was not merely to be considered by itself, but as it stood connected with other circumstances. The greatest praise of Ministers would be to have pursued a system, if that system was proved to be good. It would not be disputed how desirable and useful an alliance with Holland was to this country. But, if we valued that alliance, it was necessary that we should likewise cultivate a connexion with Prussia, which could afford to Holland that military support of which it stood in need, and which it was not convenient for us to supply. It became then our interest to prevent Prussia from falling into such a state as would incapacitate it to afford that support. And in that case it was necessary that we should not allow the Turkish Empire to sink in the scale, so that Austria and Russia, which were combined, might acquire too great a preponderance. The enemy and rival of this country was France, which had always been in alliance with Austria. It was necessary, that we should acquire a degree of weight, which should enable us to counterbalance

lance their influence. He was sensible, that these principles did not apply to the present situation of France, which was most deplorable indeed, and such as was far from giving any grounds of apprehension. But it was not to be expected that this situation should always continue. In a few years the confusion must cease, and the government be again established upon a regular footing. If the old arbitrary system should be renewed, they would have to dread a return of the same chicanery and artifice. And if the government should be established upon the principles of a well-regulated freedom, the opposition which they had to apprehend would be more formidable. He then entered into a detail of the war between the Porte and Russia. By the intervention of this country the Turkish Empire had been saved from ruin amidst the victories of Russia. The principle upon which Ministers wished to engage the Empress to give up Oczakow to the Porte was, that Oczakow, which in the hands of the Turks was only a place of defence, in the hands of the Russians could be converted to offensive purposes. Respecting the Russian armament, there had existed a division in the sentiments of that House and of the country. If no division had existed, the object might have been gained, and the Empress would in all probability have yielded to the unanimous voice of the nation. As to the advantages of our trade with Russia, he could take upon him to state, that what we gained from her we might gain elsewhere, but that what she sends to us she could send no where else. The difference between the value of the imports and exports was too striking to require to be insisted on. He could assert as a positive fact, that, upon the first intelligence of our interference, an alarm had prevailed for a short time in Russia, till the dispatches arrived from their Ambassador at this Court, of whose contents every person in this country must be ignorant, but which no doubt contained an account of the division of sentiment that existed on that subject. So that, instead of the boasts of opposition being well founded, that they had saved the country from a ruinous war, it appeared plainly, that they had prevented a most completely successful issue, which might otherwise have attended the transaction. There was no disgrace incurred on the part of this country in accepting a conditional modification, in a transaction where we had set out with terms which we did not mean to enforce as positive,

especially as the other party had likewise concurred in that modification. The regard due to the sense of the country had been much canvassed; the opinion of the country, he thought, ought always to be attended to, though not implicitly followed. Oczakow had been unfairly stated, as the sole object of the negotiation; it formed the means rather than the object. Upon the whole, he was of opinion, that Ministers had in this transaction acted the part to which they were bound, by a due regard to the balance of system, which he considered as a system of wisdom, justice, and moderation. After speaking for about two hours, he concluded by giving his negative to the resolutions.

Several other Members spoke for and against the motion; and at four in the morning Mr. *M. A. Taylor* proposed an adjournment of the debate, which took place accordingly. (*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN,

IN your Volume LXI. p. 534, the favour of a communication relative to Robert Parsons, a Jesuit in the reign of Eliz. was requested by one of your correspondents; but, I believe, no additional account ever appeared. It might probably have escaped the notice of gentlemen of the Catholic Church, who, from their course of study, are the better qualified for investigations of that nature. Many have of late appeared in your ingenious publication. In your last was inserted a catalogue of several pieces, relating to the late application to parliament for the act for the relief of Catholics. Their writings are in general liberal, learned, and ingenious. They are unknown, however, from prejudice; and unread from bigotry. The sermons and works of divinity of their clergy are written with the elegance of gentlemen; and the benevolent spirit of "true religion." A catalogue of their writers would, I believe, facilitate their introduction to the liberal part of mankind, could any of your correspondents favour a future Magazine with it. An acquaintance with their works would soon extenuate the prejudice so long and unjustly entertained against them; and rank them in the class of polite literature which they ought to hold. Hitherto, like the poor fellow in Goldsmith, we hate them from "hearsay;" and, like his despising the French only because they wear "wooden shoes," we hate them "we know not why."

C—x.

136. Ob-

136. *Observations and Remarks in a Journey through Sicily and Calabria, in the Year 1791; with a Postscript, containing some Account of the Ceremonies of the last Holy-week at Rome, and of a short Excursion to Tivoli. By the Rev. Brian Hill, A. M. late of Queen's College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Earl of Leven and Melville.*

THERE is scarcely any traveller from whom something may not be learned,—either as corrective of former relations, or of his own. Every one lays a foundation for the notice of those who follow him; and, in such a route as Mr. Hill's, attention is more particularly awake; and, however he may appear too minute in the *disagreements* of the tour, which we find the too common complaint against foreign accommodations, inns unglazed, and filled with vermin, and perpetual alarms of handitti, he has afforded us a great degree of information and entertainment. The great merit of this work is, that it succeeds others, and brings us acquainted with the present state of things in these countries, so ravaged by earthquakes. In company with his brother Sir Richard, and others, he sailed from Naples Jan. 30, 1791; and, after passing the island of Caprea, landed at Palermo, Feb. 2. The principal circumstance that strikes us here is his account of the catacombs:

“It consists of four wide passages, each about forty feet in length, into which the light of the sun is admitted by windows at the ends. Along the sides of these are niches, in which the bodies are set upright, clothed in coarse garments, with their heads, arms, and feet bare. They are prepared for this situation, by broiling them six or seven months upon a gridiron, over a slow fire, till all the fat and moisture are consumed. The skin, which looks like pale-coloured leather, remains entire, and the character of the countenance is in some degree preserved. A man who was with us pointed out his father-in-law, who had been dead two years. Except the bodies of two reputed saints, one of which had been there 150 years, and the other 100, they are all of modern date, as appears by an inscription on a small piece of paneboard hung to the arms of every corpse, signifying the name of the person, and the time of his decease. In some of the higher niches they are laid out at full length, and at the top are children of six or seven years of age. On the floor are handsome trunks, containing carcases of persons of distinction, the keys of which are kept by the relations.”

This account differs from former ones. De Non (see our vol. LX. p. 52) de-
GENT. MAG. July, 1792.

scribes the bodies as *dried in tempered lime*.

“The equipage provided for my brother and myself is called a *litiga*, which is a sort of sedan-coach, or vis-a-vis, supported by two poles, and carried by mules. This litiga, or double-sedan, has no glass in the windows, but thick curtains, in case of rain; neither has it any doors, but you are lifted in and out through the windows by two men, holding a little board for you to put your foot on. The sides are painted with superstitious devices, to secure you from dangers: among these, the Virgin and child, and the souls in purgatory, are seldom omitted. The like is on all their boats, particularly on what are called the *Sproronara*” (p. 49).

Mr. Hill further notices at Palermo the prodigious number of *taylors* (p. 34), and the frequency of murders and poisoning (p. 36—40); describes the monstrous ornaments of the Palagonia palace (p. 87), and the magnificent monastery of S. Martino, for noblemen's sons, who, after seven years education, are obliged to turn monks, or knights of Malta, and of whom there are at present only ten, but divided into two parties, who hate each other cordially (p. 90—92). Mr. H. intersperses his description of Palermo with an account of his Neapolitan Majesty's hunting, and his taste for painting, displayed in the representation of these achievements, in the most glaring colours, without the least shade. In a note Mr. H. observes, that the poison of the tarantula, if there be any, is cured by the profuse sweats occasioned by exercise; and that the breed of white sheep, for which Tarentum was celebrated, is changed into black (pp. 71, 72). At Termini a company of merchants established a society for the purpose of robbery and murder, most of whom have been taken-up and hanged. Mr. Tough, our resident at Palermo, supped with one of them, and, from his great agitation, and frequently going out of the room, and returning again, is persuaded he was then engaged in his bloody occupation, and perhaps forming some plan to take away his life. He has, however, been executed (p. 103). The inhabitants of Palermo are stated at 320,000.

The island of Procita was once part of a Greek colony; and to this day all the women and girls wear the ancient Grecian dress, which is very singular and becoming (p. 65). From Palermo our travellers go Eastward, by *Stefano*, *Cesalu*, and *Barcelonetta*, to *Messina*, where

Shocks

shocks of earthquakes are still so familiar, that, on enquiring how long it had been since the last, "Three days ago," said the landlord; 'No, five,' said the waiter (p. 120). The account of the fatal earthquake of 1783 is thus described, in the words of one who was a spectator of the dreadful scene. But, however terrible the earthquakes were at Messina, they were much more so in Calabria, where mountains were changed into vallies, and vallies into mountains, rivers turned, lakes formed, and the whole face of the country visibly altered.

"In a place called *Il lago del Monte*, about a mile from Seminara, a cottage with an adjoining orangery, and a man upon it, were carried to the distance of a mile.

"In the district of Cosenza, a large plain, called Cineti, sunk above 300 palms, and formed a deep valley, and a cottage was removed two gun-shots above its former situation, without receiving any injury.

"In St. Cristina, a vineyard situated upon an eminence, and a plantation of olives upon a plain, together with a tower erected upon it, changed places, so that the vineyard was upon a plain, and the plantation of olives upon an eminence, with the tower standing as before. In the same district some persons sunk into a chasm, which opened under their feet, and were immediately thrown out again, without receiving any material hurt; while others, who were traveling on horseback, were thrown from their seats, and hurried in the abyss. In Soriano, two mountains were united, thirteen persons were killed, and a large lake formed.

"In a plain between Seminara and Le Pietre Negre, there appeared an hot lake throwing up its waters into the air. In the territory of Setizano, a large portion of land was joined to another belonging to Cosenza, by means of which the course of a river was stopped, and the country laid under water, for the space of several miles. A mountain above Sinopoli was torn from its centre, and carried across a valley to the distance of a mile and a half. But the most extraordinary circumstance happened to a Greek ship near the island of Lipari, which either sunk, or seemed to sink, from the waves being thrown up very high on each side, into the depths of the sea, and which recovered its former situation, not only without damage, but without receiving a drop of water in its inside.

"The most violent force of the shocks was extended through a tract of country 58 miles long, and 20 broad, including a space of 1160 square miles" (p. 132).

"From the fatal 5th of January, 1783, to the end of July, almost all the shocks (which, besides 62 in the first 24 hours,

amounted to near 100) were preceded by a long streak of clouds, near the horizon, extending from the East to the South, which grew darker after sunset, and were soon confounded with the other clouds*. In the course of the same year, particularly in the month of July, there was an extraordinary appearance of the Aurora Borealis, and such terrible thunder and lightning as was never before known; a few days after, a globe of fire, a foot in diameter, was observed slowly moving through the air, between the South and South-east, leaving behind it luminous particles, similar to those meteors vulgarly called falling stars, which also were seen every evening in great quantities.

"The sun generally appeared obscured by a mist, which spread itself so thickly in the lower regions of the atmosphere, as to obstruct the view of the Calabrian coast. The moon, at night, was in like manner darkened, or surrounded by an halo. It must, however, be observed, that on the days when this mist was thickest no shock was ever felt.

"The winds were variable and inconstant, except at the time of a shock, when there was a dead calm; but as soon as it was over they sprang up again, and in the space of 24 hours would change to every point in the compass.

"The sea frequently rose higher than usual, with an uncommon roaring noise, and the wells at the same time became thick and turbid; a sure indication that an earthquake would follow in a few hours afterwards; and as the last signal, which only took place a few seconds before, Volcano and Stromboli cast up dense globes of smoke, very different from what was observed at other times.

"The brute creation gave manifest indications of some extraordinary revolution, particularly before the great shock which happened on the 7th of February. Some oxen that were feeding in a meadow near Messina placed their feet strongly against the earth, as if to oppose a force from beneath, and, raising their heads into the air, bellowed with all their strength.

"The birds fled about in a confused manner, and seemed afraid to perch upon the trees, or light upon the ground; and immense quantities of sea-geese were seen swimming upon the waters of the Faro.

"A small fish, called Cicinello, esteemed a very great delicacy, was so plentiful at this time in all the Sicilian seas, that the fishermen were unable to find purchasers. An unusual quantity of other fish were also taken at this time on the Western side of the island, whither they seemed to have retired from an apprehension of impending danger" (p. 137).

"The Duke of Scylla, whose palace at Bagnara was leveled with the ground, went

* "The same was remarked in the year 1693, and in 1780."

upon

upon the sea in a small boat, which was thrown up into the air, whirled round and round, and then ingulphed with all the unfortunate persons that it had contained. On the top of the hill is a fine champaign country, a view of higher hills covered with snow, and planted to their summits, and a noble reach of Sicily, the sea, and faro of Messina, which sweeps like an immense river between the two shores. We were then near the spot where seven houses were thrown down by an earthquake about two months before, and had a perspective view of the lake, which we were desirous of visiting from Bagnara. The earth, for the space of two or three miles, seemed to be turned *topsy turvy*, which, indeed, was literally the case; and we were told that a man at work, with his oxen, was moved two miles without receiving any injury. Upon some parts of this hill the ground sounded hollow under our feet; a circumstance which was remarked in the streets of Messina during the great earthquake in February, 1783, and at no other time" (p. 215).

From Messina our travellers proceeded to *Catania* (where Mr. H. describes the Golden Lion as one of the best inns in all Sicily), *Syracuse*, and *Mount Etna*, and returned to Messina, which they quitted March 9. Mr. Hill brings very good arguments in confutation of Mr. Brydone's opinion concerning the great antiquity of the eruption of Etna—it, indeed, such a wild hypothesis stood in need of any further confutation.

Landing at *Reggio*, they proceeded to *Bagnara*, *Palini*, *Monte Leone*, *Cosenza*, *Castel Luce*, *Casal Nuovo*, *Salerno*, *Evoli*, *Peslo*. This last he describes in two pages, and says, that the seeing of it "will not take more than *two hours* to "the most curious observer" (p. 264). He laments, "however, the little progress that is made in the discoveries at "Pompeia, especially as there is an absolute certainty of immediately finding "many curious and valuable pieces of "antiquity, the search having been put "a stop to when the workmen were employed in removing the ashes and rubbish under which the city was buried "by the eruption of Vesuvius, out of a "long wide street, where the houses and "shops on each side remained almost entire, the paintings on the walls quite "fresh and beautiful, and the marks of "the carriage-wheels which have worn "away the pavement as perfect and "entire as in the time when the city was "full of inhabitants, and in its pristine "glory. A few men are, indeed, at "work near the entrance; but, alas! the

"Neapolitan monarch has not sufficient "taste for virtù and antiquities to prevail "with him to have the business set about "with any degree of spirit and vigour" (pp. 273, 274).

The ceremonies of Passion, or the Holy-week, having been by far more brilliant than usual, on account of the Pope having been honoured by a visit from the King and Queen of Naples, and the *Messames* of France, a brief account of it is given, though by no means new: but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of transcribing the description of the celebrated cascade at Tivoli:

"The town of Tivoli, once a place of great note, but now inconsiderable, is beautifully situated upon the side of the Apennine hills. It is famous for one of the finest cascades in Europe, different views of which have been taken by most of the landscape-painters in Italy. The Tiverrone, called by Horace *Anio*, of which it is composed, and which is about the size of the Avon at Bath, first takes one moderate leap about twenty feet, and thence, a few yards farther, precipitates itself under the arch of a bridge with great rapidity among broken rocks, which close by degrees, and conceal it from view, till it foams again into sight from under a great natural vault, called Neptune's Cave. It there finds a small shelf, or ledge, from whence it falls again as high as the first time. The magnificence of the scenery is at this place increased by a collateral stream, which tumbles from an high perpendicular rock. These two currents, thus joined, shortly fall again, and once more, after that, force their way through a vast stony mass, which lies across their channel. This little sequestered spot, amidst the roar of so many cascades, and so closely embraced by rocks and mountains, is surely the highest treat that a lover of romantic prospects can enjoy. There are indeed few large trees to ornament the scene, but a variety of shrubs, and some vineyards."

On the top of one of the hills, in a court behind the inn, are the remains of the temple of the Sibyl, or of Vesta. Another small temple was erected near it, but the remains are very trifling. In a vineyard near the town are the remains of Metænas' villa, three rows of arches on the edge of a precipice, with a fine stream running through them. One pillar of a temple of Bacchus is shewn near the entrance of the vineyard. Two miles further is a smaller cascade, and, a quarter of a mile on, four more. "We "crossed the valley over an ancient consular bridge; again ascended by an old "Roman road, and met our carriages at "a small

“ a small round temple, dedicated to the
 “ goddess of *Coughing*. We next went
 “ to Adrian’s villa, an immense pile of
 “ ruins, of brick extra rdinarily massy,
 “ at the bottom of the hill, where most
 “ of the best antiquities preserved in the
 “ different museums at Rome have been
 “ discovered” (p. 287).

137. *Antiquities of Ireland*. By Edward
 Ledwich, LL.B. M.R.I.A. and F.A.S.
 of London and Scotland. Dublin, 1790.
 4to.

THE fabulous origin of the Irish na-
 tion begins to vanish before the system of
 illumined antiquaries. “ To overthrow
 “ the idle tales concerning Noah’s grand-
 “ daughter, of Partholanus and Mile-
 “ fhus, and their arrival here in very re-
 “ mote times, called not for the abilities
 “ of a Stillingfleet, a Whitaker, or a
 “ Pinkerton; to be condemned, they
 “ need but to be read. Even the old
 “ Irish themselves, so remarkable for
 “ defending the senseless figments of
 “ their mythologic history with unremit-
 “ ting pertinacity, are at length ashamed
 “ of their mistaken zeal, and confess the
 “ truth. As to Scots, the daughter of
 “ Pharaoh, who they suppose gave the
 “ name of Scotia to Ireland, they allow
 “ that the Irish, having embraced Chris-
 “ tianity, and being, of course, conver-
 “ sant in sacred writ, thought it glorious
 “ to their country to have their ancestors
 “ derived by a mother from the Egyp-
 “ tian Pharoës, and have had familiar
 “ conversation with Moses and the Is-
 “ raelites. These are the second thoughts
 “ and candid acknowledgments of O’Fla-
 “ herty, the best and most enlightened
 “ native antiquary the Irish nation has
 “ hitherto produced” (p. 1) — “ The real
 “ and true antiquities of Ireland are not
 “ to be derived from any other sources
 “ than our authentic annals, such as those
 “ of Tigernach, of Innisfallen, the
 “ *Chronicon Scotorum*, and a few o-
 “ thers, wherein are no fabulous stories,
 “ such as those in the book called *Leab-
 “ ber Gabhala*, and others of that kind,
 “ published in the translation of Keating’s
 “ *History of Ireland*, which he never in-
 “ tended for the publick, but for the
 “ amusement of private families. Thus
 “ says Dr. O’Brian, late titular bishop
 “ of Cloyne, in the preface to his Irish
 “ Dictionary, p. 40. They who possess
 “ the happy insensibility of fearing nei-
 “ ther the sneerer’s laugh or critick’s
 “ scourge, will still continue to adorn
 “ their writings with flowers from their

“ *Leabher Gabhala*, and those of Bally-
 “ mote, Glendaloch, and Letan; but they
 “ must expect among the learned few
 “ readers and fewer admirers” p. 2.—
 “ When the reformation of religion, and
 “ the revival of learning, had dispelled
 “ the dark shades of superstition and illi-
 “ teracy, antiquarian disquisitions assum-
 “ ed a new form, and were composed of
 “ new materials. No longer delighted
 “ with the fables of Brute and Gathelus,
 “ writers drew their information from
 “ the Greeks and Romans, and made the
 “ substructure of their reputation a
 “ thorough acquaintance with classic au-
 “ thors. These facts are authenticated
 “ by the preface to Cambden’s * *Britan-
 “ nia*, published in 1590; and every
 “ page of that applauded work gives tes-
 “ timony of correct judgement and ad-
 “ mirable scholarship” p. 2.

“ Spenser, who published his *View of
 “ the State of Ireland* twelve years af-
 “ ter Camden published his *Britannia*,
 “ strongly contends for a Gothic and
 “ Teutonic colonization; but confounds
 “ the Celts with the other people pos-
 “ sessing Gaul” (p. 4). Four grand
 classes of men possessed ancient Europe:
 the Celtes, the Scythians, the Iberi, and
 the Sarmatæ. The identity of the Erle
 and Irish is complete evidence of Ireland
 being colonized from Scotland. The
 Firbolgs were Belgæ, from the Northern
 parts of Gaul, and† who occupied no
 inconsiderable portion of Britain long
 before the arrival of the Romans. The
 Picts seem to be the next strangers who
 settled here, and occur much earlier in
 British and Irish annals than in Roman
 historians. The Scots issued from, and
 were, a tribe of the same fruitful Scy-
 thian hive (p. 5—11). It seems more
 than probable that Scythian colonies
 came hither before the Incarnation; and
 not before the tenth century did they
 cease to harass this isle (pp. 24, 25).
 Their history and invasions must be
 learned from the Icelandic Chronicles
 (p. 28); though the Icelandic as well
 as Irish Chronology is very incorrect
 (p. 30).

“ Such is the scheme of colonization
 “ which I have presumed to lay before

* It is very extraordinary that modern
 antiquaries will add a letter to their great
 predecessor’s name, contrary to his own ex-
 press autograph, in the new edition of his
Britannia. EDIT.

† Another instance of the corruption
 gaining ground in our writers,

“ the reader; a scheme not founded on
 “ hypothesis or etymology, but on the
 “ surer basis of written authorities, com-
 “ pared with and illustrating each other:
 “ a scheme which, while it dispels the
 “ obscurities of, casts a steady and bright
 “ light on, every branch of Irish anti-
 “ quities” (p. 30)

From the earliest ages Glendaloch seems to have been a favourite seat of superstition, which its dreary situation, among mountains and lakes, favoured in the tribe of wild and ignorant savages who first fixed their abode there. The patron saint of the place is variously called—*Cormac*, *Koemen*, *Caymin*, *Kevin*; but Mr. L. is of opinion that a mountain in the neighbourhood was personified, and that the legend is of later date than the 13th century. Here are remains of seven churches and oratories, a round tower, and crosses. In settling the date of these buildings Mr. L. premises, that stone buildings were first introduced in Ireland when the reliques of Christian saints were introduced there in the 9th century; and he conceives the crypt discovered here by Mr. Hayes is the original tomb of the saint, the oldest structure here, and an unique specimen of the early Danish style in this kingdom. We cannot stop to examine or combat our author's opinion on this subject, of which, we are sorry to say, his explanation of the ornaments does not carry conviction with it. This section concludes with a history of transactions at Glendaloch.

The third section is the History of the Irish Culdees, a celebrated monastic order, which commenced in Ireland in the close of the 6th century, being founded by Columba, who retired to Hii, or Iona, one of the Hebrides, where he died and was buried, and which became the episcopal see of the Scots, as Abernethy was of the Picts. Columba was not canonized till 1741. These Culdees held the purity of the Christian faith and practice till Adamnan, abbot of Hii, apostatized and drove them from that island in 717, and king Alexander obliged them to conform to the Roman ritual at St. Andrew's, in 1100. In Ireland they continued till the time of archbishop Usher. One of their ancient seats remains at Monaincha, antiently Inchimin, in the bog of Monila, a boggy isle, or rather two isles, about a mile South from the road leading from Borrolin-Osory to Roscria, and about three miles from the latter. From the style of building in the church, Mr. L. concludes that it

was erected after the Culdees were expelled, and Augustinian monks introduced after 1193. He describes the windows of the nave as *contrasted*, which we understand to mean *pointed*. “ A
 “ nebule moulding adorns the outward
 “ semicircle of the portal, a double ne-
 “ bulé, with beads, the second, a chevron
 “ the third, interspersed with the trian-
 “ gular fretté, roses, and other orna-
 “ ments. It is also decorated with cha-
 “ lices, artfully made at every section of
 “ the stone, so as to conceal the joint” (p. 72). The description does not correspond with the print of it, but rather with that of the arch of the choir.

The next section is a dissertation on the Ogham characters, and alphabetic elements of the antient Irish; in which the pretensions of the Irish language and letters to a Pœnician origin is exploded. The inconsistencies and contradictions of the writer on the Ogham inscription on Callan mountain (*Archæol.* VII. 276, *Colleganea Hibern.* N° XIV. *Transactions of the Irish Academy*, vol. I. see our vol. LVIII. p. 529), as well as the five contradictory interpretations of the inscription, are properly exposed. Supposing the Callan inscription genuine (which no one can believe, but that the whole is a fraud, and the contrivance of some artful impostor, there is the strongest ground to suspect (469. 471), Mr. L. is of opinion that the Ogham characters were a sort of short-hand, or of magical use, like the Northern Runes, and several others, of which he has given alphabets; and that the alphabetic elements, and, with them, the *ira letur* and Irish *Ogum characters*, were communicated from Ireland to Iceland, in the 8th or between the 6th and 9th centuries; and that, as the judicious and accurate Lhuys observes, the Irish had their letters from the Britons, who had theirs from the Romans, and the Saxons got theirs from the Britons and Irish.

In discussing the question of antient Irish coins, Mr. L. supposes that Tacitus, in remarking that Ireland was more frequented by merchants than Britain, inclines to think that historian took up hastily Crassus' account of its good harbours, and the inference of its trade therefrom. He shews there are no mines of silver or gold for coins of those metals. The original Celtic inhabitants had neither the use nor names for any metals; the Belgæ, or Firbolgs, had both, and communicated them to Ireland, where the first mints were set up,

in the 9th century, by the Ostmen, whose coins are found there.—“In 1767
 “was published a Supplement to Simon,
 “consisting of two additional plates,
 “and one of antient coins found in Ire-
 “land, and in the possession of the late
 “Matthew Duane, Esq. They contain
 “some curious and valuable things, and
 “should be inserted in a new edition of
 “Simon, which is much wanted, and
 “from which every coin not minted in
 “Ireland, or not immediately con-
 “nected with its history and antiqui-
 “ties, should be excluded. The writer
 “of this work has an edition of Simon,
 “on this plan, under consideration” (p.
 122). Mr. L’s conjectures on the coins
 in his plate are fanciful in many in-
 stances. It is not easy to make two
 hands on fig. 3, or to admit the reason of
 those on numbers 5, 7, and 8; they may
 as well be mintmarks as *penal* or *ampu-
 tated hands*. The inscriptions on the
 reverses of 7 and 8 are probably mint-
 masters’ names, and place of coinage.
 N° 8 is called the “*earliest inscribed*
 “coin that *has yet occurred*,” and yet 7,
 an inscribed coin, is put before it. N° 9
 should be read *Ciothman*: the N M at
 the end of Dyfl. may be misread for
 I M; or Dyfl. may have that termina-
 tion as in 11 M has N R and 13 M O;
 but it is not likely to be *Norðinen*. The
 Danish coins found in Ireland prove
 how great was the spoil in silver collect-
 ed in their predatory excursions during
 almost two centuries. Their Ora was
 current both in Ireland and Scotland (p.
 111—132).

The ruins of Athassel, an Augustinian
 priory, founded about 1200, are engrav-
 ed and described pp. 133, 134. A very
 rude figure, called a *female* one, from its
 ruins, is engraved pl. 6 of Mr. Walker’s
Essay on Irish Dress.

In treating of Irish architecture Mr.
 L. observes, that “from every evidence
 “supplied by antiquity it is certain the
 “Irish had neither domestic edifices nor
 “religious structures of lime and stone
 “antecedent to the great Northern in-
 “vasion in the 9th century.”

“Four centuries had almost elapsed before
 the dedication of altars, statues, or churches
 began in Ireland. In this interval the Gos-
 pel was propagated in this isle by Greek
 missionaries, or their disciples. It was in the
 6th age churches were anointed with
 chrism; and in 787 reliques were placed in
 them, and they assumed the name of some
 saint or patron. Our altars were of wood in
 1186, and incapable of chrismation; for the

councils of Aidge, 506, and of Epaon, 517,
 forbade the holy oil to be applied but to
 structures of stone. Here are proofs of our
 churches being generally of wood even in the
 12th century; and that their consecration
 was solely by prayer, agreeably to the cus-
 tom of the purest ages. The Britons, who
symbolized with the Irish in religious tenets,
 had only wattled and wooden churches. The
 antient chapel at Glastonbury, preserved in
 Spelman’s *Concil.* I. 11, and that of Gree[n]-
 sted*, in the county of Essex, exhibit speci-
 mens of the old Irish and British style. On
 the contrary, the Anglo-Saxon church,
 founded by an élève of Rome, early adopted
 the masses, stations, litanies, singing, reliques,
 pilgrimages, and other superstitious practices,
 flowing, in a full tide, from that imperial
 city, and with these that mode of building
 peculiar to them. Hence the Anglo-Saxon
 fabricks had under them crypts for reliques;
 they were supported by arches and columns,
 adorned with the images of saints, and le-
 gendary stories: their shape was crucifix;
 and they had oratories, and altars in the
 ailes, and they were capable of chrismation,
 according to the canons before cited. The
 Irish Ostmen, being converted in the 9th
 century, embraced the faith of their country-
 men in England. We find them, in subse-
 quent ages, corresponding with Lanfranc,
 archbishop of Canterbury, and sending to the
 metropolis of that see their bishops for con-
 secration. This predilection might naturally
 be expected among people issuing from the
 same country, and connected by affinity and
 language. Accordingly, the first structures
 of the Ostmen in Ireland, and the first
 buildings with mortar, were stone-roofed
 chapels for reliques†. I have described
 already that most curious one at Glendaloch,
 to inclose the reliques of St. Kevin. Let the
 learned reader compare the sculptural orna-
 ments of the undercroft at Canterbury‡ with
 those of our chapel, and they will be con-
 vinced of the truth of what is here advanced”
 (p. 142—145).

We confess ourselves not convinced by
 the comparison §. Mr. L. proceeds to
 mention another stone-roofed chapel,
 near the cathedral of Killaloe, a double
 stone-roofed church of St. Doulach, both

* This is a fatal mistake in an antiquary;
 for every body knows that Greensted church
 was built in the Anglo-Saxon times, as a
 resting-place for the body of St. Edmund;
 and that is a period long enough for it to
 have lasted, without going back to British
 times.

† The Ordo Romanus, compiled in the
 9th century, directs the mortar used in in-
 closing reliques within an altar to be made
 with holy water.

‡ Archæol. V. 8.

§ See our vol. LVII. p. 698.

built

built over the bodies of saints; and to compare the cryptical sepulchres and oratories described by Gregory of Tours and Bede with Wilfrid's needle under Ripon minster. He adds a chapel near Portaferry church, an antient crypt in an island in the Shannon; not far from Killaloe, and, as of the greatest magnitude and best architecture, Cormac's chapel at Cashel. The chapels at Portaferry and Killaloe are supposed the oldest; that at Glendaloch is referred to the 9th century, perhaps the 10th: the crenellated tower at Doulach, if not a later addition to the 11th century. The age of Cormac's chapel still remains to be ascertained. It is compared, for ornament, to St. Peter's at Oxford, said to be built by Grymbald about the end of the 9th century. The church of Cashel existed in 1134, and was rebuilt in 1169, both times posterior to the chapel, which, therefore, will have been erected before the introduction of the Norman and Gothic styles, for in every respect it is purely Saxon (p. 152).

The originality of the Irish alphabet having been examined and rejected, and Dr. Campbell having very ably proved the Irish literature in the Pagan times to be ideal, Mr. L. proceeds to a review of Irish literature in the middle ages. He dates the introduction of literature at the invasion of England by the Anglo-Saxons, and the emigration of the British clergy in the 5th and 6th centuries (p. 160). He invalidates the story of St. Patric as a fiction invented long after the time when he is said to have lived, and critically examines the several works ascribed to him. "In the 9th century
" the Muses began to desert their ancient
" seats, and seek protection, in foreign
" climates, from the Ostman invasion" (p. 176). "In this century Greek was
" commonly taught and well understood
" in Ireland" (p. 178). "In the 10th,
" 11th, and 12th centuries Ireland still
" preserved her literary reputation, though
" she could not escape the contagion and
" infelicity of the times" (p. 180).

A view and account of the Augustinian monastery at *Devenish* concludes this section.

The next section concerns the ancient forts and castles in Ireland, with the antiquities of *Dunamase* and *Ley* castle, in Queen's county. Mr. L. refers the earthworks on the tops of hills to the hostilities between the Firbolgs and the ancient inhabitants. Turgeisus and his Ostmen formed that infinite number of

earthen forts and castles made of lime and stone, which formed the keeps of the first. These were the *Raths*, which served both as places of security and of judicature. The name, as well as that of *Mote*, is of Teutonic or Gothic origin. *Mote* is the Icelandic *Mot*, a place of meeting*. *Dun*, or as the Welsh call it, *Dinas*, is doubtful whether Celtic or Teutonic: but *Daingean* is Celtic, and the primitive fortification of that people. The Rath, Dun, and Daingean were the only forts among the Irish before the Norman invasion, 1169: the *Cathain*, *Cabins*, or *Caers*, were a fence or inclosure; and when cities came to be built, the name of Caer was applied to them. *Bringean* and *Brag* is a corruption from the Teutonic *Borg* and *Borgben*, a fortified eminence. Stone fabrics seem to have been uncommon; for Gelasius, archbishop of Armagh, made a lime-kiln seven yards in diameter, 1145, and Malachy, his successor, erected at Bangor a stone oratory, at which the natives greatly wondered. But on the arrival of Henry II. he ordered castles to be built. The colonization of this isle by English settlers was a scheme steadily pursued for many centuries, and particularly by the ministers of Elizabeth, who obliged every grantee to construct a castle, fort, or bawn, for the protection of his family and tenants. All the castles, till the time of James I. were built by English masons, and on English plans. Many of them, as in 1599, may be seen in Stafford's *Pacata Hibernica*, and most of them remain in ruins. The battlemented houses and bawns have been leveled by increasing civilization. The common small square castles, by far the most numerous, were the residence of English undertakers. "All these are existing monuments of
" the infelicity of former ages, when
" cruel and domestic wars convulsed
" and desolated the island, leaving little
" more than one million of wretched
" miserable beings to occupy this beautiful and fertile country. The final
" settlement of the kingdom at the Revolution, and the cherishing care of
" the House of Brunswick, gave us a
" regular government, and just and
" equal laws emancipated us from commercial restraints, and promoted a spirit of industry. Four millions of
" souls now gratefully acknowledge

* We may hence derive *Moot-hall*, a Gloucestershire word for a town-hall. Ed.
" such

“such signal blessings, and devoutly pray for a continuance of them” (p. 197).—Fire-arms were first introduced into Ireland in 1489, 32 years before hand-guns or musquets were known in England. In 1495, 10 Henry VII. an act passed to restrain them to long-bows, arrows, and bells. The conformity in the modes of fortifications of all nations is manifest; but we must not thence infer that all had a Celtic origin (p. 199).

A specimen of the natural history of Ireland, and of the manners of the Irish in the 12th century, p. 207—230. Giraldus Cambrensis was the first who gave a regular topographical description of Ireland. He first treats of the natural history, then of the wonders, and lastly of the colonization of the isle, and manners of the natives. He read his work, for three days, before the University of Oxford, which Mr. L. considers as a strong evidence of his sincerity. Coal was not discovered in Ireland before 1632; and its Irish name, *Gual*, and Cornish, *Kelan*, is derived from the Teutonic, *Kol*, and do not prove its being known to the Britons or Celts (p. 215). Henry II. in 1172 divided Ireland into shires, and appointed sheriffs. John, in 1210, constituted 12 counties, which included Leinster and Munster. The five provinces were divided into cantreds, centuries, or hundreds, subdivided into town-lands, each containing eight carucates, or ploughlands. The strange practice of fastening the plough to the horse's tail, which Mr. L. thinks was probably introduced by the Picts, because it obtained in the Northern parts of Scotland, was attempted to be stopped by acts of council and penalties, 1606, 1612 (p. 217). They burnt out instead of threshing their corn, had mills, and baked their bread under embers. Barley and rye seem not to have been indigenous, and rice was sown in 1585. There were few indigenous fruits, for the name of the *apple* is not to be derived from the Celtic but the Teutonic. From the *silence* of Bede and Cambrensis, and barley being little known, Mr. L. infers they had no ale. Dioscorides' Irish *Curmi*, made of barley, is more than doubtful; and Whitaker's derivation of it from *Curm*, blue, and *ui*, water, more improbable still, and rather (if the derivation be right) applicable to a fermented potation from *milk*. *Meadb* is the Anglo-Saxon *Meatbe*, a drink made of honey, which was formerly one of the exports of Ireland. Wine, in Giraldus'

time, came to Ireland from Poitou.—The Irish are charged with eating human flesh. Mr. L. inclines to think “human sacrifices, tasting each other's blood as the seal of leagues and compacts, made strangers judge very unfavourably of the Northerners. The Irish descended from them were not less barbarous, of which Spenser records a disgusting proof, 1596” (p. 224). Unfortunately for the credit of humanity, the strongest evidences of *cannibalism* are too numerous; and though we could confine it to rage and resentment, yet, whether they display themselves in Africa or Europe, in Guinea, Otaheite, or FRANCE, it is a feeble apology for poor Human Nature, that its passions encroach so on its reason, and, it may be, on its sensuality. But not to dwell on this unnatural subject—the crude pieces of ill-drest animal food rendered the leprosy so prevalent, that the Irish recurred to the use of spirits, the distillation of which was introduced in the 12th century, first, indeed, medically, but soon for pleasure and intoxication. Aqua vitæ, or *Uisgebeatha*, *Uisquebab*, or, more simply, *Whisky*, was not generally known in Stanishurst's time. Mr. L. imagines, the Moose deer, not being mentioned by Giraldus, had been destroyed by the Firbolg hunters. The banqueting-hall at Tarah, and the consumption of meat and butter therein, are exploded as a fiction of later date, “too gross for infancy or anility to credit.” Mr. L. doubts if the Celtic feasts described by Athenæus from Posidonius were not too elegant and refined for that people, who were Germans, but confounded with Gauls.

The next section, on the musick of the antient Irish, as cultivated by their bards, is written by Mr. Wm. Beauford, A.M. (p. 230—254). Mr. B. adopts the opinion of his friend L. that “no genuine remains of Celtic customs and manners, of Celtic arts and sciences, exist at this day; that, overborne at an early period by the great Celtic swarm, the Celtes were either exterminated or adopted the usages of their conquerors.” These 24 pages it is not within the compass of our work to abridge. We hasten to the “Antiquities of old Leighlin, in the County of Carlow, by Mr. Ledwich,” with a view of the town (pp. 255, 256), and “The Political Constitution and Laws of the antient Irish” (p. 257—275). “Every assertion of domestic writers referring
“to

“to events antecedent to the 5th century, is cautiously to be received. The accounts of a pentarchy subsisting in Ireland before the Incarnation, and of the division of the island into 25 dynasties, deserve little credit, because they intimate the existence of the feudal system, which most agree to be of a later date.”—“The succession to the throne was elective, but generally from the royal stock” (p. 259). The chiefs also were elective. This was the law of Tanistry, whereby the oldest and worthiest of the surname was chosen. So far our customs were in perfect unison with those of the Northern nations. The classes of Ireland have been divided according to the Egyptian, Chinese, or others, into four, seven, or nine, without any foundation for either instance. The nobility consisted of higher and inferior orders, who made payments and performed services to the king. The age of the Brehon laws is uncertain; or rather the date of their commitment to writing. Some go back only to the 10th century. The clearest evidence of the feudal incidents in them is an incontestible proof of their Northern origin. The Irish had written laws in the 8th century, and their laws and canons were first committed to writing about the 7th. “There can be no doubt but the legal institutes of the most distant people will bear a resemblance to ours, and this must be the case while men have one common nature; but the derivation of them to the Irish from the East never can be evinced by any argument deduced from reason, history, or learning” (p. 277). The person who administered the Irish laws was called Brathamh, or Brehon, and gave his decrees from a hill-top. One of these seats, called by the common people *The Fairy Chair*, is on the hill of Kyle, in Queen’s county, engraved here; but the figures at the hill-foot are too fanciful. The Welsh *Gorseddau*, artificial insulated mounts, were of this kind, and several such are in Ireland. Mr. L. thinks the Brehon laws cannot be understood by a common scholar, furnished only with Lluyd’s, Maccurtin’s, and O’Brien’s dictionaries. They fell into disuse from 1608, and the law-schools with them. It appears from the fragments that the Brehons had contrived a technical language, or jargon, and contractions, in imitation of the Norman lawyers, which they called the *Peannias*,

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or *Phenian* language, from *Peann*, a pen, because it was different from the Brehonic oral law.

This essay is followed by a description of *Knockmoy* abbey, founded by Cathal O’Connor, monarch of Ireland, 1189, on his defeating the English on this spot. The paintings on it represent the crucifixion, and the other some part of Irish history, three deceased kings, as crowned skeletons, and three living ones, Roderic O’Connor, between two others, his vassals, one with a hawk on his fist, his grand falconer, another with his sword and a hawk flying by his side, his grand marshal, who both held their lands by grand serjeantry. The figures below are supposed the execution of Dermot M’Murragh’s son, for the crime of his father, in joining the English, but to us appear to represent the *martyrdom of St. Sebastian*. If the inscriptions under each of these groupes could be read, it would be seen which opinion was well founded.

In the subsequent essay, on the round towers, Mr. L. adopts the sentiment which prevailed for five centuries, from Cambrensis to Molyneux, that they were of *Danish* construction, the Irish having no commerce, coin, or mechanical arts, particularly that of masonry*, before the great Northern invasion in the 8th and 9th centuries; and the Ostmen were converted to Christianity a century before the general opinion. To the time of their conversion these towers are to be referred. Bells were first used in monasteries in the 7th and 8th centuries, and sounded by pulling a rope. Belfries abroad were distinct from the church; and the two round towers of Grymbald’s crypt, and that of Aix la Chapelle, were of the 9th century: consequently, the Irish towers were adopted from the continent. The various opinions of writers are examined, and the five different applications of them by Col. Vallancey. Mr. L. gives a list of these towers, no fewer than 65, almost all of them divided into stories of different heights, with floors. He ascribes the round towers in Norfolk and Suffolk to Irish missionaries; and observes, that some in Ireland have

* “They had only skill enough to form subterranean granaries and *entrie* chambers to secure their corn, and soften the severity of the winter’s cold” (p. 141). What pity it is that almost every modern writer is fond of introducing some *new word* into our language. EDIT.

Saxon ornaments to their semicircular arches (p. 284—305).

The next essay treats of the Antiquities of New Grange, in the County of Meath (p. 307—328); and ascribes it to the newly-converted Ostmen, who retained much of Paganism. But when Mr. L. "thinks, with Keyser, that the *Anglo-Saxons* were the authors of *Stonebenge*," one wonders he could not compare it to better purpose with the similar piles he describes in other countries. He distinguishes the *Celtic* from the *Scythic*, which last was the *Druidic* religion; and censures Borlase as not having judgement to discriminate them. We have next a print of the Dominican priory at Aghaboe, and an account of it, and the Augustin abbey, now the parish-church there.

Mr. L. proceeds to the antient Irish dress (p. 331—354), which he treats in a more critical manner than the author or the essay on that subject, reviewed in vol. LVIII. p. 996.

Next follow the Antiquities of the Irish Church, first ably treated by Archbishop Usher, who has been shamefully perverted to serve the purposes and cause of Abbé Ma Geoghegan, who wrote in French a large History of Ireland. Mr. L. intended to make his labours appear as notes and additions to Usher's valuable discourse on the religion professed by the Irish; but finding them too much enlarged, he has subjoined them here, in near 100 pages (p. 355—451). He fixes the conversion of the Irish to Christianity to the 4th century. The discipline of the Irish church was examined at Whitby in 661. He examines the history or legend of St. Patric, of which he finds no mention in any author or work of veracity of the 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th centuries; nor was he heard of when Bede died, but is first mentioned in legends A.D. 858 and 880. Christian churches succeeded Druid groves, caves, and stones; and even St. Brigit is a Druid vestal guardian of the sacred fire. The cross at Kilcullen, engraved p. 385, is supposed a Danish work. We think we see on it some scripture histories, such as Balaam on his ass, David slaying the lion to save the lamb, as at Southwell (see vol. LVII. p. 425)*.—

* On comparing the print of the North door of Temple M'Dermot, at Clonmacnois, with the description, we are tempted to change the order of the latter, and place the three saints and dean, whom, by-the-bye, we strongly suspect to be angels, till we have a

Palladius, anno 430, was driven from Ireland as "an intruder into a church" which was complete and independent, "and would not listen to his foreign commissions, or obey an extra national jurisdiction; and therefore it rejected the pope and his delegate; and this is the tenour of our ecclesiastical history to the 12th century," and till the invasion of Henry II. The Ostmen, in the 9th century, added Patric to their saints, and built a cryptical church over his reliques at Armagh, of whose primacy we have no authentic account before 1122. The number of bishops in the Irish church was prodigious. Ireland was full of chorepiscopi, village, or rural bishops—a practice derived from the East, as was also monachism, which must have taken deep root here in the 5th, for it flourished greatly in the 6th century. The Church of Rome first got footing there in the 7th century, not without resistance from the Culdees and the hierarchy of Ireland. The Ostmen completed it by their submissiveness to Rome; and their submission to Canterbury first suggested to the English princes the acquisition of Ireland through the donation of the pope. St. Patrick's purgatory was invented 1153, the year before the pope gave the island to Henry II.; and the late pope Benedict XIV. preached and published a sermon on its virtues.

Mr. L. concludes with Miscellaneous Antiquities; among which are stone hatchets used by the Celtes before the knowledge of iron: these were succeeded by brass and copper ones, in imitation of them. Mr. L. supposes the loop or ear at the sides of the latter was for the convenience of carriage, by stringing, or for slinging. To these succeeded brazen swords; and Mr. L. thinks it much more probable that those found at Cannæ belonged to Gauls than Carthaginians.

better representation, *over* the three saints, instead of *below*. Quære, also, if the fourteen men on each hand of St. Kiaran, on his cross, are not *worshipping* instead of *dancing*? The histories on the shaft are *scriptural*. The first on the South side may be the *baptism of Christ*, as on the Brinkirk font in *Archæologia*, vol. II. p. 131: the second, two apostles, one perhaps St. Paul, with a sword, The *pauper carrying a child*, on the North side, is evidently St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus. The *shepherd playing on his pipe*, with two sheep at his feet, is the *Pastor bonus*. The last on this side, or the chariots and horsemen, on the base, we do not attempt to explain.

The golden articles found in Ireland and the North are of Belgic Gauls, among whom Strabo mentions them. The Ost-men brought into Ireland the goldsmith's and jeweller's arts; and many curious specimens of both have been found in Ireland.

Having, in this interesting Collection of Essays on the Antiquities of Ireland, exposed the futility and extravagance of those antiquaries who bewilder themselves and their readers with a ridiculous deduction of them from Phœnician and other Eastern nations, Mr. L. closes his work with a few remarks on some strictures on it in an *Analysis of the History and Antiquities of Ireland, previous to the Fifth Century, by William Webb*; of which he briefly observes, p. 465, "If we will not accept verbosity for argument, and puerile and contradictory remarks for proof, our expectation will be disappointed."

The 38 plates of Mr. L.'s work are beautifully engraved by J. Ford, from drawings by Mr. William Beauford. Those who are acquainted with the collection of valuable drawings of monuments, buildings, and various antiquities in Ireland, from the earliest period to the Dissolution, formed at a great expence by the Right Hon. Wm. Burton Conyngham, teller of the Exchequer at Dublin, will be pleased to be informed that they are in no very distant train of being laid before the public eye, in a regular chronological arrangement. This gentleman was once at the head of a little society for investigating the antiquities of Ireland, of which Mr. L. was also a member, till the free pleasantry with which the latter could not help treating certain reveries circulated among them, and here occasionally alluded to, dissolved the society *.

138. *Letter from Lady Wallace to Capt. —.*

WE have perused with satisfaction this long letter from an affectionate mother to an only son, just "entered on the great stage of life," to whom she holds up the example of her beloved brother, Col. Maxwell, who behaved so well at the memorable *fortie* which destroyed the Spanish batteries before Gibraltar, Nov. 17, 1782. She speaks of him, and of this siege, with rapture. He gained the name of "the soldier's friend" among the troops. "Such a conduct made him so beloved by Gen. Elliot, that, on the glorious *fortie* on the Spanish

works he gave him a very critical command, which awakened so much the envy of the senior officers, that they loudly remonstrated. The General gave them for answer, that in every attack he always chose men he thought fittest for the service; he never studied chronology. An answer which, from such a man as the immortal Elliot, stamped very early honour on the name of Col. M——— (p. 113).—"English glory defended against those three united powers of Spain, France, and Holland, in a siege nearly as long as that of Troy, that garrison which, in the year 1704, the English took in three days. This was a mortal blow to the Spanish arrogance, and the intrigues and vanity of France — for France was too ingloriously sunk in slavery and depravity to have a sense of *pride*; and it soon brought the Dutch to respect the alliance of England" (p. 156).

Her Ladyship earnestly recommends every principle of virtue and honour, and begins with inculcating a strict regard to *religion*, to maintain a conscience void of offence towards God and man, and to bear always in mind the certainty of a future state. She concludes this part of her advice thus: "Fear God, my son, first; and next to him fear the wretch who fears him not" (p. 44). She next guards her dear Wallace from the seducing powers of passion, and every violent propensity for women, gaming, and wine. "It is by conquering evil propensities that a man is rendered truly a hero" (p. 77).—After drawing the character of our Henry V. she thus proceeds (p. 79):

"Such another prodigy will one day again delight the eyes of Europe—a prince not less replete with the most graceful charms of person and manners than with the candour, spirit, and liberality of Henry—with every added charm which our more polished age can give: his heart warm, generous, and benevolent, too noble to suspect, or by arts evade, his enemies, or shew aversion to bad men otherwise than by being himself honourable: submitting to the most injurious slanders to reserve from degradation those he protects, he will emerge in all that splendour which attends the noon-day sun after having dispelled the clouds exhaled from foul vapours beneath him."

After contrasting Charles II. and Louis XIV. she goes on:

"How happy for England that Revolution which renders it now impossible for weak, corrupted men even to abuse their power!

* See also *Coll. Ban. Lib. N° XL*.

What honour to our nation, when neighbouring kingdoms are ruled by such profligacy and dishonour, that our government can never be corrupted by vicious complaisance, or the people harrassed by the caprices of artful kept-mistresses! Happy the people at liberty to choose. Happy that country where the most brilliant abilities, the most incompatible probity and purity of manners alone dare assume the reins of government, secure in the love, approbation, and choice of a free people to insure the permanent possession of them" (p. 84).

To this axiom of the letter-writer we heartily subscribe:

"In all companies whatever be reserved yet good-humoured; suspect no man to be a rogue, yet act with every man with whom you are not very well acquainted with as much caution as if he were one. An honest heart is too little apt to suppose another capable of that want of probity which it can never be divested of. Yet such is the artful depravity of the unworthy, that, to secure the unsuspecting, uncorrupted man from becoming the dupe of knavery, it is necessary to suppress that generous confidence which has its source in internal rectitude. The more liberal the feelings, the more necessary is cold prudence, the shield of virtue, to screen you from the treacherous. A certain degree of reserve with common acquaintances is a proof of good sense, which even souls respect; but this reserve does not prevent gaiety. On the contrary, in never interfering in the private affairs of any one, you will avoid much chagrin: unbounded familiarity should only be indulged between friends, and a friend is a phoenix rarely to be met" (p. 95).

And this (p. 116):

"Nothing so much revolts the lower class of people as their superiors treating them imperiously. Make every allowance for their gross, unlettered manners, and for those vices which it requires the most enlightened mind and the nicest sense of decorum to prevent their superiors often from being seduced to. Even when generosity does not dictate such a conduct, self-interest should. No one can foresee the services which fortune may enable the most humble object to render you, nor what poignant miseries may be caused by the most abject enemy."

At p. 121, advising her son to study history, she sketches out a plan of the rise and progress of the Papal power (p. 121—138), which leads her to a view of our own history, and that of France intermingled with that of Europe, to the end of the book.

"It was reserved to Paul IV. to see the mortal blow given to the power of the see of Rome in the glorious reign of Elizabeth,

whose want of toleration, which stained her name with a sister's death, arose from a conviction that tolerating such opposite doctrines in the church must inevitably, sooner or later, involve the nation in civil discord" (p. 139). "The late King of Prussia allowed every man liberty of conscience, but took such measures as to prevent that liberty of thinking from ever being dangerous by being brought into action. One very ingenious method he followed to take off a stigma affixed upon the Jews. They petitioned him to be permitted to wear swords, which was formerly denied them. He granted their request, only ordering that they should always wear them on the right side; which, with infinite cleverness, conveys all that can be said against toleration. The people of the Established church, either in England or in Rome, should alone be judged fitting to act directly or indirectly in the government" (p. 140).

Her Ladyship, with many other just reasoners on human events, ascribes the revolution in France to the revolution in America.

"The conduct of Louis was enough to awaken divine vengeance; and it already has poured on France afflictions great as their offences, in a revolution the spirit of which was imported by their troops — a revolution which will involve them in every misery and regret, and prey upon the vitals of the nation until it destroys it" (p. 161).

She paints the King of France as "having no decision of character;" but she dwells on that of the Queen with rapture equal to Mr. Burke, and ascribes her misfortunes, and the shameful abuse heaped on her, to the envy of a number of interested men at her abilities, and fear of their being known.

"Rest assured, there is not a greater soul exists than the tortured one of Marie Antoinette; the magnanimity and moderation with which she has conducted herself in the most awful and overwhelming circumstances, to which she and her infants have nearly fallen the victims and constantly been exposed, will ever make her justly be recorded for the firmness and courage of a heroine. The only blot which her enemies, either at home or abroad, accuse her of is one which, if we follow the judgment of Christ, and none throw a stone against her but *he* who is free from guilt, there will not be a hand in France uplifted against her" (pp. 164, 165). "The King, justly doubting the attachment of the nobles and clergy, whose assumed rights were so oppressive to the people, and which he had resolved to restrain, his ministers were divided by jealousies and perfidies, the seeds of which were so artfully sown by the Pompadours and Barrys: the Queen, naturally inimical

inimical to the people, who had so *unjustly* plotted against her, and attached to her friends, all was cabal and suspicion at Versailles;—whilst those who were either by choice or the ill-regulated reform of Louis, removed from the court, flew to aid that spirit of revolt and disaffection which had been nursed by the Duc de O—— on the one part, and by the lovers of freedom on the other. The people became frantic by oppression, which at last burst forth, and brought about that revolution which must ever create wonder and sorrow, from its rapidity and astonishing circumstances. We find the first year of the revolt a scene of horror, cruelty, and riot degrading to be recorded of any nation, and likely to remain for many years equally deplorable" (p. 172—174).

Of the emperors Joseph and Leopold she does not speak very favourably; but of English interference in the affairs of Holland she says, that,

"With the aid of Prussia, not only were restored order and tranquillity in Holland, but a treaty was made, which proved all the wealth and intrigue of the French cabinet to have been vainly exhausted in raising up that faction in other nations which the vengeance of Heaven seems to have denounced should recoil on themselves, and aggrandize those they wished to lessen. When the heyday came, they were not able to profit of their treacherous plan, and England, by her bold, honourable, political conduct, dispelled every cloud, and now appears to all Europe the most exalted state, the lawgiver of the world, not by petty arts, but imposing grandeur not to be equalled or impaired by the perfidy of her neighbours. It is true that she may be obliged to unsheath the sword in their contention, which will only afford her added honour, by her enforcing justice, defending the oppressed, or staying the horrors of civil broils" (pp. 180, 181).

Lady W. is of opinion,

"All the united force of the empire, joined to that of the nobles, who left the royal family a prey to a lawless mob, and took refuge in the bosom of their natural enemies, supplicating succour to restore their rights, will not now be able to restore aristocracy, and place their monarch on the throne independent as his forefathers. Should they attempt to enter France, the whole nation, who at present are divided into many parties, originating from jealousy, poverty, and every cause of discontent, they will all join, and forget their internal sorts, to repel the common enemy: for it is not with liberty that they are dissatisfied, but the abuses of that blessing, by the ill conduct of the then credit, the stop to all commerce and trade. But if their discontent is left to prey upon themselves, it will do more to the restoration

of their former situation than all the troops of the empire, though commanded by the Majesty of Sweden, whose intrepidity, bravery, and generosity, will leave nothing that his narrow powers can do to re-establish the government, and rescue royalty from the humiliating situation in which it has been so long sunk" (p. 185—187).

We have next a brief review of the horrors of the 5th of October, and a vindication of Fayette's conduct on that day, to which the royal family owe their preservation.

"Most people are astonished that Frenchmen, who have ever been cited as a frivolous, fawning set of people, famed only for politeness and delicacy, that they shall all at once burst forth ferocious, merciless savages, exulting in murders and cruelties unequalled on the coast of Guinea. Even the women in Normandy have been seen fighting who should, canibal-like, devour the yet throbbing heart of a young man that they butchered because their landlord, whose only crime was having been born noble, and having enjoyed those rents which he was reared under their eye to possess as his forefathers had done. The reason for this speedy change is obvious; they never had any *real* character; their polished, servile, courteous appearance was a mask which despotism forced them to put on, the fears to which they constantly were slaves, the abject court which they were obliged to shew those they mortally hated; in short, all their sentiments, actions, and words were falsehood, to deceive their tyrants, and to evade those spies who lurked in every corner. Now that they are no longer obliged to wear this cloak, they are left in naked wretchedness of character, with every feeling perverted, divested of that honour, humanity, and generosity, which has so nobly distinguished Englishmen ever since that happy period when they dared to think and reason from the freeborn mind, and follow the honest dictates of uncorrupted Nature. The French had not manly firmness to lop off grievances, or skill, like good husbandmen, to weed without leveling the whole crop. Because knights, nobles, and princes became corrupted, that does not argue that they should no longer exist. It is in the power of every nation, endowed with reason and steadiness, to reform errors which have imperceptibly grown obnoxious. The world has too long existed, and every possible sort of government or system for the happiness of individuals has in every varied form been tried; and we never yet have found any that has rendered mankind happy or respectable as a society, but where subordination and confidence was implicit in men chosen as leaders, in laws approved by the voice of the nation, an equal representation of the people, and impartial protection of their rights. Kings,

Lords,

lords, and priests, are necessary evils, like doctors; the only error is in affixing a value to their titles, not to their character. But from lawless anarchy nothing can spring but tyranny and oppression. Some artful men will most probably profit by the general calamity, and usurp power to abuse it. Had the National Assembly afforded the royal family that protection to which they had a right as subjects of the commonwealth, and which was surely most sacredly their right as *King of the French*; had they granted Louis like power with him who reigns over the greatest, happiest, and freest people in the world, I am persuaded they never had wished to be again possessed of that despotism which they had never abused. It was clearly the pride and earnest wish of Louis XVI. from his accession to the throne, to give freedom to his people: and no trait of the Queen's conduct has ever shewed that she had a wish beyond that of reigning over the hearts of mankind. Never did she from envy, vengeance, or pride, send a victim to the Bastille, or degrade even an enemy. Had her friend the Duke de Choiseul, who led her a bride to Paris, and to whose friendship she was ever grateful, been chosen minister in place of the undermining, treacherous Maurepas and Vergennes, France had not lost all reputation for faith, political honour, and respectability, or now have been lost in perfidy and anarchy, the seat of civil and, in all probability, unceasing war—a war which, before five years, will bathe in blood the face of Europe, and in which England, from her situation, must largely partake" (p. 203—209).

These, it must be confessed, are forcible portraiture. Various parties will give or refuse their assent to their truth as the spirit of party influences them. The conclusion of this interesting letter is, however, beyond the reach of controversy.

"There is a crisis in political constitutions as well as natural ones; the most sturdy progressively grow pampered, and nurse maladies in embryo; an infant state, emerging from poverty and ignorance, is overwhelmed with bigotry; that enthusiasm gives way at first to reason, which leads mankind to industry and virtue; at last, philosophy destroys all restraint, religion and probity give place to incredulity, treachery, idleness, and profligacy, which revolts and repines at all order, and murmurs in seditious discord: at length, the poisoned bowl and assassin's knife are employed to smooth those obstacles it has to encounter: every throne totters, and the wisest government is undermined by enemies nursed in its own vitals, which, like unknown volcanoes, convulse every fabric, and spread ruin and devastation around" (pp. 209, 210).

In a P.S. Lady Wallace draws the

character of the late King of Sweden, whom she pronounces "the best hope" which the lovers of good order, law, or liberty had. His fortune and empire was bounded; but his mind, courage, and abilities, was equal to any thing which mortal could attempt or encourage; and whilst courage or honour awaken the respect and emulation of mankind, he must ever be recorded as a hero, a pattern of every social, moral, and warlike virtue" (p. 222).

139. *A Sequel to the printed Paper lately circulated in Warwickshire, by the Rev. Charles Curtis, Brother of Alderman Curtis, a Birmingham Reformer, &c.* 8vo.

PERSONAL altercations and local disputes, heightened with virulent abuse, conveyed in all the parade of pedantic language, are all that distinguish this motley and high-priced medley from the mass of literary effusions which obtrude themselves so incessantly on the publick. The dispute must soon sink into oblivion; and it is to be hoped the spirit that inflamed it may die with it.

140. *Curtius rescued from the Gulp; or, The Retort courteous to the Rev. Dr. Parr, in answer to his learned Pamphlet intituled "A Sequel," &c.*

THIS smart pamphlet ought to be taken in full as an extinguisher of the controversy noticed in the preceding article. The author has raked into the indices of the Delphin and Maittaire's classicks as cleverly as the Doctor into *Stobæus*. We are only afraid that some wicked wit among the unlucky élèves of the learned pedagogue may confer on him the indelible title of *HOLOFERNES*.

141. *A Letter from Ironopolis to the Inhabitants of Eleutheropolis; or, A serious Address to the Dissenters of Birmingham. By a Member of the Established Church.*

THIS is not only, as the title purports, a serious, but a strong and rational, address to the Dissenters, on the folly and impolicy of obstinately persevering in the celebration of the French Revolution, after the dreadful consequences of such celebration last year; but we were happy to see, in proper time, a formal disavowal of such intention in the Birmingham papers. Upon hearing of the report of the intended celebration, the writer says,

"Unwilling was I to believe that report, because I was unable to account for that intention. It seemed to me incredible, that men, harried as you have been by oppression,

sion, and loaded by obloquy, should deliberately *rush* into danger which you cannot push aside, and disgrace which, *after such an action, hazarded at such a crisis*, you would in vain endeavour to wipe away. You seem to *provoke* opposition, without an adequate object. I consider you as plunging into calamity where you have not the plea of *discharging a duty*. I think, that for the *guilt and misery* into which your enemies may be hurried, the chief responsibility *must now recall upon yourselves*."

"Permitted I must be to add, with my usual openness, though without any intentional rudeness to you or to your opponents, that in Birmingham there are many physical and moral, many latent and prominent, many inveterate and recent causes, by which the passions of your inferiors are become more ferocious than in other towns of equal or superior magnitude. To men of serious and impartial observation it is unnecessary for me to point out those causes; and to the superficial or the captious, they would be pointed out in vain. Intense labour, succeeded by frequent and systematic intervals of idleness and intemperance. Political animosities in those who have not a glimmering of political knowledge. Religious antipathies among those who attend not religious worship. Inflammatory pamphlets and corrupt examples. The expectation of that impunity which has already been obtained for rioters. The ideas of merit to government strangely associated to the commission of crimes against law. These are circumstances which peculiarly distinguish the condition of your common people" (p. 36).

This pamphlet fully justifies the character the writer of it gives of himself in the conclusion:

"That writer is a lover of peace and of liberty too; he is a most ardent lover, as the best mean by which a *real* peace can be obtained and secured. He therefore looks down with scorn upon *every* species of bigotry, and from *every* degree of persecution he shrinks with horror. He believes, that wheresoever imperious and turbulent teachers have usurped an excessive ascendancy over the minds of an ignorant and headstrong multitude, religion will always be disgraced, morals always vitiated, and society always endangered. But the **REAL** interests, the **REAL** honour, and the **REAL AND MOST IMPORTANT** cause of the Established Church he ever *has* supported, and *will* support, as he also ever has contended, and will contend, in favour of a *liberal, efficient, and progressive* toleration. He confounds not the want of confidence in the measures of an administration with the respect for the *principles* of a government. He distinguishes between dutiful obedience and abject servility to that regal power which, in this country, he holds to be not only conducive but essential to the

public welfare. He is not much in the habit of resigning his judgement to the forebodings of the timid, the insinuations of the crafty, or the clamours of the malevolent. Yet he looks, perhaps with no narrow line of foresight, towards events which may be approaching; and upon the present situation of the British empire he cannot reflect without a pause—without a pang—without jealousy of every opinion that may shake the fair fabrick of our Constitution—without abhorrence of every measure that may deluge this land of freedom in blood" (p. 39).

Much more is there well deserving the attention not only of those to whom it is addressed, but of all the French revolutionists in the kingdom. The mild spirit of candour diffused through the whole, by no means lessens, but on the contrary gives additional force to, the arguments adduced on the subject by this respectable Member of the Established Church. Who this member is, the style and manner sufficiently demonstrate—*aut PARR aut diabolus*.

142. *The Moderate Reformer; or, A Proposal to correct some Abuses in the present Establishment of the Church of England, in a Manner that would tend to make it more useful to the Advancement of Religion, and to increase the Respect and Attachment of the People to its Clergy; and likewise to improve the Condition of the inferior Clergy. By a Friend to the Church of England.*

THE plans of reform proposed to prevent "the people from taking the "business into their own hands, and "performing it with a degree of violence that will endanger the continuance of the establishment," are,

1. That, instead of *congé d'elires*, the bishops be appointed at once by the king's letters patent, under the great seal, as in Ireland.

2. That no clergyman be made a bishop till he is 40 years old.

Nor, 3. unless he has been rector or vicar of some parish, with cure of souls, for at least ten years, except the two regius professorships of divinity in the universities.

4. That the poorer bishopricks be augmented; and

5, 6. The great tithes of parishes be taken from bishops, deans, and prebends, and restored to the vicars.

7. Pluralities to be prohibited.

8. No clergyman to hold prebends in different cathedrals.

9. Every rector or vicar suing for his tithes to bring proof and swear that he has done duty in his parish church forty Sundays

Sundays in the year, or less, and recover his tithes in proportion.

10. Great tithes belonging to fellowships or masterhips of colleges to be, on vacancy, returned to the vicars of the parishes to which they belonged.

11. Crown livings to lapse in six months to the bishop, or archbishop, and back to the crown in rotation.

12. Colleges to be allowed to purchase twice as many advowsons of livings as they are now entitled to, in order to quicken the succession.

13. Extensive parishes to be divided into five or six of less extent.

Equalizing of livings, altering the law about tithes, and reforming the XXXIX Articles and Litany, the moderate reformer lets alone, on account of the difficulties that would occur in the execution of a plan for their amendment. "The reformation he proposes is easy as well as useful, and grounded on the maxims and canons of the Church itself; and he could wish to see the Archbishop of Canterbury move the House of Lords to establish the above regulations."

143. *An Heroic Epistle to Thomas Paine.*

PARTY poetry, that is calculated for popularity, ought to have a very high seasoning to recommend it; without this, the happiest concatenation of elegant lines, and the most poetical descriptions, will never force themselves into general reading. Where an obnoxious person is held forward to view, we expect to find him keenly satirized, or powerfully ridiculed; and if the writer spares the whip, or does not handle it effectually, we hasten to dismiss him for more serviceable agents. This reflection occurred to us on the reading this poem, which, with some powers of versification, and much merit of description, wanting the *sel poignant* of the modern *baut gout*, and never descending to invective, can only claim a place on the poetical shelf as a mild classical effusion. Of the state of England after the introduction and establishment of the present leveling system, he thus speaks:

"See o'er yon barren furrow lies the plough,
The lordly peasant scorns to guide it now;
Along the wood or vale, in barn or mill,
The voice of cheering Industry is still.
See Arts and Sciences deserted lie; [Ay:
From ports and marts see trembling Commerce
Confusion thickens o'er the city's bounds,
Loud Plunder calls, and Havock leads her
hounds;

Nor Devastation spares the rural shade,
Those last retreats ferocious borders invade.
Beneath their axe inclines the stately oak;
Wrapt in their flames our modest mansions
Smoke:

Beneath their steel, O Fate avert the deed!
Our trembling sins, our helpless infants bleed.
'Tis Gallia's fate reviv'd, to curse the age,
With added horrors arm'd, and tenfold rage."

144. *Discourses on the Influence of the Christian Religion in Civil Society.* By the Rev. James Douglas, F. A. S.

THE volume before us contains XII discourses on the following subjects:

1. On the Evidence of the Christian Religion.

2. On the Utility of the Christian Religion in Worldly Affairs.

3. On the local Application of Scripture Texts.

4. On false Judgement and Prejudice.

5. On Charity.

6. and 7. On the Lord's Supper.

8. On Sensuality.

9. On Public Preaching.

10. On our Saviour's Prophecy of his Death.

11. On the Credit of Gospel Tradition.

12. On our Saviour's Prophecy of the Destruction of Jerusalem.

The writer of these discourses obviously possesses a cultivated mind; his language is sometimes energetic, and always manly. We are obliged to remark, occasionally, a fondness for abstruse words, and sometimes a want of perspicuity; but these discourses will be read by many with satisfaction, and may be read by all with improvement. The author, in his advertisement, compliments the Abbé Voisin for his admirable defence of Christianity. We have not seen this performance, and shall be glad to know when and in what form it was published.

145. *Memoirs of the first Forty-five Years of the Life of James Lackington.* Written by himself. The Second Edition.

WE congratulate Mr. Lackington on the great success of his book, on which, as we have before taken notice of it, we have little to say, but that this edition is published with care, and many considerable and entertaining articles are added, without any increase of price. It is honourable in a commercial nation like ours, to see Diligence progressively rewarded, and rising, by its own exertions, from distress to opulence. We hope Mr. L. will long enjoy what he has laboriously acquired.

146. Thea-

146. Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus, translated. By the Rev Richard Polwhele. A new Edit.

THERE seems to be nothing to distinguish this edition from the one which preceded; at least, in his advertisement, the learned translator informs us of no alterations or additions. We are happy to find that, of late years, translations from the learned languages appear to be assuming the place in the scale of literature which they doubtless deserve, and which our neighbours of Italy and France have long allowed them.

147. Jehovah Jesus, the Alpha and Omega in Salvation. A Sermon, occasioned by the Death of Mr. Joseph Jackson, late Deacon of the Church of Christ Meeting in Barbican; preached January the 29th, 1792, by John Towers, Pastor of that Church. Published, by particular Desire, for the Benefit of an Old Disciple.

THIS plain and practical discourse, peculiarly well adapted to the subject, reflects credit on the benevolent preacher, and on the character of Mr. Jackson; and as the "old disciple," for whose benefit it is printed, is "rather in need of pecuniary assistance," we recommend it to the perusal of our readers.

For the death and character of Mr. J. we refer to p. 92. The following inscription on his grave has since been sent us by a correspondent:

"Here lies the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, She died Dec. 3, 1783, aged 49.

Also, Mrs. Mary Jackson, second wife of Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, who departed this life Sept. 14, 1792, aged 52.

Mr. Joseph Jackson is also here buried, a Letter-founder of distinguished eminence, a truly honest man, and a good Christian. He died Jan. 14, 1792, in his 58th year, universally respected and regretted."

148. The History of Herodotus, translated from the Greek, with Notes subjoined, by J. Lempriere, A.B. Vol. I. (Reviewed by a Correspondent.)

MR. URBAN, Cambridge, June 12.

I AM happy to lay before your readers an account of a work of which they have been in expectation for some time. "It is but justice to say," as Mr. L. observes in his preface, that "the translation of which the first volume is now presented to the publick was undertaken in the beginning of the year 1785, at the recommendation of a gentleman who is an ornament as much to society as to polite literature. GENT. MAG. July, 1792.

"What was begun originally as an amusement, when connected and improved, was continued as a regular work, and the same year proposals were published for printing the book in two volumes 8vo.; a plan which a more familiar acquaintance with the subject rejected as impracticable, if copious notes were to accompany the translation."

Only the first volume is yet published, and, according to the plan laid down, the translation, with a complete index, will comprehend three volumes; and the copiousness of the notes, with occasional dissertations and necessary remarks, will extend to two if not to three more. As a specimen of what is to come, the volume before us is in every degree highly entitled to the patronage of the publick. Mr. L. has given, in an English dress, the dignity and sweetness, the elegance and the bold energy, which crowd the pages of the Greek original.

I have perused the translation with pleasure, and, after comparing it with the original, find that the whole is executed with accuracy and with fidelity. The translator has not servilely followed the historian, or shielded the introduction of uncouth words on unwarranted explanations, under the pretence of closely copying the Greek; but, with a justness of conception, and without losing sight of his original, he commands our attention, and fixes our admiration upon every passage full of pathos and sublimity. His description of the battle between Tamyris the Massagetan queen and the Persians, in which Cyrus was slain, from chap. CCXIV. of the first book, will convince your readers that the diction is bold, animated, and elegant, that the periods are harmonious, and the sense of the original conveyed with perspicuity and with grace.

"Tamyris had already assembled her numerous armies to enforce her threats, and the battle which soon ensued may be described by the historian as the most furious and obstinate that ever was fought between two barbarian nations. The conflict began, according to the scattered information I have received, by a furious discharge of arrows on both sides, while yet at a little distance; but there were no sooner spent, than the two armies rushed to the closer combat of swords and spears. For a long time victory fluctuated between the rival nations, while the obstinate and determined courage of both refused to quit the post of honour; but at last the superior valour of the Massagetae prevailed; the

the greatest part of the Persian army was overthrown; and, after a reign of twenty-nine years, Cyrus himself finished the career of his ambition in the bloody field. The corpse of the fallen monarch was diligently sought among the heaps of the slaughtered Persians, and, when found, the head was severed from the body, and thrown into a vessel full of human blood, by orders of the barbarian queen, who, in mutilating the remains of her enemy, insultingly exclaimed, 'In destroying my son by artifice, thou hast robbed me of my peace, survivor and conqueror as I am; but, as I threatened, I will now glut thee with blood.' In the above relation of the fall of Cyrus, I have been guided by what I deemed the best and most authentic tradition, not, however, forgetting that there are various accounts of the death of this hero."

In the perusal of the third book it will much delight the breast of an Englishman to see that the cool sentiments of modern times are supported not only by the experience of ages, but the authority and argumentation of the first and most respectable of historians. The conversation of the seven conspirators after the removal of the magi from their usurpation of the Persian throne, is worth the attention of the politician of the present day; the preference which Darius gives to a monarchical government above the boasted advantages of a democracy and an oligarchy, is highly applicable to those who seriously baffle the benefits they enjoy under the present constitution of the country, in the midst of attempted reforms, and the introduction of disorder and anarchy. That the original has in this place likewise received lustre from the glowing pen of the translator will not be denied; and if the passage is read in the Greek with raptures by the admirer of a popular monarchy, the English will certainly claim an equal share of applause and of approbation. This volume contains only the three first books of Herodotus. It might perhaps have been more agreeable to some readers to have found the notes at the bottom of each page; but Mr. L. informs us he has followed the extensive plan of Mr. L'Archer, and that he has reserved his annotations for the concluding volumes. When notes are numerous and important, the plan is certainly adapted to create attention if they are placed at the end, as pages loaded with long annotations and tedious criticisms serve only to perplex and to confound the reader.—Of ancient authors little is known that can bear the test of examination, as what is

preserved is in general the heated and partial effusion of flattery, or the splenetic discharge of malice and enmity. Herodotus is one of those who has not escaped the virulence of offended writers; yet of the scattered accounts which remain of this venerable historian, Mr. L. has been able to give up a pleasing and animated picture. The Life of Herodotus, which he has prefixed to his translation, is a nervous and elegant composition. In speaking of the various places which the historian visited to collect information, he mentions Egypt, which he calls "a luxuriant garden, from which
"were transplanted the virtues, the arts,
"the science, and the vices, which gradually adorned, illumined, and degraded the natives of Greece. Egypt," he adds, "re-united in herself whatever
"could command admiration over the
"neighbouring kingdoms, the fertility
"of the Babylonian soil was surpassed
"in her plains; her oracles rivaled the
"fame and the opulence of Delphi; the
"monuments of Lydia and the temples
"of Greece could not be compared to
"her stately pyramids; and while her
"Nile claimed a merited superiority over
"the rivers of the world, her people
"could boast of having given not only
"laws and colonists, but princes and
"gods, to the nations of Europe and
"Asia." In speaking of the credit which ought to be given to Herodotus, Mr. L. has recourse to an argument which is as bold, ingenious, and conclusive as, I believe, it is novel. He says, very emphatically and beautifully, these striking truths: "Who can impeach
"the veracity of an historian who familiarly conversed with the illustrious
"leader whose artifice and valour hastened with the battle of Salamis the
"retreat of the effeminate Xerxes—who
"saw the trophies obtained at Mycale—who
"who visited the bloody field of Plataea,
"or who walked at Thermopylae over
"the groves which the liberalities of a
"grateful country had adorned in honour of the heroes of Lacedæmon?" But as, no doubt, some of your readers will be induced to inspect this elegant piece, I will no longer detain their attention on the Life of Herodotus than by quoting the concluding sentences, in which he certainly pays a merited tribute to the worth of a valuable Grecian:—
"The names of heroes and conquerors
"are respectable; but the historian
"claims and deserves more commendation who preserves their fame from
"oblivion."

“oblivion. And therefore, while the
 “heart is warm with admiration at the
 “magnanimity of a Solon, the intrepidity of a Leonidas, and the prudence
 “of a Themistocles, let posterity recollect with gratitude that, without the
 “labours of Herodotus, the zeal and
 “the valour of the Grecian soldiers
 “amidst the millions of Persians would
 “have perished and mouldered away
 “with the fading memorials which recorded them.”

While I wish Mr. L. all the encouragement this specimen so eminently deserves, I cannot but hope he will continue his labours. He indeed mentions that on the success of this volume depends the prosecution of the subject; but I doubt not the reception it has met will banish all delay, as translations, well executed, are certainly a very valuable addition to English literature; they display the merit and the talents of the writer, and are worthy the patronage of the learned and the opulent. W.W.W.

See our review of Mr. Lempriere's *Bibliotheca Classica*, in vol. LVIII. 156.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The seal sent by T. W. of Lewes is engraving; but we wish for a correcter copy of the inscription. The words about which we doubt are those immediately before and after *EPISCOPI*.

E. says, if J. G. (p. 397) had consulted vol. LV. p. 602, he would not have confounded Lewis Oglethorpe, Theoph. Equit. fil. nat. max. with James Edward Oglethorpe (the General), fil. 4tus.

We are very desirous that our publication should be the vehicle of fair and candid discussion on subjects theological, political, and literary; but we could hardly answer it to our own judgements, or the good understandings of our readers, to insert at length any vindication of any sect which concludes as does the following one on the Swedenborgian controversy:

“As subjects of the greatest importance, high as heaven and deep as hell, and comprehending all that is within us and without us; as a key that unlocks all worlds, and opens to us wonderful mysteries both in nature and grace, and displaying many hidden secrets of time and eternity, and acquainting us with the laws of the spiritual world, as leading us from earth to heaven, and bringing us, as it were, into the company of angels, nay, into the presence-chamber of the King of Saints and Lord of Glory: in a word, whatever is most interesting in things pertaining to salvation, all this is the subject of Baron Swedenborg's works.”

We some time since received from a respected friend “a sketch of some skeletons

discovered at Hartford Bridge;” which we intended should long since have been used; but by the death of Mr. Schnebbelie, the sketch has been somehow lost. A. B's letter, however, is safe; and we hope for another copy of the drawing.

In answer to *NUGACULUS*, who (vol. LVI. p. 1187) asks the meaning of the word *Gore*, in old English or Saxon, W. W. observes, that “*Bailey*, in his English Dictionary, gives several explanations; but the sense in which it was enquired after is that of a *small narrow slip of ground*, being so used in old records.”

We are obliged by V. B. of Plymouth's opinion of our impartiality; but cannot concern ourselves with the praise the Critical Reviewers have bestowed on Dr. Hawker.

BRUTUS asks, “whether a re-publication of the *Organum Novum*, in an English dress, with an account of what has been done in the advancement of Lord Bacon's designs, would not be an acceptable present to the learned world? And as such a work would require considerable reading, and an extensive acquaintance with the history of philosophy since *his* time, would not its author at once perform an eminent service to literature and acquire great honour to himself?”

We are greatly obliged to J. R. W. for the kind trouble he has taken; but the coins he has favoured us with are not sufficiently interesting for publication.

Mr. S. *GETHOLL* observes, that our correspondent, p. 292, is mistaken with respect to Mr. Budworth's being rector of Breewood, as the minister of that place is only a vicar. He asks also for some account of Thomas Wilson, who published a treatise on logic, in 4to, and dedicated it to King Edward VI. The copy which Mr. G. has wants the title-page. Qu. also, What books are there on the above subject in English, prior to Wilson's treatise?

Mr. V. *GREEN*, in answer to an enquiry in p. 508, feels it a duty respectfully to inform *VIGORNIENSIS*, that the new edition of the Survey of Worcester will be sent to press in the course of the present year; and that its publication will be forwarded as expeditiously as will be consistent with the care necessary to such a work, and an attention to those indispensable professional duties to which alone he is obliged to make authorship a secondary pursuit.

The very curious petition to Oliver Cromwell, sent by our valuable friend Mr. Thorpe, shall certainly have place in our next; with Mr. SHAW's Drawing and Description of *HANECKY* (which, with its accompanying favours, but lately came to hand); Letters of King Edward VI.; the Epitaphs sent by *SCIOLUS*; A CONSTANT READER on Mr. ZOUCH; M. N's Memoirs of Mr. BUDWORTH; the Customs of WORCESTER, &c. by J. H.; *VETUSTUS*; &c. &c. &c.

THE

If this be so—what sorer ill can be
Than hapless, hideous, curst deformity?
But, prejudice avunt! say, dreaming fools,
Who judge by such perverse, unchristian rules,
Who made the ugly? Did not He, All-wise,
Who form'd the fairest angel of the skies?
With him no ugliness can outward be;
Virtue is beauty; vice, deformity;
Form he respects not, whether fair or foul;
One thing alone he hates—an ugly soul.

Æsop.

Should you, Sir, approve of my correspondence, I shall send you, from time to time, other occasional fallies.

Mr. URBAN, *Hampton Lucy, Warwickshire,*
June 23.

THE four following Sonnets were written by your old and valuable correspondent, Mr. Joseph Weston, of Solihull, who kindly presented me with a copy of them, at the same time declaring that, though the two first had already appeared in your *Miscellany*, he had no intention of making the two last public, which I conceive to be the best. I now, however, tempted by the degree of excellence which they all possess, run the hazard of incurring his displeasure, by sending them to you for insertion, with this request, that, if it will not offend too much against the etiquette of your publication, they may all make their appearance together. The last line of the second, as it stands at present, is absolutely unintelligible; and there is a unity of design common to them all, which seems to require that they should be read together.

The good taste of your readers will, I have no doubt, be too amply gratified by it to permit them to take offence at so trifling, and, withal, so excusable, a deviation from your general plan; and you, Mr. Urban, will, I trust, pardon the liberty taken in suggesting it by,
Yours, &c. JOHN MORLEY.

On the Report of the intended legal Murder of the French King, and of the Emperor's threatened Retribution.

HOLD, impious Anarchy, that lifted hand!
Pause—ere the blow, the frantic blow, be giv'n, [at Heav'n!
Which, stabbing Heaven's Anointed, stabs
Suffice it, tyrant, that at thy command
Each social compact, each religious band,
Dissolves; while myriads from their dear home driv'n [riv'n!),
(Their widow'd breasts by hopele's anguish
With wonder, scorn, and hate, fill every foreign land! [by Jove?
Deem'st thou these giant-crimes unmark'd
Jove! ever jealous for the rights of kings
Who love their people with a parent's love!
Behold them—where, tremendous from above,
His own imperial bird to vengeance springs,
Lightning within his beak, and thunder on his wings!

On the Decree passed by the National Assembly, which declares the Person of the King inviolable.

Mark'd ye the Eagle in his dread career?
Glanc'd on your haggard eye, with baleful glare, [the air
Th' impatient light'ning? Echoing thro'
Portentous murmurs, did your startled ear
Confess the coming thunder? Slaves to fear,
Though freed from shame! (Who could so greatly dare
To brave the generous lion—in the snare!)
Well may ye tremble, for your hour is near!
He comes! th' avenger of his servant's shame!

Whose altars ye defile! whose awful name
Blaspheme! Behold him! If the righteous few
Atone not—wrapt in instantaneous flame
Ye perish! Yawning earth devours a crew
Hideous with many a stain that Sodom never knew!

On the King's Acceptance of the new Constitution.

And art thou fall'n? Of long, long-hop'd relief
Despairing, bows thy royal spirit down
For a straw-sceptre and a paper-crown?
Bows it, that every sacrilegious thief,
And coward murderer, may hail thee Chief?
O, lost to manhood! dead to fair renown!
Lo! with fix'd glare, with petrifying frown,
And sighs profound, from bosoms big with grief, [tomb,
The shades of heroes burst from many a
Grasp the bright falchion, wave the sable plume, [cry),
And look thee into madness! "Blush (they
Degenerate son! Avert th' eternal doom
Impending! Fear but Heav'n! Its foes defy!
Revoke th' unkingly deed—and like a Monarch die!

On the King's Refusal of his Sanction to the Decree against the Emigrants.

"Dear, dreadful spectres, spare my blasted sight!
To love, not fear, impute the guilty deed.
Cou'd, cou'd I view my fond heart's idol bleed? [ven's own light,
View those sweet eyes that beam'd with Heaven
By hell's own fires clos'd in mournful night?
Ah! 'twas not to be borne! Yet, thus unfreed, [creed
Unfriended, when th' accurs'd Divan de-
What froze my life-blood,—I resum'd my right
Of king—of brother. If your son descends
To sooth the monsters, great and glorious ends
Must sanctify the means, which (oh!) alone
Remain to guard the altar, fix the throne,
And snatch a people from th' ingulphing jaws
Of tyrant Liberty, and anarch laws!"

J. W.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Liavfoyl, March 20.*
WISHING to see a translation in our own language of the following lines, I request the favour of you to insert them.
 Yours, &c. T. C.

INSCRIPTION IN DOMUM TONSORIS.

Aspice tonsoris limen; succede viator,
 Parva domus—variâ clarior arte nitet;
 Tonsor ego—tonsoris opem si forte requiras,
 Mappa subest, ardet culter, et unda tepet;
 Scilicet humani quo non magis arbiter oris,
 Pascere sive velis, ponere sive comas;
 Si satis horrere soles, unguenta parabo,
 Sive es Judæo de grege, sive sophus;
 Quod si munditiæ placeant, et lævior oris
 Purpura, virginæ mollietisque genæ,
 Da nummos—celeri tibi barba evanuit ictu—
 Si male, tolle obolum; si bene, plura refer.
 Pharmacopola placet? dimitte machaonas omnes—

Vitæ hic vitalis spes, panacea, salus;
 Quid memorem succos libatis floribus hauſtos
 Quos vario referant unda nemusque sinu?
 Quid voces? morbi quibus omnis tædia ponas,
 Mystica quid propriis condita verba sonis?
 Nec nullis exili venas per rumpere ferro,
 Leuter aut fractum composuisse caput;
 Indubitæne mihi? silici caput objice, lector,
 Expertusque meam certior ibis opem.
 Si gravidâ partûs uxor tibi mole laborat,
 Innuba si famæ damna puella timet,
 Uxorem, facili excutiat quod pondera nixu,
 Solvere me tenero pollice polle reor;
 Altera onus deponet abortum; sin ego fallor,
 Sit mihi conjugium poena, vocisque pater:
 Antibi præteritæ languet mens conscia culpæ?
 Cura subest animi provida; cura Dei;
 Quid deceat?, quid non, quo virtus, quo ferat error,
 Vitæildi doceam plenus alumnus ope.
 Quisquis es, hic studiis tibi multicoloribus adsum,
 Tonsor ego, Medicus, Pharmacopola, So-

APOSTROPHE.

WHERE are the French, the polish'd sons of art, [the heart?
 Who spoke with grace, and flutter'd round
 Whose strict adherence to the regal State
 Made them forget that LOUIS was too great?
 Infatuate nation! imitate the free,
 Where some dissent, but where the wise agree;
 Where Prince and People can in concord move,
 And shew the dignity of patriot love. T. C.

IMPROPTU.

Written on the blank Leaf of the Collection of Poems, lately published under the Title of "SALMAGUNDI."

THOU, Bard! whom Lesbia's charms can thus inspire
 To sing enchanting music from thy lyre;

* Ex Horat.

Had only strains like these by thee been sung,
 The fame of Lesbia's Bard each vale had rung;
 The "Gentle Charities" had twin'd thy bays,
 And every Lesbia lent a tint of praise:
 But, when degraded, thy once holier Soul
 Stoops to extol th' inebriating bowl,
 The Savage Sportsman's Brutal Mirth enjoy,
 And hail a Christmas merely to destroy,
 Offending feeling bears the pang severe,
 And Pity drops her unavailing tear:
 Then dash the page that innocence would fly,
 Lest Lesbia pass thee with averted eye.
Leicester, 1792.

Mr. URBAN,

July 3.

I DO not know whether the following celebrated Ode of Thomas, the last Lord Lyttelton, has appeared in print; if not, it deserves to be recorded in your excellent Miscellany.

ODE TO MISS BUTTS,

the Maid of the Pump-room at Bath.

BY THOMAS LORD LYTTELTON.

THO' royal Bladud's healing spring
 To palsied age relief can bring,
 And soothe the wretch's pain;
 Ah! lost on me its boasted power;
 I sigh, and each revolving hour
 Renews my plaintive strain!
 Art thou not like some lily pale,
 That, shrinking from the southern gale,
 Imbibes the Libyan pest?
 E'en so, alas! by morbid breath,
 Exhal'd from various forms of death,
 Thy budding bloom's oppress'd.
 That brow by nature's plastic hand
 Was form'd to threaten and command,
 And spread majestic grace:
 Amaz'd I stand, when I behold
 A form so noble toil for gold,
 And fill that humble place.

Haste then, that Lazar-house forsake,
 And equal joys transported take
 Within thy Strephon's arms,
 Whilst the rose lingers on thy cheek,
 While yet a thousand graces speak,
 A thousand harmless charms!

And may the Spirit, who presides
 Prolific o'er these tepid tides,
 Eliza's patron prove!
 O may his influence benign
 Shower on the priestess of his shrine,
 The nectar'd sweets of love!

WRITTEN IN THE SHRUBBERY OF A FRIEND, July 4, 1792.

NATURE this spot to simple taste betray'd,
 Who soon the scene with ev'ry grace array'd,
 Which well a second Eden could prepare,
 While Love did place an Eve and Adam there.
 And Eve and Adam such, whose lips were free
 From the dire poison of the fatal tree.

As their pure lives no horrid curse deserve,
May Heav'n for them its choicest gifts reserve !
No Cain shall e'er their num'rous offspring
taint,

But each young child be spotless as a saint ;
No woes shall in this second Eden spring,
While dutious love shall perfect blessing bring.

O be it theirs in these sweet shades to stay,
Till time and this vast globe dissolve away,
Till glorious Angels shall that Eden dress,
In which their God the pure in heart shall
bless,

Till at his fiat made the tenants there, [care,
No grief shall e'er perplex, or wound with
Securely conscious that for no offence
The flaming sword shall ever drive them
thence !

EMOLÆ.

MR. URBAN,

July 2.

I SHALL be much obliged to any person,
who understands the Castilian tongue, to
translate the following beautiful lines into
English verse. Be so good as to give them a
place in your next Magazine, and you will
greatly oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

PLUGUIERA á Dios que enti, Sahiduría
(Guia del alma, y celestial lumbiéra),
Huviera yo empleado el largo dia
La fria noche, el tiempo que perdiera.
Tuviera con tu dulce compana.

Alegria en lo adverso, y paz entera,
Viera lo que no vi, quanto creya
Que vea, lo que ver jamas quisiéra.
Vencido de ignorancia, pobre y ciego
Entéro a ti el ingenio enuegécido
Despedio del ocio y vano juego.
Ruego te le recibas, que aunque ha sido
Perdido por su gran des as offiego.
Sossiego ha de hallar a ti rendido.

AN ODE TO INDOLENCE.

Beatus ille qui procul negotiis.

I F ought of gentlest note, the Pastoral Lute
May speak, soft Nymph, and not distract
As in the moss-grown glade [thine ear,
Thou lay'st thy languid head ;

Attend my strain, and may it soothe thy sense,
As when thou hear'st from out th' accustom'd
Lone Philomela pour [out
Her sadly-pleasing song ;

Or stretch'd at length on Hybla's thymy banks,
Breathing perfumes, thou hear'st with soul
The honey'd tribes resound [compos'd
Their stilly-murmuring hum.

Parent of every Muse ! from Nature's charms
(Hid from the vulgar eyes of busy men)
Fancy the veil updraws
To glad thy Votary's sight.

When did the wretch, in vent'rous quest of
gain,
E'er see the Naiads, segdy-crowned tribe,
Spring from the parted wave
And toss their golden hair ?

Some listless youth, who rov'd the shores
among

To cull the whisp'ring reeds to form his lute,
Their gambol-freaks espy'd,
And heard their Heav'n-string shell.

Ne'er did the Hunter, prowling for his prey,
Tripping in mantle green, the Dryad train,
Or of th' all-hallow'd wood
Th' ærial Genius, meet :

No ; 'twas some lover, in the shade reclin'd,
Who first o'erheard them singing to his pipe,
And with admiring eyes
Beheld them dance around.

Scap'd from the busy world's tumultuous din,
Young Maro first, beneath the beechen shade,
" Thy genial influence own'd,"
And charm'd the Mantuan plains.

Me too, retir'd with thee, as oft I wont,
Gay Fancy visits, and before me brings,
Full on my wond'ring sense,
The fair Aurelia's charms ;

Gives me to feel the influence of her eyes ;
To taste the raptures of her heavenly smiles ;
To press her beauteous lips,
" Celestial rosy red."

For this thy boon thy Votary's hand shall rear
An odorous couch, with every flower com-
That loveliest Eve prepar'd [bin'd
To deck her nuptial bed.

Here as thou liest, with heav'nly fragrance
join'd,
The whisp'ring Zephyrs on their balmy
My annual praise shall bear
To lull thy list'ning ear.

Strand.

PHILO-THOMSON.

EPITAPH BY MR. HAYLEY, INTENDED
FOR THE GRAVE-STONE OF HIS NURSE.

In memory of

SARAH BETTS, widow,
who passed near fifty years in one service,
and died January 2, 1792, aged 78 years.
Farewell, dear servant, since thy heavenly
Lord

Summons thy earth to its supreme reward.
Thine was a spirit that no toil could tire,
" When service sweat for duty, not for hire."
From him whose childhood, cherish'd by thy
care,

Weather'd long years of sickness and despair,
Take, what may happily touch the blest above,
Truth's tender praise, and tears of grateful love,

LINES TO L-R-L ON A BOSOM-FRIEND.

DID I an amulet profess,
To heal a bleeding heart !
Thine never more should know distress,
Or grieve from sorrow's dart.

But as a treasure so divine
The Gods so seldom send,
Accept what may be ever thine,
A faithful bosom-friend.

MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE; *continued from p. 561.*

June 4. **T**HIS day was taken up with hearing M. Clabot, who brought forward his promised proofs of a conspiracy formed against the state; the chief of which were extracts of letters tending to create suspicions of the fidelity of Messrs. Rochambeau, Dillon, and La Fayette. After which, M. Rible, amidst the frequent murmurs and bursts of laughter of the Assembly, endeavoured to prove that M. d'Orleans, Dumourier, and Bonnacarrere, had formed the design of assassinating the King, Queen, and Prince Royal of France; of offering the crown to the Duke of York; and of giving up our colonies to the English. At the conclusion of his discourse, M. Goussin, his colleague, informed the Assembly, that what M. Rible had advanced was the effect of a disordered imagination.

June 6. The Assembly deliberated upon the report of the Military Committee on the proposition of the War-minister, that five men, one of whom should be on horseback, should be sent by every canton of the kingdom to assist at the Federation on the 14th of July, who should afterwards form a camp for the protection of Paris; which was decreed.

June 8. The President read a note from Mr. William Priestley, the son of Dr. Priestley, desiring to be admitted to the bar. The Assembly decided that he should be instantly admitted.

M. François said, that Mr. Priestley wrote and spoke French with great fluency; but he had a voice extremely weak, and therefore he begged to be permitted to read his address:

“ William Priestley, of Birmingham, the son of Dr. Priestley, to the Representatives of the French People.

“ William Priestley is eager to pay the just tribute of his respects to the first Magistrates of a free people, who have rendered themselves so famous, not only in England, but in all nations who set a value on liberty, on energy, and virtue. ‘Go,’ said his father to him, ‘go, and live among this brave and hospitable people; learn from them to detest tyranny, and to love liberty.’

“ William Priestley is therefore come into the country of Frenchmen: he proposes to fix his residence there; and he desires to enjoy the rights of a French citizen, a title which he prefers an hundred times to that of the king of an arbitrary state. If he shall become a member of a sovereign people, who will honour him by their adoption, he shall always have present to his memory and heart, in the exercise of his duties as a citizen and a soldier, the public spirit of the nation, the energy of its magistrates, and the lessons of his father.”

GENT. MAG. July, 1792.

To this address the President returned the following answer:

“ All freemen are brothers; and certainly it is not without pride that France will adopt the son of Dr. Priestley. The Assembly invites you to the honour of the sitting.”

The short address of Mr. Priestley was received with the most enthusiastic applause.

M. François then delivered a speech on the shining talents, the virtues, and the sufferings of Dr. Priestley; which he concluded by demanding that letters of naturalization be granted to William Priestley. The motion was seconded, and carried unanimously.

June 9. M. Latourneur brought in a report, in the name of the Marine Committee; in which it was proposed to put the navy on such a formidable footing as to enable it to resist the combination of the powers hostile to the peace and tranquillity of the empire. It was accordingly decreed,

1. That 6,443,252 livres should be applied for this purpose.

2. That 3,507,170 livres, of which 1,482,910 livres should be in money, and 2,024,260 livres in assignats, shall be immediately at the disposal of the Minister of the Marine.

3. The Public Treasury shall furnish the surplus at the rate of 489,347 livres per month; and

4. The Executive Power shall give in a monthly account of the progress of the armament, and the application of the fund now voted.

It appeared, by a report of the Committee of Finance, that the ordinary expences during the month of May had exceeded the ordinary receipt by 13,076,039 livres; and that the extraordinary expences, added to the advances made to the departments, amounted to the sum of 41,096,941 livres.

M. Carnot brought up a report relative to the indemnification proposed to be granted to the families of the late Theobald Dillon and Pierre François Berthois, the one a marshal de camp, and the other a colonel in the army, both of whom were cruelly murdered at Lille, on the 29th of April, 1792.

The Assembly then voted the sum of 800 livres to each of the children of these officers, for their education, and 1,500 livres to each of their widows. The military decoration was also decreed to their two aides-de-camp.

June 11. An extract of a petition from Madame d'Eon was read, setting forth, that, although she had worn the dress of a woman for 15 years, she had never forgotten that she was formerly a soldier; that, since the Revolution, she feels her military ardour revive, and demands, instead of her cap and petticoats, her helmet, her sabre, her horse, and the rank in the army to which her services

her services, and her wounds, entitle her; and that she now requests permission to raise a legion of volunteers, for the service of her country. Unconnected with any party, she has no desire of brandishing her sword in processions in the streets of Paris, and wishes for nothing but actual service; war nobly made, and courageously supported. "In my eager impatience," adds she, "I have sold every thing but my uniform, and the sword I wore in the last war, which I wish again to wear in the present. Of my library nothing remains but the shelves, and the manuscripts of Marshal Vauban, which I have preserved as an offering to the National Assembly, for the glory of my country, and the instruction of the brave generals employed in her defence. I have been the sport of nature, of fortune, of war and peace, of men and women, of the malice and intrigue of courts. I have passed successively from the state of a girl to that of a boy; from the state of a man to that of a woman. I have experienced all the odd vicissitudes of human life. Soon, I hope, with arms in my hands, I shall fly on the wings of Liberty and Victory to fight and die for the Nation, the Law, and the King." This petition was interrupted by repeated bursts of applause, ordered to be honourably mentioned in the minutes, and referred to the Military Committee.

June 13. Letters were received from the War Minister, from the Minister of the Public Contributions, and from the Minister of the Home Department, announcing to the Assembly that they had received orders from the King to deliver up their papers. The Secretary then read the following letter from the King:

"I request you, Mr. President, to inform the National Assembly, that I have changed the Ministers of the War Department, of the Home Department, and that of the Public Contributions, and replaced them:—the first, by M. Dumourier; the second, by M. Mourgues; the third is as yet vacant. M. Neillan, Minister at Deux Ponts, succeeds M. Dumourier in the Foreign Department.

"I wish to maintain the Constitution; but with the Constitution I wish order and execution in every part of Administration; and all my cares shall be constantly directed to support them by every means in my power.

(Signed) LOUIS.

(Countersigned) DURANTHON."

M. Dumourier, the new War Minister, informed the Assembly, that a letter had been received from M. La Fayette, containing an account of an action between his advanced guard and an Austrian detachment; that the enemy was repulsed, and lost a great number; but we, on our side, lost M. Gouvion, one of our bravest generals, and two lieutenant-colonels of the battalion de la Côte d'Or. The Assembly expressed great regret for the loss of these officers.

June 14. After a long debate, it was decreed, that all casual feudal rights, not proved to be the consequence of a concession for a valuable consideration, by the primitive title, which title the late lord shall be bound to produce, shall be abolished.

June 23. The President communicated to the Ministers, who were all ordered to appear, the orders of the Assembly for forming a camp between Paris and the frontiers; and the measures adopted to prevent religious dissensions. Soissons was mentioned as a proper place.

June 29. The six Ministers appeared at the bar, to give an account of their respective administrations.

M. Duranthon said, it had been required of him and his colleagues to point out proper measures to substitute for the two decrees which the King had refused to sanction: he knew no other means than to enforce the respect due to the constituted authorities, and ensure the execution of the laws. He demanded that those articles which were yet deficient in the Criminal Code might be filled up. With respect to the evils produced by the diversity of religious opinions, the Constitutional Act had committed, not to the Executive Power, but to the authorities of the second order, the care of repressing such as should be found instrumental in promoting these disturbances; and that the obligation upon the King to watch over the internal tranquillity extended only to the suppressing such seditious assemblages as could be dissolved by public force alone. Ministers, he said, were not responsible for the King's refusing his sanction, as the King ought to possess the same freedom, with regard to his sanction, which was vested in his own person, and constituted an essential part of his royal prerogative, as with regard to any other exercise of thought.

All the Ministers signed a memorial to this effect.

July 11. The Assembly passed the famous decree, declaring "the State to be in danger." The following is the preamble of it: "Numerous armies advance towards our frontiers. All those who look upon liberty with horror arm themselves against our Constitution. Citizens! your country is in danger!"

FRENCH FEDERATION. Paris, July 14.

The whole business of the day was conducted with the utmost order and regularity; nor was the smallest attempt made, by any party, to excite those disturbances which all seemed equally to dread.

Every precaution that prudence could dictate was taken to preserve the peace of the city. The civil officers of the different districts were upon their respective stations; the National Guard under arms on the Boulevards at five o'clock in the morning, and parties of them dispersed through dif-

ferent

ferent quarters of the city, to keep the streets clear, and prevent any interruption to the procession.

This day having been appointed for laying the foundation-stone of a pillar to be erected on the site of the Bastille, M. Palloy, who yesterday received a vote from the Assembly of 1000 crowns to defray the expences of the ceremony, proceeded to the spot at eight o'clock in the morning, accompanied by a deputation of sixty members. A speech, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by one of the members; and the ceremony of founding a monument to Liberty, on the ruins of Despotism, was concluded amidst the shouts and plaudits of a vast multitude.

About 1200 national grenadiers, who formed the escort of the Royal Family to and from the Thuilleries, being assembled in the court of the Military School, one of them, addressing his brother-soldiers, told them there was a probability that some evil-minded persons might make an attempt upon the King; he invited them all to swear mutually to defend their King to the last moment. The suggestion operated like an electric spark; they all to a man knelt down, and, with their hands uplifted, called to Heaven to witness their oath; to which they even added, that, in case of any future danger, they should all repair to the palace, as the common rendezvous, and make a rampart of their bodies before their Sovereign. The officer of the guard informed the King of this transaction; his Majesty descended from the saloon to the court-yard—the tears stood in his eyes—he could say no more than “My children! My brave comrades!” He passed along the ranks, shaking hands with the foremost men. An expressive silence terminated this affecting scene.

The procession to the Champ de la Federation began at ten o'clock, and was conducted with the greatest regularity. It was a grand sight, and a degree of solemnity accompanied the whole business, which added much to the impression of the scene.

In the order of the procession each Department was preceded by a banner, carried by the oldest officer of the Department, and the whole accompanied with musick, insignia of office, and suitable emblems.

The King arrived on the ground about noon. He was attended by the Ex-Ministers, and a large body of National Guards, and was received with acclamations by the people.

The following oath was then read aloud, the King, the National Assembly, the Deputies of the Departments, and all the Ministers, Officers, &c. standing uncovered, with their hands raised to heaven:

“We swear to be faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King—to maintain, with all our power, the Constitution decreed by the Assembly, and accepted by the King—to protect the individual, and preserve his

property, according to law—to see that there be a free circulation of grain throughout the kingdom—to enforce, with all our power, the collection of the public revenues—and to remain united to every Frenchman by the bands of brotherly love.”

The King, the Legislature, and the People, then pronounced aloud, “I swear it.” The acclamations which followed were long and reiterated.—Not a single accident, that we have been able to hear of, occurred throughout the whole day.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, July 1.

THE letters and inclosures, of which the following are copies, were received this day from the East Indies by the Vestal.

[The Gazette begins with an extract of a letter from the Governour and Council at Fort St. George, to the Court of Directors, which, being to the same purport as what follows in the different letters from Earl Cornwallis, &c. it is needless for us to insert.]
Sir CHARLES OAKELEY, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

“Sir, I have the honour to inclose to you a copy of a letter that I lately received from Tippee, and of my answer to it. Tippee likewise addressed letters to the Peshwa, and to Hurry Punt, of a similar tenor to that which he wrote to me, except that in the conclusion of his letter to Hurry Punt he says, that the difference respecting the capitulation of Coimbatore might be adjusted at the same time with the terms of a general peace: But Hurry Punt and Azeem ul Omrah concurred with great earnestness in opinion with me, that justice, as well as a due regard to the honour of the confederates, required that atonement for a flagrant breach of faith should be insisted upon previous to all negotiation.

On this occasion there was no letter from Tippee addressed to the Nizam; which I conclude was owing to his last letter to his Highness not having yet been answered; and it was thought best that the Minister should not write to him, although he offered to do it if I had judged it proper; but Hurry Punt, according to his usual practice, answered, in his Master's name, the letter addressed to the Peshwa. His own letter, however, and that which he wrote in the Peshwa's name, are expressed nearly in the same words; and I have therefore thought it unnecessary to inclose a copy of the latter. The copy of the former, and of the other letters written on this occasion, you will be pleased to transmit to Bengal and to the Court of Directors.

Had I looked upon it to be consistent with my duty to the publick, to allow myself to act merely from considerations of the general perfidy of Tippee's character, and the insulting effrontery with which he has denied a fact so recent and notorious as the capitulation

capitulation of Coimbatore, I should, perhaps, have been induced to have adopted the draft of the letter that Azeem ul Omrah proposed, and warmly urged me to write, which, on account of his violation of the capitulation of Coimbatore, disclaimed and prohibited all further correspondence between us. But feeling, as I do, how important it is to the interests of our country to obtain a safe and honourable peace with as little loss of time as possible, I judged it much more expedient to leave the door open to Tippoo for negotiation, by putting it in his power to say, that he had been misinformed respecting the transaction at Coimbatore. I am, with much esteem, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Camp at Karioode, Feb. 3, 1792.

A true copy, *George Parry, A&S. Dep. Sec.*

(Signed) From TIPPOO SULTAUN, received Jan. 24, 1792.

Your Lordship's letter arrived, and I have understood the contents; and, with a view to the quiet of mankind, your Lordship writes, that, in effecting the affairs of peace between the four powers, your Lordship, of yourself, is not neglectful; but that the garrison of Coimbatore, who surrendered on capitulation, and are in confinement, must be released; and that after their arrival the Vakeels of the three Sirkars shall assemble at a certain place, and such negotiation as may be necessary shall then be commenced. I have understood this. The particulars of the fort of Coimbatore are these: I sent Meer Kummer ul Dien to take the fort. He arrived there, and surrounded it. When assistance made its appearance from towards Paligautcherry, Kummer ul Dien, marching from Coimbatore, attacked that force, defeated it, and then returned to the fort, and took the people that were in it prisoners. If engagements had taken place to release them, how was it possible to act contrary thereto? Some one has reported this falsely to your Lordship. Some time ago, when the troops of the Ahmady Sirkar besieged Daraporam, the garrison surrendered on capitulation, and were immediately furnished with an escort, and sent to your Lordship's army. God forbid! it is not the practice of any state to confine those whose release may have been stipulated by agreement. If, with a view to the quiet of mankind, it is your Lordship's pleasure to establish a peace between the four states, the confidential Agents shall be sent to you from the Ahmady Sirkar, that the negotiation for peace may be entered into with your Lordship, with the Peshwa, or with Nizam Ally Khan, that through your Lordship's means the peace and quiet of mankind may be effected.

A true translation,

(Signed) *G. F. Cherry, Persian Translator.*

A true copy, *G. Parry, A&S. Dep. Sec.*

To TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written Jan. 31, 1792.

I have received your letter, in which you say that I have been misinformed, and that no capitulation was made at Coimbatore, which surprizes me very much.

The manner in which Lieut. Chambers has been treated has put it out of his power to communicate to me the particulars of the transactions at Coimbatore; but I have by other means received information, which I believe to be authentic and correct, that a capitulation was made similar to that which took place at Daraporam, and that the articles were signed by Lieut. Chalmers and Kummer ul Dien Khan, by which it was agreed that Lieut. Chalmers and his garrison should march out with their private property unmolested, and be immediately escorted to Palagautcherry, to proceed from thence to the coast; but that they were not to serve against you or your allies during the war; and that all the guns, ammunition, stores, and public property, should be delivered to Kummer ul Dien Khan. I was further informed, that when the garrison marched out of the fort they were, instead of being escorted immediately, according to agreement, to Palagautcherry, detained in the Pettah of Coimbatore; and, after much correspondence had passed between you and Kummer ul Dien Khan, they were, at the end of 13 days, sent prisoners to Seringapatam by your orders.

If any particulars relating to this business have been misrepresented to you or to me, the truth can only be rendered clear and apparent by yourself.

You may, if you think proper, not only communicate again upon the subject with Kummer ul Dien Khan, but you may also hear the state of the case from Lieut. Chalmers, who is in your possession; and it is equally in your power to remove the impressions that I have received, by sending Lieut. Chalmers and Lieut. Nash, or one or them, to me, to declare the truth, if it be different from what I have heard; by doing of which, your affairs cannot sustain the least injury, as I shall engage that the persons who may be sent to me for that purpose shall not serve against you during the present war.

I have ever been ready to endeavour, in concert with the Company's allies, to terminate this contest by open and fair negotiation; but a meeting of Deputies could answer no useful purpose, unless all parties shall be equally well-disposed, and it is impossible that I can have confidence in your sincerity, whilst I remain in the belief that you have recently violated a capitulation, and that you refuse to give the redress which I have a just right to demand.

A true copy,

(Signed) *G. F. Cherry, Persian Interpreter.*

A true copy,

(Signed) *George Parry, A&S. Dep. Sec.*

Translation

Translation of a letter from TIPPOO SULTAUN to HURRY PUNT, received in Camp, Jan. 24, 1792.

I have received your letter, accompanied by one from the Peshwa, and am made happy by them. You write, that the Peshwa has expressed himself fully on the subject of assembling the Deputies, and (referring me to his letter) you desire me to act accordingly. I have now written full particulars in reply to the Peshwa's letter, and by reading my answer you will understand its contents. The substance is this: When the Deputies are assembled, and the negotiation shall be commenced, and a friendship shall be established between the three States, no trifling subjects will remain to be discussed. Write me frequent letters of your health.

Translation of a letter from HURRY PUNT to TIPPOO SULTAUN, dispatched from Camp, Jan. 31, 1792.

I have received your letter. You write, that in perusing the letter which you have addressed to the Peshwa I shall understand its contents; the substance of which is, that when the Deputies are assembled, and, by personal negotiation, a friendship shall be established between the three States, no trifling subjects will remain to be discussed. Thus I have understood the contents of the letter addressed to the Peshwa. You must satisfy the English that there was no capitulation at Coimbatour. The Peshwa and the English have written to you, that you should send one or two of the garrison of Coimbatour with your own people. Therefore send one or two of that garrison here, and they will be satisfied on this point. After that, the three States will consult on the subject of assembling the Deputies, and write to you accordingly. True translation,

(Signed) *G. F. Cherry*, Persian Interpreter.

A true copy,

(Signed) *George Parry*, Act. Dep. Sec.

My Lord, your Lordship will have been acquainted, by a letter of the 28th inst. to Col. Ross, of the intention of an attack the next day on the enemy, posted in the thick country to the S.W. We accordingly marched on the 29th at daybreak, and, making a circuit of about ten miles round Semoga, encamped near the River Toom, to the S.W. of the fort. About noon we marched again, leaving, by the Bhow's desire, eight companies of Sepoys for the camp guards, with two guns; and, about three miles in advance, joined Appa Sahib, the Bhow's eldest son, with a very large body of cavalry, within about a mile of the enemy, whom we found very strongly situated. In front a deep ravine, full of high bamboos, planted extremely thick, flanked on the right by the River Toom, and on the left by a very thick jungle, which extended to the hills. In this ravine the enemy were posted, sniping, and beyond the ravine was a plain, in which was a large body, both horse and foot. I ordered

two companies to endeavour to make an impression to the right, and two more companies, all of the 8th battalion, on the same service, to the left. The latter met with a gully near the river, which greatly obstructed and delayed them; on which I sent on that service Lieut. Donlan, with a grenadier company and two battalion companies of the 8th; Lieut. Betriene, with the other grenadier company, was sent to the support of the attack on the right: both of these officers were very soon wounded, and obliged to retire. Lieut. Moore was then sent, with the grenadier companies of the 9th, to the left. He also was wounded, after having advanced a considerable way into the plain. Six companies of the 11th were likewise employed. The extreme thickness of the jungle, while it offered the enemy the advantage of a deliberate aim at our European officers, broke our troops; and when they penetrated through it in small numbers to the plain, they were two or three times driven back, the enemy being there in great force, and perfectly fresh, while a few of the Mahratta infantry, pushing forward irregularly whenever the enemy appeared to be broke, fell back on our Sepoys as soon as they began to rally, and contributed greatly to put them in confusion. A corps of about 300, composed chiefly of Christians (natives), were drawn up in our rear; and, on my pointing out where they might be of service, they expressed their readiness to go wherever I might wish, but that they had not a single cartridge, in which state they had come into the field. It was not till after a contest of two hours that an effectual impression was made on the enemy. Three of their guns soon fell into our hands. Many of the tents were standing, and a good deal of ammunition and baggage left on the ground. As soon as their route was ascertained, I pursued them with the troops which Capt. Riddell had collected. They attempted to carry off with them their guns and tumbrils, firing occasionally, and beating their drums, in hopes of making their people stand, particularly at the gateway of a small village, about three miles within the jungle, but without effect. The road was strewed with arms, cattle, and baggage, and some killed and wounded. Fatigue, and the allurements of plunder, diminished our numbers every minute; but the pursuit was continued till sun-set, previous to which we came up with and passed guns which the enemy had been obliged to abandon. Learning from the prisoners that the enemy had relinquished all their guns, I rode back myself to give such orders as might appear necessary in other quarters, desiring Capt. Riddell to follow me slowly, and collect all the troops he could. When I first passed the guns, the bullocks were yoked to them; and I had hoped that the Mahrattas might have carried them towards the entrance of the jungle, but before my return the plunderers had cut

away the bullocks. I then sent orders to Capt. Riddell to stay with the guns all night, informing him that I would reinforce him. I desired Capt. Thompson of the artillery to proceed to reinforce Capt. Riddell, with all the men of the 9th and 11th battalions that he could collect, which he executed with that alacrity which he shews on all occasions when the public service requires it. The 8th battalion remained on the enemy's ground all night, and the 9th and 11th with Capt. Riddell, three miles within the jungle, with directions to stay till the guns were carried off, which was done in the course of the next forenoon. I have the gratification to acquaint your Lordship, that I have every reason to be highly satisfied with the conduct of the detachment. A return of the killed and wounded is inclosed. The service has sustained a very severe loss, and myself an able support and worthy friend, in Capt. Hugh Ross, Major of Brigade.

About 300 horses have fallen into the hands of the Mahrattas, with 600 of the artillery bullocks, the finest I ever saw. The guns prove to be as follows: 2 six and half pounders, brass, very long, country. 2 three and half ditto, iron. 1 four and half ditto, brass, country. 2 ditto, ditto, ditto, Portuguese. 1 three and half ditto, ditto, Portuguese. 1 two and half ditto, iron. 1 about a four-pounder, brass. There are, besides, three very fine tumbrils, and some more tumbrils and carts were plundered in the jungle, and left there.

Intelligence has just been received of the enemy having got to Coolydrong, about 13 miles from Bednore, with 400 horse, 13 elephants, and about 1500 foot.

On the 28th inst. I was honoured with your Lordship's duplicate letter of the 6th, enclosing one for the Bhow, which was immediately presented to him, but to which I have not yet been able to procure an answer. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LITTLE.

Camp on the Toom or Toonge, about four miles S. W. of Simoga, Dec. 31, 1791.

[Then follows the return of the killed and wounded, amounting to 8 killed, and 51 wounded.]

Camp near Seringapatam, Feb. 8, 1792.

Sir, on the 5th inst. I encamped about seven miles to the northward of Seringapatam, from whence I saw that Tippoo had, according to my information, taken a position on the North bank of the river, with its front and flanks covered by a bound hedge, and a number of ravines, swamps, and water-courses, and likewise fortified by a chain of strong redoubts full of cannon, as well as by the artillery of the fort, and of the works on the island.

It would have cost us a great many men to have attacked the camp in the day, and perhaps the success might not have been quite certain; I determined, therefore, to make

the attempt in the night, and for this purpose I marched on the 6th, as soon after sun-set as the troops could be formed in three divisions. The right division, commanded by General Meadows, and the center division, under my immediate direction, were destined for the attack of the enemy's camp; and the division on the left, consisting of four battalions, under Lieut. Col. Maxwell, was ordered to attack the works that the enemy were constructing on the Heights above the Karrigat Pagoda.

The officers commanding the leading corps in the right and center divisions were directed, after driving the enemy from their camp, to endeavour to pursue them through the river, and establish themselves on the island; and it was recommended to Lieut. Col. Maxwell to attempt to pass the river, if, after having possessed himself of the Heights, he saw that our attack on the camp was successful.

The left and center divisions were so fortunate as to accomplish completely the objects proposed. Lieut. Col. Maxwell gained the Heights, and afterwards passed the river; and the first five corps of the center division crossed over to the Island, leaving me in possession of the camp, which was standing, and of all the artillery of the enemy's right wing.

The division of the right, by some of those accidents to which all operations in the night must be liable, approached much too near to a very strong detached work, which it was not my intention to assault that night, and which must have fallen into our hands without giving us any trouble, if we succeeded in forcing the enemy's camp.

The advanced guard, engaged in the attack of this work, before they could be prevented by the officers in the front of the column, and the latter, who had been used to carry forts with much facility, did not think it necessary, or, perhaps, creditable, to oblige them to desist; but the garrison of this redoubt conducted themselves very differently from those which we had lately met with, and their resistance was so obstinate, that it was not carried without costing us several lives, and a very considerable delay.

By this time the firing at the center attack had entirely ceased; and Gen. Meadows, concluding from that circumstance that I was in complete possession of the whole of the enemy's camp, and apprehending that a part of his corps might be wanted to support the troops on the island, wished to communicate with me as speedily as possible.

Some guides, who undertook to lead his division to join mine by a direct road, conducted him to the Karrigat Pagoda without his meeting with me, and daylight was then too near to admit of his undertaking any further operations.

These unwelcome circumstances did not deprive us of any of the solid advantages of our victory,

victory, for we are in possession of the whole of the enemy's redoubts, of all the ground on the North side of the river, and of great part of the island; but as the force with which I remained in the enemy's camp did not much exceed three battalions, and as I found, from parties that I sent out, that the left wing of Tippoo's army kept their ground all night, I could not bring off any trophies from the field, except those which were very near to the spot where our impression was made.

I have not yet been able to ascertain with precision the number of guns that have fallen into our hands; but I understand that of brass and iron it amounts to upwards of 60 of different calibres.

I shall take up my ground to-morrow as near to the chain of redoubts as possible, without being exposed to the fire of the fort; and as our posts upon the island are now nearly secured against an attempt of the enemy, I shall soon be ready to proceed with vigour upon the operations of the siege.

It has been hitherto impossible to collect the returns of killed and wounded, but I have every reason to hope that our loss in Europeans will be under 200. Major Close will send to Mr. Jackson a list of the officers that were killed, in order to prevent the anxious alarms of the friends of the survivors. I am, with great esteem and regard, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

A true copy, George Parry, Act. Dep. Sec.

Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. &c. &c.

[Here follows a list of our killed and wounded, viz. killed, Europeans 68, Natives 40; wounded, Europeans 213, Natives 168; missing, Europeans 21, Natives 23; amounting in the whole to 533.]

From TIPPOO SULTAUN, received February 8, 1792.

I have received your Lordship's letter, in which you write, that if I will send Lieut. Chalmers, who was taken prisoner at Coimbatore, to your Lordship, you will then send for the confidential emissaries of the Ahmady Sirkir to strengthen the friendship, and will re-establish the old intimacy; and have understood the contents, which I consider as leading towards the increase of intercourse. As I am also inclined for a sincere friendship, and approve of ancient intercourse, I therefore send Lieut. Chalmers, with his people and property, and five others belonging to him, to your Lordship. From the agreement in Lieutenant Chalmers's possession your Lordship will learn all the particulars of engagements. In this situation, solely with a view to please your Lordship, and to preserve a friendship, I send them to you. If, agreeable to your Lordship's letter, you will notify it to me, I will send confidential people to treat for peace.

P. S. With Lieut. Chalmers I send Mahomed Ally, who is a confidential man; he will inform your Lordship of several parti-

culars of a friendly tendency. Having communicated whatever is entrusted to him when he shall return here, I will send him back in a proper and suitable manner to your Lordship. Your Lordship will consider me in every respect your own.

Translation of a paper under the seal of Cumber ul Dien, delivered by Lieut. Chalmers on the 8th of February, 1792, and referred to in the above letter.

You, who cannot make war against the Ahmady Sirkir, have asked for terms. It is very well: I perceive the nature of any assistance coming to you agreeable to the orders of the presence. I write to you, that if you can hold out and fight, do; otherwise give over the arms, &c. property belonging to the Company, to my people, and come out of the fort. Neither you nor your people must keep any person, money, or property, belonging to the country of the Ahmady Sirkir. I will represent your affairs and your good qualities to the presence, and state matters in such a manner, that, in the event of the approbation of the presence, I will give you your dismissal. For example: the garrison of Darzpoor, &c. some time ago were dismissed, with their property, for which permission came from the presence; this is known to every one. If you come out to-day, it is well.

True translations,

(Signed) G. F. Cherry, Persian Interpreter.
To TIPPOO SULTAUN, written Feb. 11, 1792.

I have received your letter by the hands of Mahomed Ally, to whose verbal communication you refer for other particulars; and Lieut. Chalmers, and four other persons, who formed part of the late garrison of Coimbatore, are arrived with me.

I have perfectly understood the contents of the paper bearing the seal of Kummer ul Dien, which was brought by Lieut. Chalmers, and which contains a reference for your approbation of its purport. But I was sorry to learn from that officer, who does not understand the Persian language, that another paper, written in Hindoo and English, signed by himself, and likewise under the seal of Kummer ul Dien, by which it was agreed that the garrison of Coimbatore should be permitted to march unmolested, with their private property, to Paligantcherry, without waiting for any reference to you, was taken from him by force a few days before he was released; and it gives me great concern to add, that I have heard, through various channels, that the remainder of that garrison, which ought to have been set at liberty when they surrendered the fort, are not only at this time in confinement, but that many of them are actually in irons.

Notwithstanding these circumstances, however, as the release of Lieut. Chalmers, &c. is considered by myself, and the other members of the confederacy, as an indication, of your

your part, of a disposition to make atonement for the breach of the capitulation of Coimbatour, it has, on account of the present critical situation of affairs, been resolved by the allied powers not to insist upon a compleat execution of that capitulation previous to any negotiation; and we shall therefore be ready to receive a confidential person or persons, deputed by you, to communicate, to Deputies that will be appointed on our part, the concessions and compensations that you are willing to make to the confederates.

I request, that whoever you may choose to send may come by the Dirca dowlut Baug Ford; and, when you name the day and hour at which they are to come, I shall order the officer commanding in the redoubts opposite to it to send a party of soldiers to receive them, and to conduct them in security to the neighbourhood of the Eed Gah Redoubt, where the Deputies from the Allies will meet them to hear your propositions.

A true copy,

(Signed) G. F. Cherry, Persian Interpreter.

Sir CHARLES OAKELEY, Bart. &c. &c.

Nothing material has occurred since the action, except that Tippoo has sent to our camp Lieut. Chalmers and Nash, and the three other Europeans taken at Coimbatour. You will receive a copy of the letter from Tippon, which accompanied them, and of my answer.

To allow Tippoo to retain even a considerable share of his present power and possessions, at the conclusion of the war, would only, instead of real peace, give us another armed truce, and I should immediately reject any such proposition; but, if the person deputed by him should offer such concessions as should put it out of his Master's power to disturb the peace of India in future, I should suffer no prospects, however brilliant, to postpone for an hour that most desirable event, a general peace.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that 10,000 Benjaries are just arrived in our camp. I am, with much esteem, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Camp near Seringapatam, Feb. 11, 1792.

[The Gazette concludes with another letter from Earl Cornwallis to Sir Charles Oakeley, stating his reasons for directing General Abercrombie to advance with the Bombay army to Seringapatam without his heavy artillery; and that, upon a more minute examination of the artillery captured from the enemy, his Lordship found that we are in possession of 76 pieces of cannon.]

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, of July 5.

Whitehall, July 4, 1792. The letters and inclosures, of which the following are copies, were this day received over land from the East-Indies, via Bufforah.

[Then follow three short introductory letters.]

To Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

SIR, Being very much hurried; I have only time to tell you, that preliminaries were settled late last night; that a cessation of hostilities has taken place this day; and that two of Tippoo's sons are expected in our camp this evening.

I transmit a translation of the preliminary articles, and request that you will be pleased to forward copies of them both to Bengal and Bombay.

If, by any accident, the vessel should not have sailed before this letter reaches Madras, you will be so kind as to desire Captain Osborne to remain until he hears further from me. I am, with much esteem, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS.

Camp, near Seringapatam, Feb. 24, 1792.

Copy of the Preliminary Articles agreed upon and exchanged, dated February 22, 1792.

I. One half of the dominions which were in the possession of Tippoo Sultaun at the commencement of the present war shall be ceded to the Allies, adjacent to their respective boundaries, and agreeably to their selections.

II. Three crores and thirty lacks of sicca rupees, shall be paid to the Allies, agreeably to the following particulars, viz.

First, one crore, and sixty-five lacks, shall be paid immediately in pagodas, or gold mohurs, or rupees of full weight and standard, or in gold or silver bullion.

Second, The remainder, one crore and 65 lacks, at three instalments, not exceeding four months each, in three coins before-mentioned.

III. All subjects of the four several powers, who may have been prisoners, from the time of the late Hyder Ally Khan to the present period, shall be fairly and unequivocally released.

IV. Until due performance of the three articles above-mentioned, two of the three eldest sons of Tippoo Sultaun shall be given as hostages, on the arrival of whom a cessation of hostilities shall take place.

V. When an agreement, containing the articles above written, shall arrive, bearing the seal and signature of Tippoo Sultaun, counter agreements shall be sent from the Three Powers; and, after the cessation of hostilities, such a definitive treaty of perpetual friendship, as shall be settled by the several parties, shall be adjusted and entered into.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Charles Warren Malet, Bart. Resident at Poona, dated March 16, 1792, to the Right Hon. Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. B. Governor-General.

I have communicated to the Durbar my official receipt of the preliminary articles of peace; and begged to be acquainted with the pleasure of the Peshwa, as to the time

of receiving my congratulations on so great and event

Extract of a Letter from Sir Charles Warren Miller, Bart. Resident at Poona, dated March 18, 1792, to the Right Hon. Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor-General.

AGREEABLE to the intimation, conveyed in my last address of the 16th, of my having desired an audience of the Peshwa, to congratulate him on the happy and glorious termination of the war, the minister begged to see me on the 17th, when, after talking over the late events in the army, he would proceed with me to the Peshwa.

I accordingly proceeded to his house, when, after explaining the article of pacification, he told me he had just received the same in substance, though not specified in articles, from Hurry Punt; and in reply to my congratulations on this great and happy event, so glorious and so advantageous to the Allies, he, in very warm terms, returned my felicitations, and was pleased to add, that his happiness was increased by so prosperous a termination of an alliance formed through my mediation. He expressed, in high terms, his admiration of your lordship's wisdom and conduct throughout the war; but observed, that the most conspicuous proof of foresight and decision was manifested in the termination of it.

After some further conversation, we waited on the Peshwa, to whom, in full durbar, I prefaced my communication of the articles of peace with such expressions of my personal and official happiness, on grounds of mutual honour and prosperity to the two states, as I thought suitable to the occasion; which being extremely well received, I proceeded to explain the preliminary articles, and to congratulate him on the glory and advantage to be derived from them, particularly in the firm cement of the cordiality of the two states, constituted by reciprocal benefits of so great magnitude and celebrity.

After hearing what I had to communicate with much attention and apparent satisfaction, he expressed his entire approval of the preliminary articles, and high satisfaction with all the measures, that, on the part of your lordship, I had communicated to him, with a desire that I would communicate the same, with his hearty congratulations, to your lordship. At the same time he ordered the glorious event to be announced to the city by a salute of 50 guns. Shortly after which, I took my leave.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Grenada, May 15. Just as the evening-gun from Richmond-heights had fired, a slight explosion was heard in the carenage, and almost immediately a large column of fire

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fire burst from the roof of the house belonging to Messrs. Stout and Tate. By the ringing of the market-bell, the alarm instantly became universal. The officers and men of the 45th regiment, with Major Manningham at their head, were immediately on the spot; and, as soon as possible afterwards, detachments from the 67th regiment, artillery, Carolina corps, and militia, arrived; the Trusty, Perseus, and Fairy men of war, the Chesterfield packet, and most of the merchantmen in the harbour, furnished officers, boats, and men. No engine, scarcely a pail or a bucket, was to be had; the removal of specie, papers, and furniture, was therefore all that could be attended to; the two former of which were in general happily secured, though many, in consequence of their perseverance, were obliged to leap from lofty windows, at the hazard of their lives. To arrest the progress of the flames was impossible, as Mr. Tate's house was to windward of almost the whole neighbourhood, consisting chiefly of wooden houses, long baked under a tropical sun. One house, about 200 yards from the spot where the fire began, was fortunately built of stone: to the wooden dwelling immediately adjoining it, Major Manningham directed his chief attention, and, by his own personal efforts, warmly seconded by some of his officers and men, soon accomplished its destruction, hoping that the chasm occasioned by its removal might check the horrid devastation. This, happily, proved to be the case; though poor Carnie, who lived in the stone house, lost, in the confusion, most of his merchandize, consisting chiefly of stone and earthen-ware. By a little veering of the wind, the flame was communicated to the other side of the street, though from 20 to 30 yards wide, which soon exhibited a picture of devastation equally dreadful. Its first attack was on the house of Mrs. Munro; and the havoc continued spreading, in spite of blowing up of houses, &c. till stopped by the stone-work of the gaol, the wretched inhabitants of which had long been removed.—The chief sufferers on Mr. Tate's side of the way were, himself, Mr. Frazer, Mr. Brett, Capt. Roche, Capt. Robinett, besides many people of colour. On the other side, Mrs. Munro, Messrs. Armstrong, Bradie, M'Burney, Moore, Davison, and Farrel, the King's stores, &c. &c. Immense quantities of goods were sent on board the vessels, and many thousand pounds worth of rum, cotton, &c. tumbled into the sea, which exhibited the next morning the exact but shocking picture of an immense wreck. No lives were lost, and but few accidents happened, either to the soldiers or sailors. About twelve o'clock a retreat was beat for the 45th, the showers of fire which fell on every part of the garrison obliging them to quit the public service to attend to their own particular safety. No accident happened to any part of the garrison

(cont)

(one magazine of which contained 400 barrels of gunpowder), owing to the caution of covering all the buildings with blankets, kept constantly wet. Too much praise cannot be given to the military for their exertions, however unsuccessful, on the above melancholy occasion.

St. Domingo. The disasters of this colony still continue. The banditti desolate the province of the North, and often menace the Cape, notwithstanding the forces that defend it. The frigate, with the official account of the decree of the 28th of March, arrived about the middle of May. In the mean time, the Colonial Assembly had resolved to grant the rights of active citizens to the people of colour of the fourth generation. The decree of March 28, more favourable to the people of colour, and open to much fewer difficulties, will perhaps re-establish order. The misfortunes of the colony drive from it almost all the inhabitants who have any means of getting to France.

AMERICA.

Colonel Simcoe has published a proclamation, inviting settlers to the crown-lands in Canada; and this has been re-published in England. Each settler is to sign the following declaration: "I ——— do promise and declare, that I will maintain and defend, to the utmost of my power, the authority of the King in his Parliament, as the supreme legislator of this province."

SIERRA LEONE.

April 24. The fever which the free Blacks had brought with them from Nova Scotia, and which had also carried off several of them after their arrival in Africa, appeared to be entirely stopped, and the whole colony was in remarkably good health. One white man only, besides the physician, had died; and neither of these deaths could be attributed to the climate. Some of the natives appeared at first to doubt the peaceable intentions of the company, and they had not yet lent any material assistance to the colony; but the settlers were so numerous, and so industriously disposed, as not to be dependent upon them. A more friendly disposition had also begun to shew itself, and the good offices of King Naimbanna had been exerted in favour of the company. From the beginning of March, when the fleet of transports from Nova Scotia arrived, to the date of these dispatches, the settlers had been busy in clearing the land, and erecting a temporary town, to serve for their shelter and accommodation during the rainy season, which was expected to set-in this year more early than usual, and there was no doubt of their accomplishing this object in due time; and the progress of the colony, in other respects, had not in this short period of seven or eight weeks been considerable. The son of a neighbouring chief has come over in the *Felicity* for educa-

tion in England. From the steps they have hitherto been able to take, it appears that cotton and coffee may in most parts be cultivated, and sugar in several places: they have discovered a large quantity of rich iron ore, with a fine soft stone, which, by its quality of resisting heat, is peculiarly adapted to the building of furnaces.

IRELAND.

Dublin, June 28. A Court Martial, composed of the Field-Officers of the several corps of volunteers, was held at the request of Col. Tandy, to consider of his late affair with Mr. Toler. The report was, "That Col. Tandy had in every particular, after his taking up the affair, acted with the spirit becoming a gentleman and a volunteer; but that his entering into the affair was imprudent and unadvised."

A young lady of fortune, in Denmark-street, having conceived a strong affection for a gentleman at the Irish bar, and not meeting with a reciprocal return, has been unhappily deranged in her intellects, from the excess of her love and disappointment. Some curious circumstances relative to this affair have recently transpired. The lady, unable to make an impression by the ordinary efforts of female practice, sent a confidential maid servant with bank note after bank note to the gentleman, till £1,100. had been expended in this species of *nouvelle love-letters*. It may be easily conceived that the gentleman, whose name, on a delicate affair of this nature, it would be injustice to make public, possessed too nice a sense of honour to be concerned in so base a communication. The fact is, that the *fille de chambre* deceived her mistress, and had gone so far as to deliver forged letters, thanking her for her favours, and expressing an ardent wish to make a return, &c. The servant is decamped, and was traced to have taken shipping at Dover for Holland—there, it is supposed, to enjoy her ill acquired property. The unfortunate young lady since that period has been confined in Swift's Hospital, and in the paroxysms of her grief has given proofs of that wild and disordered affection which must strongly bring to mind the merits, the sufferings, and the virtue, of Shakespeare's Ophelia. She is, however, now nearly recovered; a jury lately sat to determine on her sanity, or insanity, and the verdict that they have returned is—"that she is not incapable of managing her own affairs," so that there is a prospect of her being restored to her friends and the world.

SCOTLAND.

Lanark. Mr. David Dale, of this place, in the course of six years has reared a village on the banks of the Clyde, containing 2000 persons; and erected five cotton-mills, each of which contains 6000 spindles. The various provisions which this extraordinary

man has made for the health of the children employed by him, is highly praise-worthy. They have every day some hours allotted them for exercise in the fields; and their looks bespeak health and vigour. These hours of relaxation the boys enjoy in satisfaction. Their apartments are likewise clean and well aired, and ten school-masters are daily employed in their tuition.

Within these forty years past, the population of Scotland has considerably increased. It appears from Sir John Sinclair's Statistical account of that country, that in 50 parishes, taken indiscriminately from one end of the kingdom to the other, there is an increase since 1755 (at which the late Rev. Dr. Webster calculated the whole inhabitants at 1,265,380) of 10,517 souls; which is at the rate of 210 to a parish, or 189,000 in the 900 country parishes of North Britain; and as the great towns (Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c.) have probably increased to the amount of 210,000, the total increase in Scotland, in less than forty years, will be about 400,000, and the total population about 1,700,000 souls.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oxford, June 3. The election ended at Exeter College, after an examination of three days; when the Rev. Michael Dupré, M. A. and afternoon preacher of Tring, was unanimously elected a fellow, and the Rev. Mr. Rosdew, B. A. the Rev. Mr. Best, B. A. and Messrs. Reed and Jones, B. A. were elected by a small majority fellows of that society. It was the strongest contest ever remembered. Mr. Dupré stood alone; but for the other four fellowships there were thirteen candidates.

Sunday, June 10. About eight o'clock in the forenoon, the lightning fell on an out-building at *Tusmore*, the seat of Wm. Fermor, Esq. in Oxfordshire. It appears to have been particularly attracted by some corner-stones, which are of a ferruginous quality. It was from thence conducted up the lead placed upon the hip, struck a chimney, which it divided into two parts, about four inches asunder. It afterwards descended in a straight line by the tiles, which it tore off in its passage, and dispersed about 50 yards each way. A traveller on foot, about 100 yards from the spot, was knocked down, but received no injury. The impending cloud was of a remarkable small size at first, but became by degrees larger, and, when it struck the building, occupied a considerable space. In all probability, if there had been a conductor thereon, the electric matter would have been silently and gradually drawn off, without doing any injury.

Saturday, June 23. About eleven o'clock, an assemblage of matter began to collect above the *Cheviot Hills*, and in less than half an hour exhibited one of the most alarming

appearances, perhaps, ever seen in that part of the island. One vast blackness predominated, with an inverted whitish cone, affecting the ground in the form of a water-spout. Before twelve, some claps of thunder with lightning, neither so loud nor vivid as we have heard, gave motion to the fermenting body, and the whole disemboved itself within the space of nine miles circumference, the village of Millfield nearly central. The scene was truly alarming. Hail and snow covered the ground in some places half a foot thick; a fast fall of rain succeeded, and the face of the country exhibited one vast deluge. Carriages upon the middle of the road were nearly washed away. When it became fair, the face of the country exhibited a very singular appearance. The sun broke out, and the snow and hail, mixed with the waving corn, and the brown torrents rushing down the furrows, showed Christmas-day in the midst of Summer. The hailstones were remarkably large. On Sunday, 26 hours after they fell, they were gathered as large as a boy's common-sized marble. Much damage must have been done among the herbage and young shoots; for leaves and small branches of ash trees lay upon the road in the same manner as in a morning in Autumn after the frost. The whole storm continued but about an hour.

CAMBRIDGE COMMENCEMENT, July 2.

Doctors in Divinity—Thomas-William Temple, Bene't College; Charles Sutton, (Bp. of Norwich,) Emanuel College; Robert Thorpe, Peterhouse; Edward Frewen, St. John's College; George Watson, Trinity College; J. Porter, ditto; Isaac Milner, Queen's College; Jeremiah Ellis, King's College; John Gaunt, Bene't College; Henry Jenkin, St. John's College.

Bachelors in Divinity—William Antrobus, John Romney, Tindal Walmfley, Herbert Marsh, St. John's College; Edward Pearson, John Myddleton, Sidney College; Edward Christian, Peterhouse; John Bridow, Clare Hall; Francis Knipe, Queen's College; Thomas Gilbank, John Cranke, Trinity College; William Atkinson, Catherine Hall; Michael Hayward, Magdalen College; Philip Douglas, Bene't College; Richard Hardy, Emanuel College; Thomas Jackson, Pembroke Hall; Griffith Richards, ditto; Cornelius Bayley, Trinity College.

Honourable Masters of Arts—Garet Wesley, St. John's College; Sir Thomas Rivers, Bart. Pembroke Hall; Sholto M'Cullan, eldest son of Lord Kirkcubright, Pembroke Hall; Lord Beauchamp, son of the Duke of St. Albans, Trinity College; Lord Hinchinbroke, Trinity College; Honourable Newton Wall-p, second son of Lord Portsmouth, Trinity College.

Doctor in Law—Samuel Parsons, Bene't College.

Bachelors in Law—John Whittaker, Cath. Hall.

Hall; James Chambers, Christ College; Thomas Hudson, St. John's College; Joseph Kelfall, Trinity College; William Territt, Trinity Hall; Edward Cotton, ditto; John Parsons, Emanuel College; Sampson Parkyns, Queen's College.

Bachelors in Physick—Martin Davy, George Fletcher, Caius College; Richard French, Trinity Hall; William Henry Mathew, Peterhouse; James Frank, Pembroke Hall; Milbourn Carter, Christ College.

Masters of Arts, Trinity College—Mr. Heathcote, Pugh, Hole, Davies, Roberts, Kershaw, Hutchinson, John Smith, Wisman, Carter, Drury, Wordley, Wood, Wukin, Martin, Petteward, William Smith, Waugh, Wilkinson, Head, Coulcher, Backhouse, Lawson, Richard Smith, Capper, Robinson, Heys.

King's College—Mr. Dyson, Abraham, Templeman, Dyson, Bearblock, Hunt, Boghurst.

Caius College—Mr. Leeworthy, Williams, Marriott, Young, Heigham, Norris.

St. John's College—Mr. Middleton, Lethbridge, Millers, Bradshaw, Rouse, Gwilym, Jameson, Done, Panting, Thomas, Wingfield, Lee, Heblethwaite, Benizett, West, Browne, Hammond, Thring, Sherard, King, French, Joliffe, Hurlock, Worrall, Alder, Fleming.

Christ College—Mr. Mudge, Hanley, Bullen, Smith, Bult, Norris, Astley.

Emanuel College—Mr. Plymley, Thomas, Smith, Northcote, Dilke, Wright, Hodges.

Peterhouse—Mr. Pemberton, Thorpe.

Magdalen College—Mr. Huish.

Sidney College—Mr. Tatlock, Wilson, Ryecroft.

Catherine Hall—Mr. Pye, Lomax, Mawdesley.

Trinity Hall—Mr. Allen, Dunkin.

Pembroke Hall—Mr. Macklin, Cox, Haggitt, Aislaby, Evans, Marth.

Clare Hall—Mr. Atkinson.

Jesus College—Mr. Warren, Corfellis, Whitmore, Bingham, Pasmore, Stockdale.

Bene's College—Mr. Lloyd, Chapman, Sutcliffe.

Queen's Coll.—Mr. Schultz, Malin, Creevey.

Whitehaven, July 16. A very unusual darkness took place here, which increased for about 15 minutes, when the most violent thunder storm commenced which has been known for many years; it continued about half an hour, in which time there were many vivid flashes of lightning; the peals were very loud, and the rain, which fell in great abundancy, rolled through the streets like a tide. Several cellars, &c. were overflowed, but no material damage was done.

Liverpool. A violent storm visited this town and neighbourhood. About half past six, the aspect of the heavens was mild and clear; suddenly a cloud appeared in the western horizon, which, swelling and blackening in its progress, in a few minutes involved the hemisphere in gloom, and dis-

charged a mingled tempest of rain and hail; the stones which fell were as singular in their form as in their size, some very large and forked. A gust of wind drove the hailstones with impetuous fury against every opposing object, and shattered the windows of several houses.

July 20. At *Derby, Birmingham, Coventry, Pool*, and many other places, there was this night a very dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and rain.

Suffron Walden, July 21. This morning, about one o'clock, the inhabitants of this place were very much alarmed by a thunder-storm, accompanied with a torrent of rain, which overflowing the channel, and rising to a height never before remembered by any person of the town, made its way down the streets, filling the cellars and lower rooms of many of the houses in its progress, sapping the foundations, and carrying away part of the buildings and furniture with irresistible violence. At this moment, the distresses of many, particularly the cottagers, were truly affecting; one poor woman, whose cries brought the neighbours to her assistance, was taken from her chamber through a passage which they forced in the wall, being the only means of escape. Several men, breast-high in water, hazarded their lives by making a breach in the brick wall, which resisted the current; but the immense body of water, by its weight, forced a passage, in a lower situation of the wall, of several yards extent; and, had it not been for this fortunate circumstance, the town would probably have exhibited a scene of distress and confusion not to be described. The calamity was chiefly, if not solely, occasioned by an obstruction of the common water course, which the inhabitants have very indiscreetly suffered to exist for many years; but it is presumed they will no longer connive at such a public nuisance. The damages cannot, at present, be precisely ascertained, yet are computed at several thousand pounds.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The following clause in the act, passed last session, respecting servants' characters, may be of much benefit, the more general it is made known, viz. "That if, after the first of June, 1792, any person shall falsely personate any master or mistress, to give any false, forged, or counterfeit character of a servant, shall forfeit the sum of forty pounds, or be kept to hard labour, without bail or main-prize, for three months."

The following statement of facts, respecting a late duel, we give from authority: The parties met about eight o'clock, Lord L—— with his friend Mr. Fox, and Lord Hawke as the friend of General A——d. The parties agreed to fire together, on a word given by Mr. Fox. Lord L—— received the General's fire, which was without effect, and reserved his own; upon which

Lord

Lord Hawke observed to Lord L——, that he supposed his pistol had missed fire, and desired him to fire.—He was also called upon by General A—— to fire, which his Lordship declined, saying that he had no enmity to General A——. Lord Hawke then told Lord L—— that he supposed his lordship would not object to say, that he did not mean to asperse General A's character; which his lordship declined, saying, that he should not explain what he had said; and that General A. might fire again if he chose. This both Lord Hawke and General A. said was impossible; and General A. insisted upon Lord L's firing, or making a proper apology for the words said, which he declared he should himself do in a similar situation. Lord L. after some conversation with General A. and the seconds, came forward very handsomely, and, like a man of honour, declared that he did not mean to asperse his character, or wound his feelings, and was sorry for what he had said. General A. told Lord L. that he was perfectly satisfied with his apology, provided their Seconds, as men of honour, would say that he ought to be so, which they did.

A conflagration lately took place in Paris, which will furnish the friends to Chivalry with new arguments against the French Revolution.—The archives of the Order of St. Esprit, and the titles of nobility enrolled in the Convent of the Grand Augustines, with all the registered proofs of nobility, were publicly burnt in the place Vendôme. They amounted to near 600 immense folios. At the conflagration was seen the once illustrious *Marchioness de Laferrier*, herself bearing her former titles, and throwing into the flames the honours of her ancestors.

The period of the return of that tremendous phenomenon, the Comet, in 1680, was calculated by Dr. Halley to be about this time. It is said to have engaged the attention of Dr. Herschel and other astronomers; and its approach has been supposed, by some, to have occasioned the present unaccountable and unseasonable weather.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

A new invention of making a cable by means of a piece of machinery, just erected in Portsmouth-yard, the construction of which is very curious, has been submitted to the Board of Admiralty.—By means of this engine, which is put in motion by sixteen horses, twenty men, wholly unskilled in rope-works, will be enabled to make a cable of dimensions for the largest ships in less time than two hundred men can make one according to the usual method.

Tuesday, June 17.

The new church of St. James, Clerkenwell, was this day consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London; after which, an excellent sermon was preached therein by the Rev. Mr. Davis, minister of the parish.

Thursday 12.

As Mr. and Mrs. Maddington, and another lady, were walking near their house on Stamford-hill, about eight in the evening, and had turned up the road to Upper Clapton, in sight of Stamford-hill turnpike, they were accosted by two men, one in the habit of a butcher, with a steel by his side, who, presenting each a pistol, took from them near 20 guineas, and two valuable watches. From the attention with which they viewed the men, and the immediate information given of the robbery, there is every reason to hope such daring villains will be brought to speedy justice.

Saturday 14.

A plot which had been in agitation for a considerable time past, to blow up the King's Bench with gunpowder, was brought to light by one of the parties concerned. The deed was to have been put into execution yesterday evening, at seven o'clock. The projectors of it are prisoners in the Bench; six of whom are now in Newgate.

Monday 16.

A person of the name of Robbins, in Long-alley, Morefields, having some words with his wife, in a fit of passion, snatched up a razor, and cut her throat, and immediately with the same instrument cut his own also. They both died before any assistance could be procured, leaving one child to bewail the catastrophe. The life of R. was attended with some curious particulars. About 18 years since, he was concerned with one Sherwood, who was executed several years back, for a forgery on the sister of Sherwood, at the instigation of Robbins, who turned evidence for the Crown. Previous to this transaction their scheme was to have built a place for the reception of the Penitent Prostitutes, on a plan similar to that of the Magdalen; and, in order to enable them to carry on the business, the above forgery was proposed, to the destruction of Sherwood. Soon after this transaction, Robbins married a woman with a fortune of 20,000*l.* and who, at this present moment, sells shrimps at Billingsgate; having soon run through her fortune, he left her, and cohabited with the unfortunate woman who fell a victim to his inordinate passions, to whom he had been married several years. At this time he has two surviving widows!

Wednesday 18.

This day Christopher Atkinson, esq. by his Majesty's letters-patent, was honourably restored to all his former franchises.

Monday 23.

This day the whole of the troops arrived at the CAMP at BANGSHOT at ten o'clock. The King, Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and Duke of Gloucester, were led by the officers as they paled. The sight of the Camp begins at the remains of the ancient Roman one of Julius Cæsar, which is still

very

very perfect. Our next shall detail more at large the further proceedings at the Camp.

Thursday, 26.

Another extraordinary Gazette of this day conveys the official advices from Earl Cornwallis, confirming the detail already printed, and shall be particularly given next month.

Friday, 27.

The projectors of the Sea-bathing Infirmary, announced in our last, p. 571, have been enabled to bring their benevolent intentions into more speedy effect, and within a much easier distance from London, by the liberality of some public-spirited individuals who are engaged in building a whole town on the high land of Essex immediately fronting Sheerness. This spot, we are well assured, is of such peculiar eligibility as to preclude all possibility of hesitation. A spacious and commodious piece of ground has been handsomely presented for the purpose by Daniel Scrutton, esq. who is lord of the manor; and by Messrs. Holland, Pratt, and Co. who are building the new town at South End, a voluntary offer has been made, and gratefully accepted, of erecting *gratis* a building capable of containing thirty beds, with the necessary offices. This unexpected and commendable liberality affords an unanswerable apology for the change of situation.

Saturday, 28.

The Queen of Portugal continues much in the state as for some time past. At the particular request of Dr. Willis, her Majesty is preparing for a sea voyage, for which

purpose the Medusa, a new 64 gun ship, is fitted up for her Majesty's reception. The Marquis de Marialva and several of the nobility accompany Dr. Willis to attend on her Majesty. Two new frigates and a brig of war are to sail with the Medusa, and the squadron is to be commanded by Admiral Romera. They are to cruise as far as the Western Islands, and to continue at sea about six weeks. In case her Majesty does not derive that benefit from the sea air so much to be wished for, Dr. W. intends returning to England, on his return from the cruise.

Monday, 30.

The latest accounts from Germany now contain little more than notices of the approach of Prussian and Austrian troops, which appear to be already in great force near the French frontiers, while the Generals of the French army retire from the frontiers, abandoning themselves to political affairs and consultations at the Tuilleries.

Tuesday, 31.

We are sorry to announce, from the best authority, that the late long-continued rains have had a terrible effect on the corn in almost every county within an hundred miles of the metropolis; it being really melancholy to see the many extensive fields where the whole produce is beaten down. In some places, however, the harvest still bears a promising aspect; and on the 28th instant the writer of this article saw in Essex both wheat and oats not only completely ripened, but actually under the hands of the reaper.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1792.	NORTHERN.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.
	L. Kenyon.. B. Thomson	L. Loughbo' B. Hotham.	L.C.B. Eyre J. Ashurst.	J. Gould. J. Grose.	B. Perryn. J. Heath	J. Buller J. Wilson
Mon. July 16		Buckingham			Abingdon	
Tuesday 17						Winchester
Wednesd. 18					Oxford	
Thursd. 19		Bedford		Hertford		
Saturday 21	York & City	Huntingdon.			Worc. & City	Sarum
Monday 23		Cambridge		Chelmsford		
Wednesd. 25					Glou. & City	
Thursd. 26		Bury St. Ed.				Dorchester
Friday 27						
Saturday 28					Monmouth	
Monday 30		Norw. & city		Maidstone		Exon & City
Tuesday 31	Durham		Northampt. Oakham		Hereford	
Frid. Aug. 3						
Saturday 4	Newcastle &		Linc. & City	Horsham	Shrewsbury	
Monday 6	[town					Bodmin
Wednesd. 8				Guildford.	Stafford	
Thursday 9			Not & Town			
Friday 10	Carlisle					
Saturday 11			Derby			Wells
Wednesd. 15	Appleby		Leic. & Bor.			
Thursd. 16						Bristol
Saturday 18	Lancaster		Cov. & War.			

P. 284, col. 2, l. 52, read "Richard Benger Lernoult, esq. late major, &c. He was brother to the present minister of Newington church, in Oxfordshire."

P. 294, col. 2, l. 24, "Les gens du bon condition"—the pointing is wrong.

P. 334, l. 6, for "varieties," r. "rarities."

P. 577, col. 2, l. ult. The remains of Mrs. Chesslyn were interred, June 10, at Lockington, co. Leicester (the burial place of the ancient family of Bainbrige), attended by her friends in a numerous procession of carriages, &c. She was the widow and relict of the late Philip Harley Bainbrige, esq. of Lockington-hall, and afterwards married to the late Richard Chesslyn, esq. of Langley, whom she survived about four years.

P. 578. Mr. Henry was born at a place called Fovron, about 16 miles from Aberdeen. As his father lived in a genteel style, and was at great pains to instruct his children, young H. was put to the college of Aberdeen, but left it, and went to London, in his 14th year, much to his father's regret, being a favourite son, and it was the old man's wish that he should be a clergyman. Several of his relations, desirous also to try their fortune, went to America, where they acquired considerable property; and in Virginia, where several of them are settled, their name is held in reverence. Patrick Henry, esq. son of John H. (a first cousin of our printer) was the first governor of Virginia after the late memorable revolution, and next in fame there to the illustrious Washington.

We are sincerely concerned for the mistake that has crept into the Obituary of last month, p. 579, respecting Mr. Bentham; and desire to acknowledge the kindness of a correspondent, who signs T. B. who has thus enabled us to correct it:

"The article, which relates to a gentleman of the name of BENTHAM," he says, "appears to have been drawn up from notes in general pretty accurate; but they are applied to a person who has no claim to them. The event which should have been recorded is the death of the Rev. Mr. Jeffery Bentham, at the Hill-house in Ely, on the 4th of June, 1792, aged 73. He was precentor of the church of Ely, minister of Trinity parish in that city, and minor canon for near 50 years, having, in 1744, exchanged the vicarage of Meldreth, in Cambridgeshire, for a minor canonry, with Mr. Tockie. He was of Catherine-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1777, M. A. 1780; and the youngest brother of the Rev. James Bentham, prebendary of Ely, author of the History of that church, and of the other publications enumerated in the last Magazine, with some others."—Our correspondent adds, "that Mr. James Bentham (who is now living, upwards of 80 years old; never held either of the livings mentioned in that article, with his Hall, having been induced, from his attachment to the city and church

of Ely, his native place, to resign a very good living (Northwold), and with it a much greater income, for his present station in that cathedral."

P. 582, col. 1. The late Charles De Laet, esq. of Pottrills, in Hertfordshire, has left the whole of his landed estate to his neighbour, Mr. Casamajor. An immense sum of ready money was found in his house, of which 7000*l.* is left to Col. Sibthorpe. Many of his other friends, and all his servants, have also legacies. His estates in distant counties are to be sold, to buy land for Mr. Casamajor in Hertfordshire.

Ibid. The Dean of Derry, before he left his residence in Surrey, made his will. When his family heard of his demise, they sent to his intimate the Bishop of Durham, to see the will opened. The bishop attended, when he found that the deceased had bequeathed him his entire property, worth about 2000*l.* per annum. The Dean has left an amiable niece, whom, it is hoped, the Bishop will not suffer to be a loser by the singular and unkind will of her uncle.

Ibid. Lady Eden's death was very sudden and unexpected; she was taken in a fit, and expired in less than two hours. Sir John had been of late in an indifferent state of health, and thinking a change of air might be of service to him, was gone, with his eldest son, to visit Edinburgh, which he had scarcely reached before an account arrived of the melancholy circumstance.

BIRTHS.

June 28. **M**RS. Manners, of Parliament-st. a daughter.

30 At his house in Chatham-place, the Lady of Alderman Macaulay, a son.

Lately, the Lady of Thomas Powell, esq. Nanteos, co. Cardigan, a daughter.

At Lydd St. Mary's, co. Lincoln, the Lady of Joseph Harrison, esq. a son and heir.

July 1. At Ridgeway, Hants, the Lady of Thomas Lewin, esq. a daughter.

6. In Harley-street, Lady Eliz. Loftus, a daughter.

7. At Wimbledon, the Lady of M. Bray, esq. a daughter.

8. Mrs. Campbell, of Barcadine, a son.

12. At Highclere-house, Hants, Lady Fortchester, a son.

13. The Lady of Sir William Cuyningham, bart. a son.

15. At Thoby priory, Essex, the Lady of John Princep, esq. a son.

In Edgeware-road, the Lady of James French, esq. of St. Vincent, a son and heir.

19. At Sir George's house, in Welbeck-street, Lady Eliz. Douglas, a son and heir.

20. The Lady of George Blackman, esq. of Chatham place, a son.

22. At Timbridge-wells, the Lady of Col. Sir Hugh Dalrymple, a daughter.

27. The Lady of Charles Reynolds, esq. of Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

WM. Vaughan, M.D. physician at Rochester, to Miss Carter, dau. of Rev. Mr. Arnold C. one of the minor canons of Rochester cathedral, and curate of St. Margaret's, near that city.

26. At Hastings, Mr. James Stell, bookseller, to Miss Martha Coppard, daughter of Rev. Wm. Hicks C. of that place.

27. Mr. Davy, druggist, of Little Britain, to Miss Savill, of Haydon-square, Minories.

28. Tho. Evance, esq. recorder of Kingston upon Thames, to Miss Drake.

Mr. Hen. Thompson, merch. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Testmaker, of Ford's-grove.

Mr. Bickmore, master of the boarding-school at Hallsleigh, to Miss S. Colchester.

Rev. Richard Wilson, jun. B. A. rector of Desford, Leic. to Miss Simpson, of Lutterworth.

Lutty, at Coblenz, in Germany, Henry Whythead, esq. of Thirsk, co. York, to Miss Simchare, only sister of Gen. S.

Rev. W. M. Bowen, of the Close, Salisb. to Miss Fanny Winfield, of East Acton.

Rev. James Bullock, prebendary of Hereford, to Miss Jane Glegg, of Norton.

July 1. Lieut.-col. Maxwell, of the late 91st reg. to Miss Wilson, of Newbottle.

2. At Bath, Walter-John Anstey, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister at law, to Miss Senior, eldest daughter of the late Ascanius Wm. S. esq. of Cannon-hill-house, Berks.

At Crailing-house, Scotland, the Hon. Capt. James Forbes, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, to Miss Hunter, of Polmood.

Wm. Bulkeley Hughes, esq. of Plascock, Anglesey, to Miss Eliz. Thomas, of Coodhelm.

At Perth, Alex. M'Glasham, esq. late of Calcotta, to Miss Margaret Campbell.

3. Rev. Basil Woodd, of Paddington-green, to Miss Jupp, of Clement's-lane, Lombard-str.

Capt. John Moss, to Miss Jane Gertrude Court, both of Leigh-str. Red-lion square.

4. John Coker, esq. barrister at law, of the Inner Temple, to the Honourable Miss Marsham, daughter of Lord Romney.

5. Edw. Grove, esq. of Lichfield, to Miss Caroline Proby, third daughter of the Dean of Lichfield.

At Edinburgh, Geo. Kinnear, esq. banker, to Miss Gardiner, dau. of Dr. Jn. G. physician.

Wm. Smith, esq. of King's-arms-yard, in Coleman-street, to Miss Perkins, of Mureton-hall, co. Warwick.

Wm. Fitzhugh, esq. of Bannister's-court, near Southampton, to Miss Hamilton, eldest dau. of Rev. Dr. H. of Hill-str. Berkley-squ.

Mr. James Weeks, jun. of Bristol, to Miss Chambers, eldest daughter of the late Edw. C. esq. of Bachelor's-hall, Jamaica.

6. At Bradford, Dr. Mossman, physician, to Miss Ramsbotham.

At Hatton, co. Stirling, Duncan Campbell, esq. of Lochnell, lieutenant in the first reg. of guards, to Lady Ramsay, relict of Sir Geo. R. bart. of Bantf, who fell in a duel with Capt. Macrae, about three years since.

7. Capt. H. Sawyer, of the royal navy, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of John L. esq.

Mr. John Fry, jun. merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miss Westcott, of Gray's-inn-lane.

8. At Hopetoun-house, Capt. Wm. Hope, of the royal navy, to Lady Anne Hope Johnstone, eldest daugh. of the Earl of Hopetoun.

9. Rev. Cha. Smith, rector of Aldermanbury, to Miss Sawyer, of Heywood, Berks.

Tho. Walters, esq. of Bath Easton, to Miss Sophia Skynner, daughter of Rev. John S. rector of Easton, co. Northampton.

10. Joseph Wilson, esq. to Miss Maitland, eldest daugh. of Rob. M. esq. of Greenwich.

Sir John Scott, bart. of Ancrum, to Miss Harriet Grahame, of Gartmore.

12. Ludford Harvey, esq. of the Old Jewry, to Miss Lucy Skinner, daughter of Mr. Alderman S.

14. James Stow, esq. of East-place, Lambeth, to Miss Upsdell, of Gerrard-street.

Rev. Mr. Strichall, of Kentish-town chapel, to Mrs. Dowson, of Millfield-farm, Highgate.

16. Pollatt Pope, esq. of Boddington-park, Surrey, to Miss Charlotte Durand.

Rev. Mr. Mitner, to Miss Percival, both of Acomb, co. York.

At Dumfries, Capt. Hugh Stewart, to Miss Macdowall, of Gatehill.

17. Wm.-John Pitt, esq. of Lychet, Dorset, to Miss Warrington, of Dover-place, Surrey.

18. By special licence, Right Hon. Lord Grenville, to the Hon. Miss Anne Pitt, only daughter of Lord Camelford.

John Church, esq. of Ireland, to Mrs. Jesser, widow of Mr. John J. of Frome, and grand daughter of Martin Folkes, esq. late president of the Royal Society.

Owen Williams, esq. of Robert-street, Adelphi, to Miss Hughes, eldest daugh. of Rev. Edw. H. of Greenfield-hall, co. Flint.

19. Rev. J. H. Standen, rector of Murs-ton, in Kent, to Miss Pinnock, daugh. of Rev. James P. of Gower street, Bedford-square.

By special licence, John Barney, esq. of Brockhampton, co. Hereford, to Miss Bulkeley, of Uxbridge.

20. Rev. Stiverd Jenkins, of Locking, co. Somerset, to Miss Portal, of Freefolk, Hants.

21. Mr. Ambrose Lanfear, of Cheapside, to Miss Sarah Stanfield, of Islington.

By special licence, at Mr. Burke's seat at Beaconsfield, the Earl of Inchiquin, to Miss Palmer, niece to the late Sir J. Reynolds.

22. By special licence, Lord Robert-Stephen Fitzgerald, fourth brother of the Duke of Leinster, to Miss Fielding, daughter of Mrs. Sophia F. of St. James's-place, and niece to the Earl of Winchelsea, who made the bride a present of 5000 guineas.

23. Charles-Edward Pigou, esq. of Portland-place, to Miss Charlotte Rycroft, 4th daugh. of the late Rev. Sir Rich. B. bart.

24. John Wolfe, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Raikes, of Overleigh-hall, Cheshire.

26. Jos. Foster Barham, esq. to Lady Carol Tuston, youngest sister of the E. of Thanet.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Jan. **A** T Calcutta, in the East Indies, Thomas-Henry Davies, esq. the Company's advocate-general in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

March 16. At Charles-town, South Carolina, in his 73d year, Dr. Andrew Turnbull, physician, and a native of Annan, in Scotland.

May In the Massachusetts, in America, aged 105, Mr. John Aldebort, who, till within a few weeks of his death, enjoyed all his faculties. He was a native of Poland, and boasted a lineal descent from Aldebort, archbishop of Gnesna, who converted the Poles from Paganism to Christianity.

15. At Barbadoes, Capt. Arthur Leith, of the 60th regiment, and major of brigade to the troops in the Leeward islands.

June 1. At Tortola, James Bruley, esq.

12. At Aberdeen, in her 72d year, the Right Hon. Lady-dowager Forbes, daughter of Sir James Gordon, of Park, co. Banff, bart. by the Honourable Margaret Elphinston, daughter of Lord Elphinston. It is worth remarking, that his Lordship had THIRTY-SIX children by his wife, Lady Isabella Maitland, daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale; the youngest of whom died some years since in Aberdeen, at the advanced age of 88. Lady-dowager F. was also nearly related to the families of Argyle and Roseberry, and to the distinguished families in Scotland. She was second wife to the late, and mother-in-law to the present, Lord F. but had no issue.—Her whole life was a just delineation of the manners of those "holy women in old time," whose virtues are now deemed incongruous with the *improvements* of these *enlightened* times. Her piety was constant and fervent, yet always void of ostentation. Never could bodily infirmity, or the common excuses which justify to others their neglect of religious duty, make her even for a day absent herself from the house of God. Her daily conduct made it difficult to decide whether she was at more pains to mortify herself, or to add to the enjoyments of others. And indeed religion could not appear more amiable than in the person of this excellent lady, accompanied as it was with unaffected humility, unbounded benevolence, a charity which ever covered the failings, and brought forward to view the bright side of other people's characters; and a sweetness of temper, and cheerfulness of spirit, which never forsook her, and which endeared her company and conversation to persons in every stage of life, from lisping childhood to hoary age. It may therefore be said, with truth, that, though connected with the first families in the kingdom, she derived not more honour than she reflected, for she adorned them with the lustre of her virtues.

14. At Bridlington, Rev. J. Henderson.

In a post-chaise on the road between Har-
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lifax and Bradford, Miss Metcalf, of Topcliffe, co. York.

16. In Merrion-square, Dublin, after a very long illness, Miss Downes, late of Donnybrook, sister of Judge D.

20. At her house in George-street, Manchester-square, Lady Glentworth.

23. At Mold, co. Flint, Rev. Rob. Lewis, 43 years vicar of that parish, and many years of Corwen, co. Merioneth.

At Dundee, aged upwards of 90, Mrs. Helen Fotheringham, daughter of the late Dr. David F. physician in Dundee.

24. Mr. Hopkins, one of the aldermen of the corporation of Stamford, co. Lincoln, and who had twice served the office of mayor. He had retired to bed in health as usual, was suddenly taken ill, and expired in less than half an hour.

25. At Langton, co. Leicester, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. of the Lion and Dolphin inn, in Leicester. She was in perfect health in the morning, but was suddenly taken ill after dinner, and expired in a very short time.

At Edinburgh, John Adam, esq. of Maryburgh, co. Kinross, and father of Wm. A. esq. M.P. for Roxshire.

26. Aged 57, Mrs. Deeds, wife of Wm. D. esq. of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury.

Near Hleres, in the South of France, the Hon. Mrs. Graham, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Lord Cathcart.

27. In Queen-square, Bath, Mrs. King, wife of John K. esq. of Ashby, co. Lincoln.

At his seat at Tredegar, co. Monmouth, John Morgan, esq. M.P. for that county. In advanced life he married a lady considerably younger than himself, with the hope of an heir, in which he was more than once disappointed, and she has, since his death, experienced her usual ill-fortune, so that the heirs of this opulent and ancient house are the sons of Sir Charles Gould, judge-advocate, and of the late Mr. Van, of Lanwerne, married to the sisters of Mr. Morgan.—By Mr. M's death, Col. Gould, son of Sir C., comes to an estate of nearly 30,000l. per annum, and a parliamentary influence as follows: Monmouthshire, represented by the late Mr. Morgan; county of Brecon, by Sir Charles Gould; town of Brecon, by Col. Gould.—Mr. Morgan was, in the South of Wales, pretty much what Sir Watkin Williams Wynne is in the North. One of his ancestors is celebrated in Wales for having displayed the riches of his country in going to St. James's drawn by a set of horses shed with silver; and Mr. M. was one of the two brothers who found so much money in the house of their immediate ancestor, that it was divided, not by tale, but by shovels full.

28. At Manchester, of a putrid fever, after a severe conflict of 14 days, Mr. John-Henry Debus, a native of Frankfort on the Mayne, and foreign clerk to Messrs. Grant, Wakefield, and Co.

At Bristol Hotwells, of a deep decline, Mrs. Sheridan, wife of Richard Brinsley S. esq. She was the daughter of Mr. Linley, of Bath, and married to Mr. S. April 24, 1773, and had by him several children. Eminent were this lamented lady's acquirements—rich her original powers to instruct or to amuse. Harmony was completely hers; and that best harmony, which is in the mind, gave an interest to every thing which she did and uttered.

Cecilia now is dead—dead ere her prime,

Nor has the lovely minstrel left her peer. Her form and features corresponded with such large mental endowments—the tenderest sensibility was the character of her countenance, the most perfect proportion that of her frame. An indescribable grace had polished the whole so exquisitely, that it was impossible to contemplate Mrs. Sheridan without affection. Providence did not throb with the sudden loss of so much merit the mind of him most deeply interested. Months have beheld her fading before the fever of disease, and gliding, by imperceptible gradations, towards the grave.—Her remains were interred, July 7, in the cathedral at Wells, in the same vault with her lovely sister, the late Mrs. Tickell, who died a few years since.

In obitum

Dom. ELIZ. SHERIDAN,
forma, voce, atque ingenio,
inter ornatas ornatissimæ,
ab imo amores ita suspirat amicus.

Eheu! cheu! lugeant mortales!
Eja vero gaudeant cœlestes!
Dulces ad amplexus,
socians jam citharæ melos,
redit pergrata,
en! iterum soror;
suaviusque nil manet
Iosannæ.

39. In Spring-gardens, after a long and severe illness, Elizabeth Countess-dowager of Berkeley, formerly lady of honour to the Princess of Wales. Her Ladyship was one of the three daughters of Mr. Drax, of Dorsetshire, all of whom were in an eminent degree the favourite belles of their day; and was married to the late Earl of Berkeley, of Berkeley-castle, May 7, 1744. Of her sisters, one married the late Sir William Hanham, of Dean's-court, Dorsetshire; the other, first, Wm. Cracroft, esq. and afterwards, in 1777, Lord Cattlehaven, and died in 1789. The children of the late Countess-dowager of Berkeley by her first husband, who died in 1755, are, the present Earl, the Hon. Capt. George Berkeley, the Countess of Granard, and the Margravine of Anspach. By her second marriage with Lord Nugent, of Ireland, she has left two daughters only, the present Marchioness of Buckingham, and Lady Louisa, married to Elias Hervey, esq. of Chigwell, Essex.

At Newmarket, that well known man on the turf, John Robinson, who has distributed the lists at that place for many years.

At Reading, in his 78th year, Ralph Schomberg, esq. late of Bath.

Advanced in years, Wm. Welby, esq. of Denton, near Grantham, co. Lincoln.

30. Geo. Watkins, esq. late a lieutenant in the 3d reg. of foot-guards.

Jacob Cole, beadle of All Saints church, Derby, drowned himself in the mill-dam. It is said, that before he completed the fatal act, in which he had been more than once prevented, he sat down by the water-side, and smoked his pipe with the greatest composure; which done, he walked deliberately into the water, and terminated a life too fatally tinged with scenes of inebriety. Previous to his going in, he wrote the following words on the wall: "Jacob Cole lies in the mill-dam."

In Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in his 52d year, of a paralytic stroke, wherewith he had been afflicted for the last 18 months, Mr. Edward Carpie, nephew and successor to the late Mr. G. shoe-maker.

At Edmonton, Mr. Dean, linen-draper.

Lately, in Philadelphia, M. Peter Jaquette, one of the principal Oneida Sachems. He was educated in France, having accompanied M. de la Fayette thither, on his return from America. His corpse, which was interred in the burial-ground in Mulberry-street, was preceded by all the light infantry in the city, with arms reversed, drums muffled, and musick playing a solemn dirge. Six Indian chiefs followed as mourners, with a number of warriors, all the clergy in the city, the secretary at war, the gentlemen of the war-department, officers of the federal army, and a concourse of 10,000 people.

At Paris, in the utmost poverty, the celebrated Paul Jones.—This noted desperado appeared first in the cause of America in April 1778, off the coast of Cumberland, as commander of the Ranger privateer, which fired a vessel in the harbour of Whitehaven, with intent to burn and plunder that town, but the inhabitants extinguished the flames before they reached the rigging. The privateer had previously taken two prizes, and sent them to France. She afterwards landed some men on the West coast of Scotland, and pillaged the house of Lord Selkirk, near Kirkcudbright, of plate, jewels, and all the moveables that were of value, during the absence of the family in London (see our vol. XLVIII. p. 189). The plate was returned to his Lordship in March, 1785, by Paul Jones, free of carriage (LV. 230). His next appearance was off the coast of Ireland, Aug. 24, 1779, with one ship of 40 guns, one of 36, a cutter of 18, and a brig of 14 (XLIX. 465). His memorable action with the brave Capt. Pearson of the Serapis, who became his prize, may be seen in the same volume, p. 483; and the next year, having escaped

escaped the vigilance of our cruisers, he put into Corunna (L. 98). In December, 1783, he arrived in London from Paris, with dispatches from Congress to his Excellency John Adams, esq. He was only 22 days on his passage from Philadelphia to France; and, after delivering his dispatches, set out at three in the morning, Dec. 5, for Paris, to proceed from thence to America (LIII. 1060). In 1788 he was at Copenhagen, and offered his services to the Empress of Russia, who accepted them (LVIII. 357). What was the result of this acceptance we know not; but it should seem that he failed of an equivalent reward, and perhaps of success; and not finding employment in the deranged and useless navy of France, he sunk into such abject want, that Col. Blackden was obliged to raise a small sum, by way of subscription, in order to bury him. As the laws relative to the interment of Calvinists are not yet abrogated, he was obliged to apply to the National Assembly, who voted that a deputation of the members should attend his funeral. One of two objected, on account of his being a Protestant; but this idea was scouted by all the rest. We doubt not this pirate (for he deserves no better name) will find some fuller biographers.

At the Black rock, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Cole, sister to the Earl of Enniskillen.

Colin Campbell, esq. of Carwhin, a captain in the army, and brother to the Earl of Bredalbane.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, aged 94, John Campbell, a Scotchman. He fought in the rebellion in 1745; and was once a prisoner in Tippoo Saib's dominions, but fortunately made his escape.

At Sawford, co. Worcester, aged 103, Mary Annett, a cottager; who had been a remarkably quick spinner, and retained her faculties to the last hour of her life.

Aged 98, Mrs. Taylor, of Honley, in Yorkshire. She has left 170 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

At Yeddington, near Malton, co. York, in his 105th year, Samuel Prudames.

Mrs. Bentinck, mother of Capt. B. of the royal navy.

At Kibworth, co. Leicester, Mrs. Heslridge, relict of Arthur H. esq.

Rev. Mr. Swadling, rector of Kilton, near Bridgewater.

Aged upwards of 40, Rev. Mr. Schoufield, curate of Cobham, co. Surrey.

In an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Pasche, one of the ministers of the German chapel at St. James's.

Rev. Dr. Annesley, many years rector of Chewton, co. Somerset.

Henry Flint, esq. one of the aldermen of Derby. He served the office of mayor in the year 1786.

July 1. At his house at Grove, near Tring, Herts, after a lingering illness, Jn. Seare, esq.

Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, vicar of Felmers-

ham cum Pavenham, and formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

2. At Cremile-passage, near Mount Edgecumbe, Joseph Brown Bunce, esq. captain in the royal navy.

In Haldwin's-gardens, Mr. Matthew Nesbitt, one of the aleconners of the city of London, and headle of the Turners Company.

Richard Gerrard, esq. an alderman of Liverpool, and receiver of the dock duties.

Mrs. Wackerbath, wife of Mr. D. W. sugar-refiner.

At Thorp, near Skipton in Craven, aged near 70, John Batt, esq. formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge.

3. The reigning Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, brother-in-law to the King, having married, Jan. 16, 1764, the Princess Augusta, his Majesty's sister, by whom he has left three sons and three daughters.

4. Aged 86, Mrs. Tomkins, of Sermon-lane, Doctors Commons, mother of Mr. T. writing-master.

5. At Cupar, Mr. Thomas Kerr, only son of Rob. K. esq. late commander of the Princess Royal India-man.

In Osborn-street, in his 77th year, Tho. Reid, esq. late associate to Id. Loughborough.

Mrs. Gill, of Doncaster, relict of Alderman G. and mother of Mr. G. of that place.

At his house in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, after having long been in a declining state of health, Sir Robert Strange, knt. the celebrated engraver. He was a native of Orkney, and imbibed the first rudiments of the art in which he afterwards became so deservedly eminent from a Mr. Cooper, of Edinburgh. When out of his apprenticeship he came to London, and was patronised by the late Earl of Bute, by whose means he became particularly noticed by his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales. As an historical engraver he was even then superior to any of his contemporaries; but his laudable ambition for improvement, and attachment to the fine arts, led him to plan a journey to Italy. His adherence to this resolution produced a misunderstanding with his two first patrons, the Prince and the Earl of Bute. In the year 1759 Mr. Ramsay signified to him that it would be agreeable to his Royal Highness and the Earl, if Mr. Strange would engrave two prints from their full-length portraits, which he had just finished. Mr. Strange replied, that he had before communicated to the publick his intention of visiting Italy, and for that purpose made all his arrangements, so that he could not, without great injury and loss to himself, set about prints that would detain him in England nearly four years; he therefore begged leave to decline it. This produced a coolness on the part of Lord Bute. Mr. Strange set out on his travels, and in 1775 published a letter to his Lordship*, complaining of

* See our vol. LXL. p. 526.

some unhandsome treatment, in relation to some pictures he had an intention of engraving, while in Italy; and this treatment he conceived to have originated in England. Whether that was the case or not, he remained out of favour until the year 1787, when he received the honour of knighthood. The letter to Lord Bute was prefixed to "An Enquiry into the Rise and Establishment of the Royal Academy of Arts at London." This originated in the directors making a law to forbid the admission of engravings at their annual exhibition; which Mr. Strange thought was calculated to depress a branch of the arts, and intended to injure him in his rising fame. Many of his years he passed in Paris; and his prints have been, and are, in as high, if not higher, estimation there than in this country. Besides the letter, &c. above alluded to, he published a *Catalogue Raisonné* of a number of pictures which he had collected in Italy. As an artist, the clearness of his stroke has never been excelled. His works are numerous, and almost all of them in the boldest and best style. The late Duke of Cumberland, uncle to his present Majesty, was possessed of a great number of them. Those from Italian pictures are, perhaps, the best. Among our young engravers, no one has so good a right to his mantle as Mr. Legatt, who closely imitates his manner.

6. At Blackheath, in his 65th year, Francis Cooke, esq. cashier of the navy.

At Digbeth, near Birmingham, in his 103d year, John Roberts, who retained his faculties to the last, and followed his employment within a few weeks of his death. He had married three wives, by whom he had had 23 children; was nearly 80 when he married his last, and had six of the children by her.

7. Edw. Moore, esq. receiver and register at the Hackney-coach-office, and a partner in the brewery late Mr. Green's, at Pimlico.

In Bennet-street, Surrey-road, aged 69, Mr. Wm. Maynard, coal-merchant.

8. Mrs. Staines, wife of Mr. Deputy S. of Cripplegate Without.

At Kensington, after a very lingering illness, Miss Baily.

9. At Rochester, within a few days of completing his 88th year, of mere old age, without a groan or struggle, John Baynard, esq. He had for thirty years an employment in the Navy-office, where he rose to, and held for a considerable time, the place of first clerk. In his business he was very assiduous and exact, and so perfectly master of it, that, if any matter of doubt or difficulty occurred, he was consulted as an oracle. He never forgot a favour or civility bestowed on himself or family, but returned it with large interest. To the descendants and relatives of the gentleman who most obligingly gave him his first seat in the office, without any consideration whatever, he has bequeathed,

besides pecuniary memorials, the reversion of a valuable landed property, expectant on the death of an only sister. To the Marine Society, for the support of the great natural bulwark of this nation, the navy, he has left 1000l.; and, what deserves to be particularly recorded for the motive, in pious gratitude to Heaven for the restoration of our virtuous Monarch to the enjoyment of his faculties, and to the wishes of a loyal and happy people, he has given 1000l. to Bethlem-hospital; to the Society for the Relief of Persons confined for small Debts, 1000l.; and 300l. to the Sunday-school, with 100l. to the poor, of St. Margaret, Rochester. His legacies are to a large amount. He had a very good education; and, though for so long a time devoted to the business of a public office, yet to the last he retained a competent knowledge of the learned languages, and had been greatly assisting to the late Dr. Thorpe, in the publication of the "*Registrum Rossense*."

At W. Badcock's, esq. at Leatherhead, Lieut. Wm. Cumberland, of the royal navy, fourth son of Rd. C. esq. of Tunbridge-wells.

At Brecon, Rev. Wm. Wynter, late chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester, and rector of Penderring, in that county. Immense property was found concealed in various parts of his house.

10. At his house at Limehouse-bog, near Glasgow, in his 83d year, much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Mr. Hugh Pinkstan, brother of Fleming P. esq. of St. Alban's-street.

In Bridge-street, Dublin, James Shiel, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

At his seat, Bretton-hall, near Wakefield, Sir Thomas Blackett, bart.; who, in the year 1777, succeeded to all the valuable entailed estates, royalties, &c. of Lady Blackett, wife of the late Sir Walter B. bart. of Newcastle. The manner in which he has settled his immense property, which, including the mines, produces from 30 to 40,000l. per annum, is as follows:—the Yorkshire and the greater part of the Northumberland estates are entailed on his daughters, Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Louisa Wentworth, and their issue-male, with remainder to Sir John Sinclair, bart. and his heirs by the Hon. Lady Sinclair, Sir Thomas's great niece, daughter of Lord Macdonald, and their heirs and assigns. The Gunnerton estate, worth about 3,500l. per annum, is left to Wm. Rosville, esq. of Gunthayte, his nephew. Mrs. Lee and Miss Wentworth have each a rent-charge on the estate of 3000l. per annum. There are also considerable sums of money bequeathed to them, and several annuities to Mrs. Rosville.

In Stafford-street, Piccadilly, after a lingering consumption, Miss Maria Raymond, youngest daughter of the late Stephen R. esq. of Potton, co. Bedford.

At York, Mrs. Allanson, relict of the Rev. Cuthbert

ert A. D. D. chaplain to the House of Commons.

After a long and painful illness, Lady , wife of Sir Edward A. bart. of Melton-stable, in Norfolk, and youngest daughter of the late Christopher Milles, esq. of Kingston, in Kent.

Norwich, aged 84, Elisha De Hague, who had been a member of that corporation 50 years. He was chosen one of the common-council in 1742; was elected a member of that body in 1754, upon Nickold's person, esq. being chosen an alderman; appointed town-clerk in 1774; also, master to the office in that city.

At the New inn, Crackenthorp hall, Jos. Licholson, esq. of Appleby, clerk of the peace for the county of Westmorland. He was seen, with several of the neighbouring gentlemen, invited to a christening at the above place, and (with Mrs. Hill, of Crackenthorp) led off a dance, but had not got half through, when he fell upon the floor and died immediately. He was married only a few months ago to a very amiable lady, and much respected by every one who knew him.

At his house in Colchester, Wiltshire, esq. formerly major of the first (or second) regiment of dragoons.

At Bristow, grocer, in Lombard-street. In his 75th year, Rev. Richard Frome, minister of a congregation of Protestant dissenters at Pinner, in Middlesex.

Mr. Campbell's, Brook-abbey, a man of the name of Allan M'Entire, possessed of a fortune to the amount of 70,000*l.* the loss of which he had accumulated by the extraordinary penury and self-denial; which he has left to James Ramsay, a nephew in Mr. Campbell's family, for having saved the infant daughter of a Countess, who was killed in the late war in America.

Carlsholm, in his 64th year, much respected, Mr. Christopher Patch, an acci-

dent victim to the effects of the excise. He had had, some time since, we are told, a little difference with the officer who stamped his paper, which was of a well-known and peculiar sort, called *Large Thick*.

As the brass which held the letters was not long enough for the whole denomination, *Large Thick Post*, at once, it was his custom always to print the words *Thick Post*, afterwards to write the word *Large*. In the course of this operation, and before the time allowed by the law had expired, the officer seized it, under a plea that there was an intent to defraud the King of his proper

The cause being tried before the baron Eyre, in the Court of Exchequer, Mr. P. obtained an honourable verdict for the Crown; but it having been more than a year before the cause came to trial, it dwelt so much upon his mind, he sunk under the weight; and thus

was occasioned the death of one of the best paper-makers this country has yet produced. He was rigid to his word; endowed with a noble and generous mind; a firm and zealous friend, a good husband, and a tender and indulgent parent; and has left a widow, one son, and three daughters, to lament his loss.

13. In Audley-square, Mrs. Sitwell, wife of Francis S. esq. of Renishaw-hall, Derby, and mother of the late Lady Wake, who died Nov. 22, 1791.

In Charlotte-street, Mrs. Anne Daniel, wife of Tho. D. esq. attorney-general of the island of Dominica, and daughter of John Lindsay, esq. late of Antigua.

14. At Hinton St. George, in his 83d year, John Helyear, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Somerset.

In a very advanced age, at his house in Montpelier-row, Twickenham, whither he had retired from business about 17 years since, Mr. Arnold Finchett, sen. formerly an eminent tin-plate-worker in Cheapside.

15. At Morton, co. Salop, of which place he had been minister between 40 and 50 years, the Rev. Mr. Clive, archdeacon of Salop, in Hereford diocese, a prebendary of Westminster, rector of Adderley, and chaplain to Lord Scarisdale.

16. At Poole, co. Wilts, in his 71st year, Rev. George Green, M.A. late rector of that place, and of East Shefford, Bucks.

At the German-office, Bury-street, St. James's, ——— Haneveer, esq. secretary to the Hanoverian embassy.

17. At Wimbledon, Surrey, Mr. Robert Wilcox, of Bread-street-hill.

At Exeter, aged 92, Mrs. Anne Moor; whose life, protracted beyond the common lot of mortality, was never idly nor unprofitably spent. The younger part of her days was occupied in an unintermitting and conscientious discharge of every duty belonging to the station in which she was placed. At a more advanced period, when age no longer permitted her to take an active part in the busy scenes of life, she dedicated her time to acts of piety; and her thoughts were constantly employed in endeavouring to alleviate the distress, or promote the good, of others. Not a day passed in which some object of affliction had not caused her to think with gratitude on her watchful and unwearied benevolence. Her departing hours were fraught with instruction to those around her, and exemplified, in the most conspicuous manner, "that peace with which a Christian can die!"

18. At Bristol Hotwells, Dame Anne Henniker, wife of Sir John H. bart. of Newton-hall, Essex, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Sir John Major, bart. of Worlingworth-hall, co. Suffolk, and sister to the Duchess-dowager of the late Henry Duke of Chandos.

In Budge-place, Bermondsey, in his 51st year.

year, Mr. Joseph Clapp, a lieutenant in the royal navy, and lately commander of a ship in the Oporto and Lisbon trade.

At Dorchester, John Wallis, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Dorset.

19. At his house in the Tower, Richard Steel, esq. of the Ordnance-office.

At Barnes, Surrey, aged 85, Mrs. Blizard.

At her son's house at Dalston, aged 78, Mrs. Tyers, relict of Mr. Stephen T. late of Stoke Newington.

Mr. Glover, one of her Majesty's footmen.

20. At his house in Canonbury-lane, Islington, Edw. Bond, esq. brewer, of Golden-lane.

21. At his apartments in Bond-street, Major Stretch, of the marines, and of St. James's-square, Bath.

At the house of Capt. Caldwell, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Mrs. Roddam, wife of Vice-admiral R. of Roddam-hall, co. Northumberland, and sister to the late Major-general Sir Henry Calder, bart. lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar.

In Grafton-street, Dublin, Philip Cramp-ton, esq. senior alderman and father of that city.

23. At his lodgings in Islington, Mr. Isaac Cossart, many years head of the private trade warehouse in the service of the India Comp.

24. At the Christopher inn, Eton college, aged 75, Mr. George Kendall; also, a few days before, Miss Lucy Kendall, his third daughter.

At Enfield, the Rev. John Ryland, M.A. formerly pastor of a congregation of Baptists at Northampton, where he was succeeded by his son, and retired to the care of a considerable school at Enfield, in which he was assisted by Mr. Clark, who married his daughter. On the preceding Sunday he announced to those about him that Tuesday would be his last day. And on the Saturday following his remains were conveyed to Northampton, to be deposited in the burial-ground of his meeting-house there.

Rev. Joseph Davie, D.D. late fellow of Trinity-college, Oxford, rector of Charlton, Surrey, and vicar of Knaveslock, Essex.

At her house at Southbarrow, co. Kent, Lady Berney, relict of Sir Hanson B. bart. of Kirby, co. Norfolk, and mother to the present Sir John B.

25. At Leicester, in his 38th year, Mr. Charles Rozzell; of whom an account shall be given in our next.

26. At her house in St. James's-place, in her 97th year, Mrs. Anne Cavendish, relict of Admiral C. and housekeeper of the Excise-office, in Broad-street.

27. At his chambers in Crown-office-row, Inner Temple, Samuel Salt, esq. one of the benchers of that hon. society, and a governor of the South-sea Company.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

SIR Richard King, kn. rear-admiral of the Red; created a baronet.

Right Hon. James Stirling, lord provost of the city of Edinburgh, created a baronet.

Henrietta-Laura Pulteney, created a baroness of Great Britain in her own right, by the name, style, and title of Baroness of Bath, co. Somerset, with the dignity of Baron of Bath to the heirs-male of her body lawfully begotten.

William Earl Mansfield, created an earl of Great Britain, the dignity to descend to his heirs-male; with remainder to David Viscount Stormont, and his heirs-male.

Hon. Augustus Phipps, appointed one of the commissioners for managing the revenues of excise, *vice* Brookbank, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Richard Kilvert, M. A. Grimley V. with the chapelry of Hallow annexed, co. Worcester.

Rev. John Harward, M. A. Icomb R. co. Worcester, *vice* Pixell, dec.

Rev. Rob. Waugh, Bishop-Middleham R. co. Durham.

Rev. Tho. Watson, appointed minister of the English congregation at Brechin.

Rev. John Powell, Cregina and Llanbadarn-y-Garreg R. co. Radnor, *vice* Williams, dec.

Rev. Geo. Gordon, chaplain to the Marquis of Bath, Sedgebrook R. with Allington, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Knight, of Newnham, Tewkesbury V. co. Gloucester, *vice* Mines, dec.

Rev. B. Rous, B. A. Clift St. George R. co. Devon, *vice* Roe, dec.

Rev. Dr. Rich. Shephard, archdeacon of Bedford, Helmingham and Wetherden R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Gill, Scraftost V. co. Leicester, *vice* Topp, dec.

Rev. Tho. Newman, B. A. St. Peter the Less R. in Chichester, with the donative of Funtington.

Rev. James Vickers, M.A. Courtenhall R. co. Northampton, *vice* Vaux, dec.

Rev. Wm. Awbery Phelp, M.A. Stanwell R. co. Middlesex.

Rev. Mr. Edwards, Padworth R. Berks, *vice* Jefferson, dec.

Rev. Mr. Jefferson, Creethingham R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Peter Ashton Reaston, M. A. Barborough R. co. Derby.

Rev. Geo. Harper, fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxf. appointed one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. Philip Fisher, B. D. West Deeping R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. ——— Dunkin, M. A. Pilham R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Sam. Proffer, Southwick R. Hants.

Rev. John Venn, M.A. rector of Little Dunham, Clapham R. co. Surrey, *vice* Stonhouse, dec.

Rev. Charles Plumtree, Hartburn V. near Morpeth, *vice* Sharp, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Metcalfe, one of the minor canons of Ely, appointed minister of Trinity church in that city, *vice* Bentham, dec.; and Rev. Mr. Jefferies, master of the grammar-school at Ely, appointed a minor canon of that cathedral, and curate of Stuntney, the former *vice* Bentham, dec. and the latter *vice* Metcalfe, promoted.

Rev. P. Wilks, Goxhill R. co. Lincoln.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Bartholomew Middleton, M.A. sub-dean of Chichester cathedral, to hold St. Peter the Great V. with Singleton R. and West Dean V. united.

Rev. Edw. Christian, B.D. to hold Workington R. with Ousby R. both co. Cumberl.

Rev. Joseph-Francis Fearon, M.A. to hold Fittleworth V. with Selfay R. co. Suffex.

PRICES OF WHEAT, from the Returns ending July 14, 1792.

First District, London, 4s. 9d. being 1d. less than our last report, p. 583.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Middlesex	5	1		Salop	4		
Surrey	4	10		Hereford	4		
Hertford	4	8		Worcester	4		
Bedford	4	7		Warwick	5		
Huntingdon	4	5		Wilts	4		
Northampton	4	9		Berks	5		
Rutland	4	11		Oxford	5		
Leicester	5	0		Hucks	4		
Nottingham	5	1		Brecon	4		
Derby	5	5		Montgomery	5		
Stafford	5	2		Radnor	4		

SEASIDE COUNTIES.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Flint	5	4					
Denbigh	5	3					
Anglesea	5	0					
Carnarvon	5	3					
Merioneth	5	9					
Cardigan	5	12					
Pembroke	4	4					
Carmarth.	5	12					
Glamorgan	5	6					
Gloucester	5	0					
Somerset	4	9					
Monmouth	4	11					
Devon	4	9					
Cornwall	4	11					
Dorset	4	9					
Hants	4	7					

Total Average of England and Wales. Per bushel, 4s. 11d. Per quarter, 1l. 19s. 4d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 1l. 12s. 0d.

AVERAGE PRICE, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated.

Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.				
1	—	1	18	2	4	—	1	16	0	7	—	2	1	0	10	—	1	19	3
2	—	1	16	5	5	—	1	16	0	8	—	2	1	11	11	—	1	18	1
3	—	1	15	0	6	—	2	4	2	9	—	1	18	6	12	—	1	16	8

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

July HAY-MARKET.

- The Surrender of Calais—Young Men and old Women.
- Inkle and Yarico—The Son-in-Law.
- I'll tell you What!—Young Men and old Women.
- Battle of Hexham—Poor Old Hay-Market.
- The Surrender of Calais—Half an Hour after Supper.
- Poor Old Hay-Market!—The Suicide—*All in Good Humour.*
- I'll tell you What—Agreeable Surprise.
- The Young Quaker—Young Men and old Women.
- All in Good-Humour—The Citizen—The Agreeable Surprise.
- The Battle of Hexham—Young Men and old Women.
- All in Good-Humour—Surrender of Calais.
- I'll tell you What!—Gretna Green.

- Next Door Neighbours—All in Good-Humour—The Agreeable Surprise.
- Inkle and Yarico—Young Men and old Women.
- All in Good Humour—The Spanish Barber—The Agreeable Surprise. [Liar.
- Half an Hour after Supper—Suicide—The
- The Battle of Hexham—Village Lawyer.
- Surrender of Calais—Agreeable Surprise.
- Two to One—Ditto.
- Battle of Hexham—The Village Lawyer.
- The Enchanted Wood*—Half an Hour after Supper.
- Ditto—The Author.
- The Surrender of Calais—All in Good-Humour.
- The Enchanted Wood—The Liar.
- The Battle of Hexham—The Agreeable Surprise.
- Inkle and Yarico—The Village Lawyer.

BILL of MORTALITY, from July 3 to July 24, 1792.

Christened.	Buried.					
Males 731	Males 618	Between	2 and 5	134	50 and 60	112
Females 678	Females 620		5 and 10	47	60 and 70	69
			10 and 20	40	70 and 80	60
			20 and 30	93	80 and 90	22
			30 and 40	114	90 and 100	1
Whereof have died under two years old			40 and 50	146		
300						
Peak Leaf 25.						

HIGH AND LOW PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1904

India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Hyper C 1731	New Navy.	Exchng Bilk.	Englin Loc. Tick	Irish Loc. Tick	Loyal Debent.
101							16 9 6		
103							16 9 6		
104							16 10 6		
104							16 10 6	7 2 6	
105							16 10 6	7 2 6	
107		9 1 1/2					16 9 6	7 2 6	
108							16 9 6	7 1 6	
109							16 8 6	7 2 6	
109							16 8 6	7 2 6	
109							16 8 6	7 2 6	
110		9 1 1/2					16 8 6	7 2 6	
110							16 8 6	7 2 6	
109	100 1/2						16 8 6	7 2 6	
109							16 8 6	7 2 6	
109							16 12 6	7 3 6	
110			9 1 1/2				16 11 6	7 4 6	
110							16 12 6	7 3 6	
111							16 12 6	7 3 6	
112							16 12 6	7 3 6	
113							16 12 6	7 4 6	
113							16 12 6	7 4 6	
113			9 1 1/2				16 12 6	7 4 6	

H. B. is the 3 per Cent. Consols, the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.
 J. BRANSCOMB, Junr. Stock Broker, No. 4, Cornhill.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

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 Nottingham
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 Reading
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 SCOTLAND
 Sheffield 2
 Sherborne 2
 Shrewsbury
 Stamford
 Winchester
 Whitehaven
 Worcester

YORK 2

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street,
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYD.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For A U G U S T, 1792.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LXII. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, June 26.

RESERVING, some time ago, your request for some memoirs of the Rev. Will. Budworth, late master of the free grammar-school at Brewood, in the county of

Stafford, I have been tempted to offer a few. I wish I could recover the dates and the names; but every one knows with what difficulty these are remembered, there being nothing in a name, generally speaking, to fix the idea. Perhaps, however, some other of your correspondents will be kind enough to supply these, together with an account of his parentage and education.

If I recollect right, Mr. B. had been married some time before he came to Brewood. Mrs. B. was a very amiable lady; and perhaps there were few happier matches. She bore him eleven children, all of whom were still-born except the last; and this did not live long enough to be baptized, though Mr. B. made all possible haste.

This unfortunate lady (for so I shall ever call her) fell a sacrifice to one of the most audacious experiments that ever was tried. No sooner was she delivered of the child just mentioned than (strange to tell!) a glass of cold water was exhibited. It did not prove immediately fatal; but she, who used to overflow with milk for weeks and weeks, as I have often heard the good women say

when they were lamenting her fate, now had scarcely a single drop. She recovered so far, however, as to walk about in a very languid state for some time, and then left Mr. B. almost inconsolable. She was indeed an excellent wife, and he was a very tender and affectionate husband. For the honour of the obstetric art, it is to be hoped that such dangerous empiricism will never be repeated.

It has often been remarked, that the deepest and the most heart-felt sorrow subsides, or perhaps I should rather say evaporates, the soonest. Accordingly, we find Mr. B. in due time paying his addresses to a lady of good fortune, who, I think, then resided at Brewood. Every thing seemed settled; he was to keep his carriage, and a new coach-road into the town was actually in contemplation, when, to the great surprize and equal regret of his neighbours (for he was then very highly respected), the match broke off, and the lady left the country. It was undoubtedly his own fault; he had an innate dignity, something consciously superior, which revolted at the thought of a dangling lover, though it is what the fair-sex but too commonly expect.

His fame and his school greatly increased; and, as some of his pupils who boarded with him were of the first families in that country, he could not but sensibly feel the want of a lady's assistance in superintending such

effects were windows broken (in my own house forty-nine panes of glass); the stems of beans, peas, and onions * shorn off; the pods of beans and peas cut open; apples and pears split in two, or severely wounded and knocked off; gooseberries strewed the ground and much bruised; some fields of wheat so much injured, as said to be mown for fodder for cattle. Progress in breadth about 3-4ths of a mile, in length not ten miles.—Chiefly calm and gloomy weather the whole of this month, very little sun, many days without the least appearance; hay-harvest far from being finished; the thrushes, where I have been, have poured forth their notes daily, and almost incessantly: the leaves of gooseberry-bushes in many grounds have been entirely devoured by a grub, the fruit injured, tough, and without flavour; wheat in bloom, and looks in general well. After-grass springs amazingly. Fall of rain this month, 2 inches 3 10ths. Evaporation, 2 inches 8-10ths.

Wilton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLT.

* The effluvia from a large quantity of onion stems, wounded, were perceived at a considerable distance.

such a genteel family. For this purpose, and partly as a companion, he engaged an agreeable, well-informed widow lady [Mrs. Vaughan] to live with him; a step which had well-nigh proved fatal to his flourishing school. Mrs. V. had a pretty daughter marriageable, and rather gay, who was most imprudently taken to reside with them, though this, perhaps, might be from motives of delicacy to her mother. The consequence will easily be conceived; the young gentlemen who boarded with him were sent for home, and the school languished for some years. If Mr. B. had immediately married Mrs. V. and boarded the young lady at a distance, it was generally imagined he would have had one of the first and finest country schools in the kingdom; so justly was his well-earned fame as a schoolmaster established. He grew very fond of Mrs. V. and would certainly have married her, had not her death prevented their union. This stroke, with the decay of his school, affected him greatly; he felt it a considerable time.

It must have been about the period of which I have been speaking, that the late Dr. Johnson made some overtures of his assistance to Mr. B. But an additional reason may be assigned to that given by Sir J. Hawkins why his offer was not accepted.

Mr. B. had two vicarages (Brewood and Sharehill*) besides the school. He was, therefore, obliged to keep a curate, and also an usher, who taught writing and accounts; and, as they both assisted him in the school, Mr. J. must have been of too little service unless he had been in orders, or a good penman: and as both the livings, together with the estate belonging to the school, produced not much more than 120*l.* a year, he could not well afford to pay a third person. Nor will it be supposed that he could enrich himself by boarding young gentlemen for 14*l.* a year. In fact, as out of such a pittance very handsome salaries were not to be expected, his usher [Mr. Adams], and, a few years afterwards, his curate [Mr. Bromley], both left him. Mr. B. was much hurt at Mr. Bromley's leaving him, for he was a remarkably pleasant and facetious companion, and very well beloved.

The new usher being looked upon by the scholars as excessively proud, and

equally stupid, was at first treated rather contemptuously, and a rencontre or two with the young gentlemen was the consequence; which reaching Mr. B's ears, he very sharply reprehended their daring to dispute his choice. This of course in time blew over, and we again saw the school in a very flourishing state. Besides his boarders, there were a great many young gentlemen occasionally placed under his care as day-scholars; these boarded in the town, for the school is free to all.

Mr. B. could never long feel himself happy without indulging a wish to enter the connubial state once more. A lady of fortune, who lived near Sharehill*, now became the object of his affections; but, after a few visits, this courtship ended like the other, with the fault (if any) certainly on his own side. This was his last effort; and I really question whether he would have gone ten times to Sharehill on such an errand, and to have acted the part of a fond or tender lover (though he really was one), to have gained ten thousand pounds; and yet, from the state of his finances, such a fortune must have been highly acceptable. He "what was honour knew," for he had the nicest sense of it; and hence his word—his once telling or assuring a person—was with him deemed quite sufficient on every occasion.

During this last courtship, he slept at Sardon-hall, in the parish of Sharehill. His host [Mr. Martin*] was a gentleman farmer, and a Non-conformist, and of whom Mr. B. though he had no predilection for Dissenters, always spoke in the highest terms of respect. As Mr. M. regularly called his family to prayers every morning and evening, he requested Mr. B. to preside at their devotions during his stay there; a request that every one knows, who knew Mr. B. he received with the greatest cheerfulness.

Among other topics of conversation, Mr. M. took the freedom to ask Mr. B. what his sentiments were respecting the lawfulness or unlawfulness of eating blood. His reply was nearly in the following terms: "I read the authors on both sides the question; those who wrote in favour of the prohibition had the greatest weight with me, and therefore I have always abstained from eating it."

* Sharehill is about three miles from Brewood. Your correspondent, p. 292, mistakingly styles Mr. B. *rector* of Brewood.

* Mrs. M. was, I think, sister to the lord of the manor of Sharehill, under whom Mr. M. rented.

withstanding his income was so small, he found means to enlarge the house, and to make the rooms, both above and the sub-master's*, much more decent and comfortable. Adjoining the school is a large garden, in which he took great delight; and, as I reserve something for a slight sketch of his character, I shall only add, while he was conversing with an acquaintance in his favourite garden, in perfect health, he dropped down an apoplectic fit, and never spoke again. This, I think, was in the summer of 1744, and while he completely possessed all his transcendent endowments and acquisitions †.

A person, which was rather above middle height, was formed with the most perfect symmetry; and he had, perhaps, no more a presence as almost any man in the kingdom. His air, deportment, age, voice, in short, every word and every action, announced the accomplished gentleman. He had not the eagle-eye of a Condé, nor, as Kaunt, the flash conviction and terror like Ham's; there was nothing tremendous in his aspect; he never spoke like a leader, nor did he command with the voice of a bashaw; but there was an irresistible and indescribable something, which always commanded respect, and never inspired the beholders with awe; his look and his voice pierced to the inmost soul.

Perhaps the following anecdote, which is mentioned no small pleasantries at the time, may now be acceptable, and serve to illustrate this part of his character. A young gentleman, who was smart and lively, and far from being deficient in force of mind, at his return home during the vacation, was descanting on the error with which Mr. B. sometimes inspired him and his schoolfellows, and with what fear and trembling they then approached or addressed him; a lady of his acquaintance began to press her surprise at his unusual civility, and then offered some reasons to justify him, as she thought, and to convince him that, if Mr. B. did look so stern, he ought not to be at all so. "Madam," says the little gentleman, with his usual smartness, "what

There is an under-school, where many of the day-scholars are taught the Accidence, Grammar, &c. before they are read into the upper-school.

His corpse was carried to his native place (I believe in Derbyshire) to be interred.

are you now talking about? why, one of his looks would frighten you out of your wits."

If, however, agreeable company, or an agreeable subject, detained him somewhat longer than usual after dinner, and the snuff-box had been used rather freely, there was such a smile upon his countenance when he came into the school, that, as Dr. Burney says of Handel, it was like Heaven; all fear, sighs, and sorrow, were banished in a moment from every boy in the school; the most difficult task became easy; his condescension was ineffable; and it was then impossible not to love him.

To enter into a nice discrimination of his learning and taste, would greatly exceed my humble abilities; I shall, therefore, leave this to a more able pen, and confine myself to the more prominent and ostensible traits in his character.

To say that he was a good or an excellent scholar would be the smallest part of his praise. He possessed, I will not barely say in an eminent, but in an almost unrivaled, degree, that rare, that singular felicity, of conveying his extensive knowledge and exquisite taste into the minds of his pupils, and this in a manner and style at once the most familiar and impressive, and always with a varied dignity (for of this indeed he never lost sight) to suit the different classes. Methinks I now see him; I hear, I feel, those peculiarly striking remarks, those extremely happy allusions, which, while they were enforced with such intellectual energy, seldom failed to make a lasting impression upon the minds of his juvenile auditory.

Mr. B. would never suffer a boy's talents to remain unemployed; and, to prevent that languor and disgust, which are the pupil's constant attendants on a too close application to one subject, or to one author, he made the most judicious possible variations in their exercises; and, by occasional and well-adapted rehearsals, prevented their soon forgetting what they had once learned; for he well knew how extremely fugitive are both the knowledge and the learning of a schoolboy. If he discovered a spark of genius, he fanned it till it blazed. And perhaps no person was better qualified to discern the difference between a boy's having a good genius both to understand and to relish an author, and his merely getting the grammar rules by heart, and rendering with facility Latin or Greek into English. "Don't tell

me (said Mr. B. to a boy's father, who was almost petrified with the reflexion,) that your son is a *good scholar*, because he can repeat Tully's rules, and translate Ovid and Virgil *."

He excelled in natural philosophy; and, when his pupils attended Mr. Griffith's lectures, they were severally obliged to write, and present to him, their own observations and sentiments on different subjects, for he never left them to their own judgement; he knew too well that such an indifferent conduct in the master would infallibly point out the way to indolence and carelessness in the scholar. Their observations were, therefore, publicly read in the school, and always accompanied with his own inimitable remarks.

Comedies he detested: he very justly thought that, independent of their *indecent* scenes, and *profane* language, they generally excite too much *levity*†; for to every thing that bordered upon either he had an invincible aversion. He had no objection, however, to his scholars going to see a well-written tragedy: but, if at Brewood, they were obliged to present him with their remarks on the principal characters, &c. for (as already observed) he would make them exert their talents if they had any to exert.

Every morning, the moment he entered the school, the folding-doors which part the two schools were thrown open, and he then read prayers; and the same decent address to Heaven was repeated when he took his leave in the afternoon. On Saturday (similar to Mr. Addison's rule in the Spectator) some serious and devout portions from Mr.

Nelson's Festivals, &c. were publicly read; and, during the Lent season, he regularly heard his scholars repeat their Catechism, and generally once or twice in the church.

He had a very generous temper that was always charitably disposed, but which his trifling income too frequently confined entirely to good wishes. In short, he was sometimes obliged to take long credit, which must have been very distressing to a person of such enlarged and noble sentiments, and of such a liberal turn of mind. Brewood living, though the parish is a large one (having near half a score villages besides the town), and the duty excessive, brought him in at the utmost not even a poor 50l. a year‡, Easter-offerings, surplice-fees, Q. Anne's bounty, with 20l. added to it, all included. It is greatly to be lamented that so much merit should pass unrewarded; and that such an excellent man should pass through life, as it were, unnoticed, while others—but I will not pursue the invidious comparison; the subject is too notorious, and too often tells its own unfortunate tale.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Dublin, Aug. 6.

YOUR correspondent L. L. has been pleased to mention, p. 619, that musick seems to have been Bishop Bernard Adam's hobby-horse, because he gave organs [in the plural number] to his cathedral at Limerick; whence your correspondent seems to infer, that the Bishop had given several organs to that church. In the days of this bishop, and long since, what is now called an organ was generally termed organs, plu-

* Smollet, in one of his early Critical Reviews, says of a Mr. Barrett, who had translated Ovid's Epistles, that, "though he might be an excellent schoolmaster, he had, however, no pretensions to taste." An excellent schoolmaster without taste Mr. Budworth would have thought to be a *rara avis* indeed.

† On looking into some of our modern popular theatrical pieces, I have observed so many such shockingly profane expressions, that I think we greatly want another *Jeremy Collier*. The writer seem not to recollect that the third Commandment has the same divine sanction as the seventh, or that they have been told by the highest authority, that swearing by Heaven is swearing by the throne of God, and by him that sitteth thereon; nor, lastly, that *abbreviating* those horrid oaths, formerly used by our kings and queens, tends in the least to render them less criminal. I really wonder how any person, who is an advocate for religion and virtue, can repeatedly sit to hear such frequent and direct violations of the divine command. Of what use are royal proclamations against immorality and profaneness? what great benefit can be expected from *Sunday schools*, when all these laudable endeavours are to be thus counteracted with a vengeance under the pretence of furnishing something to amuse or entertain, for as to *improvement* that is entirely out of the question? So thought Mr. B. who, I am sure, understood the education of youth, and the improvement of the mind, quite as well as any of our modern cursing and swearing play-wrights.

‡ The school did not bring in 50l. a year more, out of which was to be deducted the usher's board and salary: Shutehill would pay a curate about six-and-twenty guineas for two-and-fifty sermons.

rally,

they mostly consisted, church work, of two small organ, and the choir, *positus* organ (see Chamberlain, rit. Organ), and now med the *chair* organ, lly placed before the full at St. Paul's, London, Canterbury, before the icent instrument was e- accordingly, Ware men- e as giving a *set of or-* cathedral. This lesser embodied usually in . Although a love for lly of the sacred kind, y reprehensible in a bi- we give credit unto his red by Ware, he appears other favourite passions, h do him honour, and uppressed, and to preserve le you with the inscrip- omb :

acet hic en Adamus, episco-

Salomonis, et omnia vana
did give me, which I spent ;
, and as little lent ;
m I lov'd enough in store ;
hoprick, reliev'd the poor.
umbam statuas de marmore

do satis ista pusilla pusillo.
fueram. et testentur Hiberni ;
m defunctus testificetur."

rs, &c. M. H. C.

N, July 20.
understand the intimation
Mr. Polwhele, p 492, he
d to bring down the pedi-
ient families of Giffard to
account of the poverty of
representatives: I hope I
him, or, if I do not, that
sider the matter.
y lately made in your
ster the posterity of Sir
ton may eventually be of
them, and shews that they
son to regret the want of
e memory of their descent.
that there is not still a
ng under the ashes of the
Giffard, which, from some
portunity, may re-kindle
all blaze with its former
have some old Norman
reins, and have so little of
enchman about me, that I
hinking, if two men are

placed in a situation where there is an opportunity of advancing themselves, the one of an unknown family, the other possessed with a remembrance that his ancestors have, in former times, distinguished themselves, the latter is more likely to exert himself than the former, because, added to all the reasons which may stimulate him, he has the additional one of desiring to equal, at least not to disgrace, his forefathers. I do not, however, mean that blood only confers any honour on a man; unless it is accompanied with a mind incapable of a base or unjust action, it is a disgrace to its possessor: nor do I mean to say, that one of low descent may not perform such actions as may with great justice make him the founder of a noble family. Happily we see, *under our present constitution*, that such things often happen. Long may this constitution continue! and long and often may such instances occur!

Mr Nichols, "Life of Hogarth," 2d edit. p. 127, has the following remark:

"In the scene of the Committee, one of the members has his glove on his head. I am told, this whimsical custom once prevailed amongst our sanctified fraternity; it is in vain, I suppose, to ask the reason why."

The glove was thus used by old men who had become bald to supply the place of a hat or cap. It is mentioned in a humorous account of a journey to preach in a country church:

Three ancient dames, with wither'd faces,
Sat fast asleep in lower places;
Two grey-hair'd dons, *with gloves on pates*,
Sat just above in nodding state.

Lewis Oglethorpe, mentioned by J. G. in p. 397, was not the General, whose name was James Edward, but his elder brother.

Q. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Husb. Bosworth, Aug. 20.*
I AM obliged to apply to the learned curiosity of some of your correspondents for an answer to the following query; "Where may the butterfly called *dolphin*, or *crepuscula-is*, be found?" It is described by Mr. Ferbure, and mentioned in the Journal of Abbé Rozier, an. 1786 Dr Rossi, of Pisa, has made a large and beautiful collection of insects, not unknown to those of our English gentry who visit Pisa in the course of their travels. He has lately given to the publick an account of his collection in two volumes 4to, under the title of "*Fauna Etrusca sileus Insecta, quæ in Provinciâ Florentinâ, et Pisani*"

Pisanâ præsertim, collegit Petrus Roscius," &c. The Doctor is now about to publish an Appendix to his former work, and wishes to procure the *dolphin*, or *crepuscularis*, mentioned above.

If any of your correspondents will be so obliging as to answer the query of Dr. Rosci, they are requested to address the favour of a letter to *the Rev. John Kirk, Pipe-hall, near Lichfield*.

LEICESTRENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *August 17.*

THE following illustration of the seal engraved in your vol. LIX. p. 798 (of which see pp. 881, 1188) was communicated to Gen. Melville and the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Pinkerton:

"One side of this seal bears a lion rampant, surmounted by a ribbon*, being the arms of the antient lords *Abernethy*, and now quartered by the arms of Douglas and Salton, the successors of that antient peerage, which expired about the end of the year 1320. The legend, *S. commune collegii de Abernethy*. The other side has a female† saint with the crozier of an abbess, and this inscription:

In domo Dei ambulavimus cum consensu.

"A question arises, whether the term *collegium* implies an academy of learning, or a collegiate church. Spottiswood, in his account of Scottish religious houses, mentions, that Abernethy was at first possessed by the Culdees, and at length became a priory of canons, brought from Inchaffray in the year 1273; but he does not place it in his 19th chapter among the collegiate churches; which is an omission: for in the old catalogue of the religious foundations, &c. at the end of Fordun we find, *Abernethy quam fundavit Garnach rex, filius Mac Donach Pißus*, among the *præpositura*, or collegiate churches.

Mr. Spottiswood has also omitted the collegiate church of Kilwinning, in Cowal, founded by Duncan Campbell, of Lochow, 1443, as appears from the same history; but these mistakes he has doubtless rectified in his large *Monasticum Scoticanum*, long since ready for the press, but unpublished on account of the great expence.

"From the shape of the letters, this seal cannot be older than the 14th century, and seems to have belonged to this collegiate church. Yet there was at Abernethy

* Qu. *debruis* by a bend.

† Mistaken in the former explanation for a *bishop*.

a very antient academy of learning, being the earliest in Scotland, as appears from a charter granted by Ethelred, son of Malcolm III. to the church of Lochleven, about the year 1120, narrated in the Appendix to Mr. Pinkerton's *Enquiry into Scottish History*, I. 468.

"The female saint on one side of the seal is evidently St. Brigid, an Irish abbess, and the *foundress* of Abernethy, if we believe the oldest monument of our history, the *Chronicon Pißorum*. It appears, however, more probable that this church was only *dedicated* to that saint." Yours, &c. P. P.

P. S. The seal in question was found by Mr. Clarc Forster, student at Edinburgh, in the garden of the house where his mother lived, at Enniskillen.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 18.*

I THINK I can match your account of the ill fate of the monument of Ros, the *bon compagnon*, at Stoke Almini, by the similar treatment of a knight templar in the church of Kidderminster, thus described by Dr. Nash (Worcestersh. II. 52): "In the North wall, on a raised tomb, under an arch, lies a knight in armour leaning on his elbow, his legs crossed, with a lion at his feet: on his armour, three cinquefoils on a bend between two cottises dancette, which shews he was a *Cooksey*." When I saw this figure, 1770, it was tolerably perfect, and under a beautiful arch. When I was there in July last, I found the arch had been *chopped away*, and the figure *buried*, on new paving and otherwise repairing and beautifying the church. The handsome chapel at the East end of the church, built by Simon Ryse, a great benefactor, and now a school, was new fitting up and white-washing, with a flat cieling, and not a trace left of the merchant's marks, arms, or rebus of the founder. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 19.*

IN answer to D. N. p. 618, about Dr. Sharp, the mistake lies in asserting, that he held the living of Hexham in right of his archdeaconry. He was curate, or vicar, of Hexham, to which he was presented, Jan. 1, 1749-50, by the family of Blackett; April 21, 1762, was collated by the Bp. of Durham to the archdeaconry of Northumberland, to which, as D. N. very truly observes, the rectory of Howick in that county is annexed. In looking through the *Nor-dynna*, I do not find any mention made of Hexham. E

Mr.

her Lord Protector: &c. &c.
By John Frederick
Nathan: Lemons
MS012 And Riccard
Vincenzo
Mater: Syren
John Brough
Richard forth
Leath: Hum: Holcomb

ings of this
of our Admiralty
them what they
of the East
White:hall this

Mr. URBAN, *Chippenharn, March 10.*
IN turning over some of my MSS. I find a Petition of the East India Company to *Oliver Cromwell*, in the year 1657. for a proper convoy for their ships homeward-bound, which were then threatened to be interrupted by the Spaniards. As it is an original, and in good preservation, I here send it for your inspection, and you may, if you please, copy it for your excellent *Miscellany*. It is signed by the merchants, several of which were of Kentish families; as, *Banks Rider, Roberts, &c.* Sir John Banks, Bart. married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Dethick, Knt. mayor of London*, and one of the merchants whose name is in the list. The last signature is of Sir Richard Ford, Knt. who was mayor of London anno 1671, and lies interred in the chancel of Bexley church, in Kent, where a mural monument is erected to his memory. He was a person of great honour and integrity, faithful to his Sovereign, in whose cause he suffered much; was skilled in many languages, and employed in several embassies abroad†. It is remarkable in this MS. that the *Protector's* hand-writing, wherein he refers the petition to his Commissioners of the Admiralty, differs from the copies of his signatures given in some former numbers of your Magazine; for here it appears, anno 1657, to have been in a tremulous state, from his then advanced age; and he died in 1658, the year following.

JN. THORPE.

To his Highness OLIVER Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.

The humble Petition of the Merchants trading into East India,

Sheweth,

That your Petitioners (by the blessing of God) doe expect divers ships from India next Summer, who, coming from severall remote parts, usually touch at St. Hellena Island, for refreshment, and to meet company homewards bound.

And haveing notice, out of Biskay, that the Spaniards doe intende to send some men of warr to interrupt our East India trade;

Your petitioners humbly pray, that your Highness and Council would be pleased to order some good ship and frigatt to saile thither, and to stay untill the last of May, to gett all the ships in a flecte, and convey them home. All which would be for the

honour and benefit of the nation, and a great security and encouragement to merchants trade.

And your petitioners shall daily pray, &c.

(Signed by a considerable number of Merchants, whose names, with the Protector's answer, appear in the annexed Fac-simile Plate.)

Mr. URBAN,

July 13.

AS Vigorniensis wishes to know the customs of Worcester and Shrewsbury, mentioned in Domesday-book, the following extracts from that antient record will, I hope, gratify his curiosity; and your inserting them will also oblige

Yours, &c. J. H.

In the city of WORCESTER, King Edward the Confessor had this custom:

When a new coinage took place, every mint-master paid twenty shillings at London, upon the delivery of the dies to him.

When the county was gelded (or taxed) the city was only taxed at 15 hides.

From this same city the King himself had 10l. and Earl Edwin 8l.

The King had no other accustomed rents, except the house-money, which was his due from every body. At present, King William has in demesne the parts belonging to the King and the Earl; from thence the sheriff pays 2 l. 5s. per weight. For the city and the manerial demesnes of the King he pays 123l. 4s. by weight; and to this time he pays 10l. of twenty pence in the ore, or a Norway hawk and 100 shillings by tale to the Queen, and twenty shillings, every ore of the value of twenty pence, for a sumpter horse. Of these, 17l. per weight, and 16l. by tale, belong to the county-court to pay; and, if he does not take it, he pays it himself.

In this county are twelve hundreds, seven of which are to quiet, that the jury say the sheriff has nothing to do with them; and say, moreover, that he is a great loser by the rent he pays to the crown.

In this county, if any person wilfully breaks the peace which the King shall have given under his hand, he shall be outlawed; but, if any one breaks the peace which the sheriff has given, he shall pay 100 shillings.

Whoever commits *Forefel* shall pay 100 shillings. Whoever is guilty of *Hainfare*, 100 shillings. Whoever commits a rape, no other amends is to be made, but that justice be done on his body.

The King has these fines throughout this county, except in the lands belonging to St. Peter's of Westminster, to which King Edward gave up all the right he possessed thereon—as the county says.

When the King goes to war, if any person whom he has summoned should stay behind,

* Registrum Rotense, p. 791.

† Ibid. p. 928.

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if he be a freeman, having soc and sac, and has right to do as he pleases with his land, himself and all his lands are at the mercy of the King. Or if the freeman of any other lord should stay away from any enemy whatsoever, and his lord should carry up any other man in his stead, he that was summoned shall forfeit 40 shillings to his lord. If, however, no one should go in his stead, he nevertheless shall pay the 40 shillings to his lord; but his lord shall forfeit the whole of the money to the king.

In the city of SHREWSBURY, in the time of King Edward the Confessor, there were 252 houses, and all the burgesses who inhabited these houses paid 7l. 16s. 8d. per annum rent. Here King Edward had the following customs:

If any person wilfully broke the peace given under the King's own hand, he was outlawed; and whosoever broke the King's peace given by the sheriff was fined 100 shillings; and the like sum was paid by whomsoever committed Forestel, or Hainfare. These three forfeitures King Edward had in demesne throughout all England, besides his rents.

When the King resided in this city he was waited on by 12 men from amongst the principal citizens; and, when the King went a-hunting there, the burgesses of best substance, and who had horses, guarded the King with arms. But the sheriff sent 36 men on foot to the stand during the King's stay there. He was also to find 36 men for Marsetely Park, for 8 days, according to custom.

When the sheriff chose to go into Wales, whoever refused to obey his orders to accompany him forfeited 40 shillings.

A woman taking a man to husband, if a widow, she paid the King 20 shillings; if a maid, 10 shillings, and then she might marry.

Whoever should burn the house of a burgess, by any means, or in any case, or by negligence, forfeited 40 shillings to the King, and two shillings to each of his two nearest neighbours, by way of a relief.

When a burgess died who held of the King in demesne, the King had 10 shillings.

If any burgess broke the term imposed upon him by the sheriff, he was fined 10 shillings. Whosoever drew blood forfeited 40 shillings.

On the King's departure from the city, the sheriff Lenteurie sent 24 horsemen with him, and the King took them with him as far as the first house in Staffordshire. The King had here three mint-masters, who afterwards jointly issued coin in like manner as other mint-masters of the country. They each paid the King 20 shillings per day for fifteen days.

The whole that this city paid was 30l. per annum; of which the King had two parts, and the sheriff one-third.

In the year preceding this description it paid 40l. to Earl Roger.

J. H.

A List of Living English Poets, with Biographical Notes regarding them.

(Continued from p. 616.)

THE Rev. W. L. Bowles is, I believe, a native of London, and was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained the undergraduates prize from the University for the best Latin verses of his year. He has published several poems, as Sonnets; Verses to the Philanthropic Society; to the Memory of John Howard, a Monody, written at Matlock, &c.; in most of which there is a pathos, a fancy, a melancholy, and moral turn, that are highly pleasing; but throughout by far too much laxity and carelessness. His young friends, *Headley* (who, I believe, was educated under Dr. Parr) and *Russell*, a Wickhamist, both of very promising poetical talents, died in the flower of their age, and are, if I recollect right, celebrated by him. The original poems of the former (not his selections from our old bards, a book which I cannot help thinking very imperfect) I have never seen, and should be glad to be informed where they are to be had.*

Mr. *Richards*, who lately won the prize at Oxford by his admirable poem *On the Aboriginal Britons* (vol. LXI. p. 657) is son of the Rev. Mr. Richards, who resides at his living of *Rainham*, in *Kent*, to which he lately removed out of *Norfolk*.

I ought not to have omitted the illustrious *Peter Pindar* (Dr. Walcott), of whose serious writings I have seen some such elegant specimens, that I must ever regret his wasting his excellent talents in satires and personalities, which will die with the subjects who caused them. The author is a Cornish man, and principally resides in that county; from whence he brought the celebrated painter *Opie* from the lowest obscurity.

Mr. *Merry*, better known by the signature of *Della Crusca*, was, though of a mercantile family, well-known on coming into life in fashionable circles; from whence he retired to Italy, and was a member of a literary society there, which consisted of Mrs. Piozzi, Mr. Bertie Greathed, Mr. Parsons, &c. On his return to England, he communicated to the news-paper, called *The World*, most of those poems signed *Della Crusca*, which, however tinsel and unchaste, have gained him a popular representation. He married some time since the celebrated actress Miss *Branton*.

* They were published by Mr. Dilly. EDIT, *Bertie*

Bertie Greathed, esq. of *Guy's Cliff*, near Warwick, is the son of Samuel Greathed, esq. of the same place, by a sister of the present Duke of Ancaſter. He is a great patron of Mrs. Siddons, and has produced a tragedy, &c.

John Bampfylde, a younger brother of Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, bart. was educated at Cambridge, and produced, about 1778, a collection of sixteen Sonnets, in which there appears to me much peculiar and original merit.

Thomas Warwick, LL.B. a Cornish man, has published some Sonnets and other poems.

The Rev. Mr. *Potter*, who resides upon his living in Norfolk, is the ingenious translator of *Æschylus*, *Euripides*, and *Sophocles*; and the author of several original poems, published in Dodsley's Collection, and separately since.

Of Mr. *Cumberland*, whose paternal grandfather was a most learned bishop, and whose maternal was the immortal Dr. Bentley, I have said nothing, because he has seemed to rest his fame on his prose rather than his poetry. *Richard Owen Cambridge*, esq. the author of the *Scribleriad*, who has a beautiful villa at Twickenham; Lord *Carlisle*, who published three or four poems when at *King's College*, Cambridge; Dr. *Delap*, who resides at Lewes, in Suffex; and Mr. *Capel Loft*, who was educated at Peter-house (and now seems, at his retirement in *Suffolk*, to employ himself in support of the principles of Dissenters and Unitarians); all seem long since to have become seceders at least from the Muses; as does Mr. *John Pinkerton*, whose ingenious researches are now turned towards Antiquities, though he was formerly an enthusiast in poetry, as is testified by his *Rhymes*, his *Tales in Verse*, and his *Dithyrambic Odes*.

Hugh Downman, M.D. a physician of Exeter, is author of a didactic poem on *Infancy*, &c. The ingenious Dr. *Aikin*, M.D. now of Yarmouth, in Norfolk (brother to Mrs. Barbauld), has lately published a small volume of miscellaneous poems. The Rev. Dr. *Cosmbe* is author of a poem, intitled, *The Village of Auburn*, in imitation of Goldsmith. Mr. *Pratt* (formerly known by the signature of *Courtesy Melmoth*) is author of *Sympathy*, a poem which has gained him considerable reputation. The Rev. Mr. *Taſker* is well-known for his translations of *Pindar*, &c. *Eyles Irwin*, esq. (who was formerly, I think, surgeon to a regiment in the East In-

dies), published some years since some *Oriental Eclogues*, which were much admired. Dr. *Sayers* is author of Odes on the Gothic Mythology.

Of *Burns*, the Airshire ploughman, the poems, selected to attract the notice of the publick, were certainly eminently beautiful; but an examination of the other compositions in his book does not confirm the same degree of admiration.

Captain *Sotheby*, lately of Southampton, published, last year, a volume of poems, which, I am told, are deserving of high praise (for I have not seen them). Capt. *James* has also published a collection of his compositions: and I forgot to mention Mr. *Woodbull*, the rival translator of *Euripides*.

In apology for the defects of this list, I may be allowed not only to be unacquainted with many modern writers, however great their merit, but, through a momentary want of recollection, to have omitted several very familiar to me; as I have in fact found to be the case with me as to some of great eminence, when I discovered my deficiency too late to insert them in their proper places; for which reason I must beg that this catalogue may not be considered as attempting any order.

If this is approved, the list of *Post-esses* shall follow it. K. Z.

ANECDOTES OF PROFESSOR BJORNSTAHL.

THIS gentleman, who was professor of the Oriental and Greek languages at the university of Lund, in Sweden, left Constantinople in January, 1779, and arrived, early in February, at Volo, in Thessaly, where the bad weather detained him until the 17th of March, when he quitted that place, accompanied only by a Janissary, intending to visit the famous Greek convent upon Mount Athos, and to go from thence to Athens. No intelligence concerning him having been received at Constantinople during several months, his friends there thought that he had perished in some untimely manner; and this melancholy idea was corroborated by the accounts of the troubles which had at that period commenced in the Greek provinces. At length an express arrived at Constantinople, towards the close of July, with an account that this indefatigable and learned Professor had been seized with a dysentery at Lithocori, a small village at the foot of Olympus, some miles from Salonica; that,

advice

advice of his illness having reached that port upon the 6th of July, the captain of a Swedish trader, and some of his people, had immediately gone up to Lithocori with a physician, and had found the Professor in so high a fever as to afford but small hopes of recovery, he having been eight days in that miserable state without being able to procure any medical assistance; but that they had conveyed him to Salonica upon the 8th, where he died upon the 12th of July, at five in the morning, and where he was buried the same evening, his funeral being attended by the Swedish, English, and Danish Consuls, by the Janissaries and interpreters of the others, and by several Greeks under the protection of the Swedish consul. He was so much surprized and affected at seeing his countrymen approach his bed at Lithocori, that he shed tears, and told the Captain that he was doubtless sent by Providence to assist him. He slept quietly nearly all the 9th of July; between that day and the evening of the 10th (after which he spoke no more) his conversation turned upon his journey to Athens; upon his native country, which he expressed an earnest desire to see once more; and upon his friends who were attached to the Swedish embassy at Constantinople, to whom he strongly recommended the honest Janissary who had attended him, and who had behaved to him with extraordinary affection and disinterestedness.

This was the account transmitted to the Swedish embassy at Constantinople by Lagerström, the captain of the ship. It was confirmed by Mr. Norberg, of the university of Upsal; who, in a letter to the librarian Gjorwell, at Stockholm, relates that he was at Tharapia in September, 1779, and saw the above-mentioned Janissary, who told him that, contrary to his advice and that of others, the Professor had obstinately persisted in drinking much cold water, and in the use of a cold bath; and that the disorder which carried him off had been occasioned by his washing his head, with cold water, in a very hot day, upon his journey to Lithocori, where, upon complaining of great and general heat all over his body immediately upon his arrival, he had been advised by the Bishop to take some warm broth, and bring on a perspiration, which, however, he refused to do, and soon afterwards ordered the Janissary to fetch him some cold water; but already was

he so ill, that even this, his favourite beverage, was no longer palatable.

Yours, &c. VIATOR A.

Epitaph intended to be placed upon the Tomb of Professor Björnståhl, who died and was buried at Salonica, or Thessalonica, in Macedonia.

Hic jacet,
qui Europam testem eruditionis et virtutis
habuit,
Peregrinator Sueciâ natus,
JACOBUS JONAS BJÖRNSTÅHL,
ad Academiam quæ Londini Gothorum est
LL. OO. et Gr. Professor,
in procinctu
ad oras Asiæ Africæque lustrandas
vitâ functus Thessaloniciæ
D. XII. JUL:—A. O. R. M.D.C.C.L.X.XI.X.
pari facto ac
in Oriente non ita pridem concesserant
Historiæ naturalis Magistri
Fridericus Hædelquist et Petrus Forskål
nostrates manifesto numine
ut videretur Triga illa nobis dilecta
satis sibi superque gloriam sed—cheu!
brevius quam sat
patriæ et orbi erudito
vixisse,
cippum posuerunt
amici populares.

MR. URBAN, July 12.

I HAVE been for many years a great admirer and constant reader of your Magazine, and am acquainted with no periodical publication so well adapted to promote both useful knowledge and entertainment. I wish likewise to add *benevolence*; for, having this moment finished the reading of Dr. Harwood's account of his own religious principles, communicated p. 514, the feelings of Humanity urge me too powerfully to proceed any further without commiserating his great affliction and distress, sincerely hoping that some friendly disposition may be induced to attend to his modest appeals, and to afford him that charitable assistance which his situation has long required, but which he hitherto seems to have intimated in vain. It is very surprising to me that a person of his distinguished abilities, to whom the world is indebted for several learned and useful productions, should have experienced so much indifference and neglect as he complains of from *any*, especially from those of his *own persuasion*, whose conduct seems to be marked with greater malevolence than Christianity allows. What should occasion it, I cannot account for, nor do I want to be informed,

informed, being perfectly a stranger to his person and character, beyond what my acquaintance with his writings affords, which I have repeatedly perused with singular satisfaction, and have admired them, both for the knowledge they communicate and the piety they happily tend to infuse. Therefore, I cannot but regard his lot as peculiarly pitiable, whilst I condemn the motives which occasion it as altogether unjustifiable. Let Reason and Humanity interest our feelings in behalf of a fellow-creature suffering under the interposition of Providence; for surely he can in no wise have forfeited *every* claim with the *wise* and *good*. And let Christianity teach us constantly to practise that divine precept of "doing to others as we would be done unto."

Had Providence enabled me, Dr. Harwood, for whose works I profess to entertain a very high esteem, would not have laboured under any deficiency of worldly convenience; nor would this hand have been employed in soliciting instead of freely communicating what might be necessary to comfort him in his affliction. BENEVOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, April 7.
I OBSERVED, in your vol. LXI p. 1089, a long account, with an engraving, of the curious shrine (as it is called) of the Saxon princels, St. Werburgh, whose piety and virtue made her prefer the solemn cares of a cloistered life to the customary indulgences of her rank and station. — Amongst other virgin societies which she superintended was the nunnery of Hanbury, in Staffordshire; and she was there buried; though, many years afterwards, in 875 (as your correspondent T. B. in the above article informs us), her bones were removed to Chester. Some farther account of the former place, with a drawing of the church, &c. may perhaps be acceptable to your valuable repository.

HANBURY is a village situated a little to the North of Needwood Forest, upon an eminence that commands a bold view over the rich meadows upon the river *Dove*, to the moorlands and Peak-hills. It takes its name from this lofty situation, *Hean* signifying *high*, in the old English. The parish is very extensive, has two chapels under the mother church, Marchington and Newborough, and contains several manors. The family who took their name from

thence were lords of Handbury at an early period. In King Henry III's reign Henry de Handbury was lord, whose son Henry leaving no male-issue, Agnes, his daughter and heir, carried this manor to *William Bowles*, of Rushall. From that family it afterwards passed, with Rushall, to the Leighs; but of later ages a branch of the *Villiers* family has been possessed of it, and the present owner, of that name, now lives in Ireland.

The manor of Coton, the seat of which is about a mile North-west from the church, has long been enjoyed by the family of Adderley. Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq. of Hans hall, in Warwickshire, is the present owner; but his brother Ralph now lives here. — In this parish also is situated the manor of *Faulde*, of which Stephen Curzon was lord in 19 Edward I.; whose son John dying S. P. his sister and heir, Agnes, carried it in marriage to Nicholas de Burton, ancestor of the famous Leicestershire historian. How it passed from his son, Calvilan Burton, I have not yet learned; but it has lately been possessed by Mr. Crompton, of Derby, by purchase (I think) from Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. and since sold to Mr. Hunt, of this place.

The church of Hanbury is an ancient stone structure, standing almost on the very edge of the steep declivity to the Dove, a little East of the ground where once stood the nunnery, no remains of which are now visible. The parsonage-house, a view of which is here preserved with the church, has been recently taken down by the present vicar, the Rev. Hugh Bailye, who is going to erect a very excellent new one, a little to the West of the church; where, in digging of the foundation, I am in hopes will be found some curious relic of the nunnery, of which I may be able to communicate farther intelligence.

The living of Hanbury is a rectory, annexed to the see of Lichfield, and the Bishop collates to the vicarage. In the church is a large collection of monuments and inscriptions, for the *Villierses*, the *Adderleys*, the *Agards*, and the *Egertons*; and under an arch in the South wall is the figure of a cross-legged knight, cut in stone, for Sir John de Handbury, which was engraved by J. Mynde, for Dr. Huddesford, from a drawing in the Ashmolean Museum*.

* Query, where is that plate now to be found?

The following inscription is upon a marginal brass plate, on a large flat stone at the entrance of the chancel, in black letter :

. . . Dominus Johannes
quondam Canonicus Ecclesie Cathedralis
Lichfeld ac Rector istius Ecclesie . . .
Anno Domini Millesimo CCCC Octavo cujus
anime propitiatur Deus.

The surname, now broken off, was probably *Cheyne*, a name well known in the records of Hanbury, not only as the reviver of the *Cowcher*, but as the strenuous defender of the rights of the living on several occasions. In the year 1391 Cheyne had been rector 28 years.

In vain, Mr. Urban, have I hitherto sought for any other memorial, than what the common parish register* affords, of William Burton, the historian and antiquary, who, besides his book of Leicestershire, left behind him some collections for this county, said, afterwards, to be in the hands of Mr. Chetwynd, of Ingestre.

I should be glad if any of your correspondents would inform me further of these collections, and also what became of Dr. Plott's papers at his death, and who were his executors, or whether any of his family are still living, and where.
S. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Asbourne, July 16.*
IF the following trifling addenda to Mr. Stanley's entertaining Biographical Notes of Heraldic Writers be worth your acceptance, please to give them an insertion. In James's Catalogue of the Bodleian Library, 4to, 1620, is this edition: "Georg. Legh, "The Accedens of Armorie, London, 1588. 4^o." I imagine there is a mistake in the name *George*. In the same catalogue occur the works of Boswell and Wyrley: the former has the date of 1597; Wyrley that of 1592. In an epitaph recorded in Keepe, to the memory of Dr. Henry Ferne, bishop of Ely, he is styled the eighth son of Sir John Ferne. Henry (the bishop) died in 1662, aged 59.—In Clavel's Catalogue of Books printed in England since the dreadful Fire of London,

1666, to the End of Trinity Term, 1680, folio, there is mention made of Thomas *Philpots* (as he is there styled), Discourse on Heraldry, in the same words as Mr. Stanley hath used; to which only may be added "price bound 1s. 6d. printed for Thomas Passinger, on London Bridge." There are also the titles of his other works. Randle Holme's heraldic work is called "The Academie of Armory," printed at Chester, 1688. I hope your correspondent will continue his entertaining biography.
SAM. GETHOLL.

Mr. URBAN, *July 20.*
IT cannot be too much recommended to the world not to be in a hurry to bury their friends and relations. We find that by the assiduities of the Humane Society many persons, apparently dead, have been restored to life. It is likewise the opinion of physicians, that the functions of life may for a considerable time be suspended. In short, Mr. Urban, it is greatly to be feared that many unfortunate people have actually been buried alive. No man, of the least humanity, can think of such a thing without the utmost horror.

I have heard lately of such an unhappy and miserable circumstance. I do therefore earnestly, by the means of your Magazine, intreat my countrymen not to bury any grown persons, or children (for, children, particularly, are often too hastily sent to the grave) before there appears a visible change in their bodies. I advise them to desire a physician or apothecary to examine them. When bodies do evidently begin to corrupt, the sooner they are buried the better. Dust we are, and unto dust we must return. I think Xenophon mentions, in his most ingenious Memoirs of Cyrus, that he desired to be buried without a coffin, that his body might the sooner mingle with the earth, from which it was formed. In this state our bodies must continue till they are re-assumed by our immortal souls, and remain in either endless peace and felicity, or (O dreadful to imagine!) in endless torment and punishment.

As long habits and customs are not easily changed, I could heartily wish that some humane member of the British parliament would propose an act, prohibiting any body to be buried till a visible change and corruption appear.

Yours, &c.

Mr.

* The oldest, which commences in 1574, is perhaps an unique of its kind, being richly illuminated on the margin with blazonry of arms, and inscribed with several curious epitaphs, not found in the church; but Burton died too late to be commemorated by this extraordinary pen.

URBAN, July 16.
CORRESPONDENT, vol. LXI.

1120, thinks that a more satisfactory account of the Cromlechs, so common in Cornwall, than has yet been given would be satisfactory.

I lately the pleasure of reading a very particular and accurate account of Dorsetshire, in which there is a full and account given of a large Cromlech in that county. Soon after the receipt of this, I had the pleasure of meeting a Scotch Highlander, whom I knew to be well skilled in the language of that country, the Celtic. I asked him what the meaning of the word *Cromlech* was? He readily answered, that the word explained itself: it is a bowing-stone; signifying bent or crooked, and is a corruption of *clach*, a stone; one of adoration. On such stones the Druids are supposed to have offered sacrifices.

This brings to my mind a conversation I had several years ago with Mr. Mac Farlan, of Mac Farlan, known to me as well skilled in the Erse, or Gaelic language. He had, some time since, taken a journey of pleasure into the south of England, and, as he went, he frequently asked what the name of the next town or village he came to was. The people sometimes complained that he trifled with them in asking the names of places he had never known by the descriptions he gave of them. He assured them that they were mistaken; for that the descriptions he had given was expressed in the Celtic names being devoid of some singularity about the names of places or even names of men; and he added, that if a person were well versed in the Celtic language, the origin of the names of the Britons or Gauls, in that land, he would meet with many names said to be Saxon, which are in fact Celtic.

VIATOR.

URBAN, July 16.

OUR correspondent who, p. 136, proposed an improved method of guarding land from the sea, might have applied his proposal to the embankment of rivers, which, at low-water, leave extensive ground dry, or occasionally flood extensive plains. The river Thames is an evident proof of the utility of this practice. What riches have been gained by this means in the Nore and Richmond, a

distance of river of about 40 miles!

The Romans were probably the authors of this embankment; for, if it had been executed at any later period, some account of so great a work must have been mentioned in some record or history. They were instructed in this art by the means they were obliged to practise in guarding the *Campagna de Roma* from the inundations of the Tiber. The benefits, in regard to health, arising from their common-sewers in Rome, which are the wonder of posterity to this day, taught them, at the same time, the necessity of preventing putrid water standing in their fields. The neglecting of this precaution has now rendered the air of that rich spot, which was formerly the granary of Rome, so pestilential, that travellers are obliged to gallop past it.

I have been particularly led to this subject by a work which I have lately perused with great pleasure, "An American Farmer's Letters." In them he gives a faithful account of the manners of the people previous to the late war. Among other articles of intelligence, he mentions the embankment of Schuylkill, as practised by that ingenious botanist Mr. Bertram, not less distinguished by philanthropy than by his unwearied researches in botany.

"When the author approached the Schuylkill, he cast his eyes on a new-made bank, which seemed to confine the stream. No branch of industry (said Mr. Bertram) was ever more profitable to my country, as well as to the proprietors, than this improvement. The Schuylkill in its many windings once covered a great extent of ground, though its waters were shallow, even in our high tides. The whole of this great tract presented to the eye nothing but a swampy putrid soil, useless either for the plough or the scythe. The proprietors of this soil are incorporated. We yearly pay to the treasurer of the company a certain sum, which makes an aggregate superior to the casualties that generally happen by inundations. It is owing to this happy contrivance that so many thousand acres have been recovered from the Schuylkill, which now both embellish and enrich so much of the neighbourhood of our city. Our brethren of Salem, in New Jersey, have carried this art of banking to a still greater degree of perfection. It is really an admirable contrivance, which greatly redounds to the honour of the parties concerned,

cerned, and shews a spirit of discernment and perseverance which is highly praise-worthy. The expence is very considerable, particularly when we have land flood, trees, and brush to clear away; but such is the bottom, that the produce of three years pays all advances. The whole store of Nature's kind luxuriance seemed to be exhausted on these beneficent meadows. An amazing number of cattle and horses are now fed on a solid bottom, which, but a few years before, had been covered with water."

He shewed me his orchard, formerly planted on a sand-soil, but long since converted to one of the richest soils in the vicinage. "This," said he, "is altogether the fruit of my own contrivance. I purchased some years ago the privilege of a small spring about a mile and a half from hence, which, at a considerable expence, I have brought to this reservoir. Therein I throw old lime, ashes, horse-dung, &c. and at times let it run out thus impregnated. I regularly spread on the ground, in the fall, old hay, straw, and whatever damaged fodder I have about my barns. By these simple means I mow, one year with another, 53 hundred weight of excellent hay per acre from a soil which formerly produced very little. Wherever water can be had, it is always turned to the important use of watering the meadows, whereby the greatest crops of the best hay and most excellent after-grain are the sure reward. With the clearings of my meadow-ditches I greatly enrich my upland fields. When I want to break up my meadows, I give them a good coat of mud, which hath been exposed to the severity of three or four winters."

S. A.

Mr. URBAN,

June 30.

THE parish of Dimmock, mentioned by your correspondent R. R. p. 424, is of great extent. It is situate in the county of Gloucester, and the hundred of Botloe, and is in the forest deanry, contiguous to the county of Hereford. It is divided into five tithings, the largest of them called The Ryland Division, and was antiently a sheep-walk; the soil a deep red sand, very productive, and fit for sheep-pasture; and there is a tradition, that the famous breed of Ryland sheep took their name and origin from this place, though I have never been able to ascertain the fact, but from such tradition and the similarity of names. This parish is a lay-

impropriation, and every part of it will be much benefited by the new canal from Gloucester, which will be cut through the centre of it. The impropriation, with some valuable adjoining estates, were purchased by the late G. Pritchard, of Hope End, in the county of Hereford, Esq. and by him devised to his daughter, the wife of Henry Lambert, Esq.; and, on her death, in the year 1767, to Susan Pritchard, his grand-daughter, who intermarried, in 1791, with Sir H. Tempest, of Tong, in the county of York, Baronet, "the very antient and respectable family in the North," whose estate and property such impropriation now is. The Rev. Joseph Symons is the present vicar.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

March 16.

IN p. 134, is a hint for the relief of the deaf and dumb; it is a humane thought, and worthy the attention of a benevolent publick. Being doubtful how far it was possible to afford relief to these miserable objects, I called upon two or three gentlemen, who are, I believe, the only professors in the art of teaching the deaf and dumb near the metropolis. There I was astonished at the progress made by the children under their care; and there I was convinced that they are not only taught to speak and write readily, but are thoroughly instructed in the principles of language.

Upon consulting one of these gentlemen, who appears a well-informed man, and perfectly qualified in his profession, he readily offered to step forward, and tender his assistance, as soon as any plan should be devised for the purpose mentioned in your Magazine.

If, therefore, any benevolent, public-spirited person will propose a meeting for the establishment of a society, who will contribute towards defraying the expence of placing under his instruction a few objects at first, I doubt not, when the plan is made public, many will be found ready to join and support it, especially when they consider what a material benefit they may be instrumental in conferring on objects who otherwise may be doomed to a miserable existence, untaught in their duty to their Creator, unable to earn a subsistence in this life, and left an useless burthen on their lamenting friends. The writer of this letter will be very ready to render every assistance in his power to such an under-

undertaking; and he hopes that, in a country every where famed for its universal benevolence, many of its opulent inhabitants will be found, whose charity will extend to the only objects who know not where to apply for relief or assistance. What pleasing reflections must arise in the breasts of those, through whose means a fellow-creature is rendered capable of enjoying the benefits of this life, and of being instructed in the means of securing his eternal salvation in the next, of being made acquainted with the infinite mercies of his Maker, and with the sufferings of his blessed Saviour, and to know the benefits and promises held out to him in the Gospel of Christ! Without such assistance, the mind must remain gloomy and sad, having no knowledge of God, or an idea of eternity.

May that God inspire the hearts of the good and great with charity to rescue from ignorance and dejection those objects who have ears and ear not, who have tongues yet speak not!

Yours, &c. HUMANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Wysbech, Aug. 2.*

STOPPING lately at the village of Brownsover, near Rugby, in Warwickshire, and remarking the excellence of the water, the landlady agreed with me; but added, it was very bad two years ago.

On enquiring into the cause, I was told that, in cleansing a well, the workmen went considerably lower than the old bed, so that the soil thrown up had apparently an incrustation of iron; the water was tinged with a blueish hue, and, when hot, emitted effluvia similar to those from brimstone.

As a mineral of some sort is unexpectedly discovered, I thus communicate it to the world, hoping that some Naturalist may be induced to investigate its properties, and ascertain its use.

Yours, &c. M. H. F.S.A.

Mr. URBAN, *July 16.*

IN the year 1559 was published a small quarto volume, intituled, "The Art of English Poetrie, contrived into three Bookes," &c. without the author's name, but dedicated (May xxviii) to Lord Treasurer Burleigh, by R. F. the initial letters of Richard Fielder, the printer, dwelling in the Black Friars, near Ludgate. It however appears, from Bibliothec. Britan. et Hibern. (p. 259), and from Mr. Malone's Account

GENT. MAG. *August, 1792.*

of antient Theatres, that this book was written by — Puttenham, concerning whom some memoirs are requested; Bishop Tanner having only mentioned his being a pensioner to the queen (*pensionarium regium*). On a late very cursory perusal of the History of English Poetry, I did not trace any references to this book; but I suspect I may have overlooked them, perceiving it to be unlikely that Mr. Warton should have passed unnoticed a treatise so pertinent to his subject, which he has continued beyond the reign of Elizabeth.

Scrutator (p. 259) will find, in Dr. Birch's Life of Archbishop Tillotson, an answer to his enquiry, whether Abp. Sancroft made a will; the Doctor having suggested that the deprived prelate only executed a deed of gift with conditions, dying without a will to avoid the necessity of a probate of it before his successor. Another very striking mark of party-prejudice was shewn by Sancroft, if what is related of him be true, that he took particular care that a Non-juror should perform the office of the burial of the dead over his remains.

Yours, &c. W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, *August 3.*

TO the account in your Obituary, pp. 578, 671, of the life and writings of my much-respected, and now much-lamented, old friend and acquaintance, David Henry, esq. I beg you will add the following:

Besides the small treatises about the Tower, St. Paul's, &c. which you mention, Mr. H. was the author of a small book, in two volumes 18mo, intituled, "The Tell Tale, or Anecdotes, Stories," &c. This small work, like every thing my friend had a hand in, shews him to be a man of good abilities and good taste, with a mind well-stored, and who, in all his writings, never forgot *the instructive moral*. He was also, in 1758 or 1759, the principal writer, editor, and proprietor, of a monthly publication, intituled, "The Grand Magazine of Magazines." At this period "The Gentleman's Magazine" was in very high repute, and a large number sold, more than any other monthly publication (as has been usually the case since its first establishment). This success drew forth many competitors; and we had "The Grand Magazine," "The General Magazine," "The Imperial Magazine," "The Beauties of all the Magazines," &c. &c. Mr. H. to guard his old favourite

vourite work, or to have a share of the prevailing humour for Magazines, came out with a work that was to outstrip them all, which he called "The Grand Magazine of Magazines," printed for Kinnersley, St. Paul's Churchyard; in which, according to the old phrase, there was "more in quantity, and greater variety, than in any other Magazine now published:" which was really the case here; for, this Magazine had five or six plates in each number, while none of the others had more than three. There was also more printing for the money by three or four half-sheets. From the very nature of such a warfare of Magazines as this, it could neither last long, nor be very profitable. But, if any person benefited by it, I believe it was my friend Mr. H; for he carried it on about 12 or 14 months without much loss, silenced all his contemporaries, then dropped it, and stuck to his old favourite "The Gentleman's."

Now I am upon this subject of Magazines, I will just beg leave to mention a circumstance which perhaps may not be new to your readers; yet, as it marks the merit of a work which was often the subject of conversation between my deceased friend and myself, I hope I may be excused mentioning it here, which is, that, in the time of the rebellion in 1745, the correspondents of the Gentleman's Magazine were so numerous and valuable, that there was often a call for a second and third edition of that work; and, if I remember right, I have seen *fourth edition* on the first page of some months about this time. This was, I suppose, the greatest success that ever attended a periodical publication in this country; 12 or 15,000 being often sold monthly, and a new edition called for. Yours, &c. N. L. L.

ACCOUNT OF THE DESCENDANTS OF SIR HUGH MIDDLETON.

(Concluded from p. 591.)

SECOND BRANCH.

THE line of Henry, the second surviving son of Sir Hugh, may be traced with a much greater degree of certainty. He was baptised June 14, 1667, in the parish church of St. Matthew, London*, and appears to have died *before*† 1678; but the exact time of his death, or place of his burial, I

* See the parish register under that date.

† See a will of Sir Hugh, the only surviving son of Sir Hugh, dated in that year.

cannot from any authentic information ascertain. He left two sons, William and Henry, of whom the former is supposed to have died without issue; the latter was born about the year 1662; was bound apprentice to Robert Andrews, surgeon, in Crutched Friars, Jan. 17, 1676*; became an inhabitant of the parish of St. Olave, Hart-street, Dec. 25, 1684, and died at an advanced age, but in what particular year, or where he was buried, I know not†. Henry, the surgeon, had two wives, Anne and Elizabeth, by whom he had four children: 1. Starkey, who was born April 3, 1688, practised physick in London, and died (qu. when?) leaving a son, Henry (who likewise practised physick in London, and died without issue, Sept. 9, 1759), and a daughter, now living, the widow of the late Dr. Jubb, of Reading; 2. Anne, who died an infant, June 25, 1689; 3. Henry; and 4. Benjamin, who was baptised April 30, 1695, and is supposed to have died without issue.—Henry, the son of Henry the surgeon, was baptised July 30, 1699, and died at West Ham, in Essex, Nov. 30, 1726, leaving a son, Starkey, and a daughter, Anna-Maria, now living, the wife of William Grandpree. Starkey, the son of the last-named Henry, was born at West Ham, June 7, 1719, was married at St. Luke's, Middlesex, March 2, 1741, and died at Hoxton in September 1769, leaving four children: 1. Joseph, who died in 1767, leaving also four children, Susannah, Mary, Elizabeth, and Joseph, who are all living, and minors; 2. Elizabeth, the widow of — Smith, who, with one son, Henry, also a minor, is still living; 3. Jabez, who, with three children, Elizabeth, Anne, and Jane, likewise minors, is also living; and 4. Martha Middleton, still living, and unmarried.

THIRD BRANCH.

Simon, the third and youngest surviving son of Sir Hugh Middleton, had

* See the entry in the books at Surgeons'-hall.

† Henry appears to have been eminent in his practice. He was surgeon to the Artillery Company, and is said to have attended, in his professional character, Mr. Secretary Harley (afterwards Earl of Oxford) upon his being stabbed at the council board by Guiscard, the French partizan. He was personally known to Mr. Townsend, of Cannon-street, the oldest member now living of the Surgeons' Company.

four sons, viz. Simon (who died at Constantinople, in January, 1678*), Hugh, Benjamin, and Hezekiah; and five daughters, Sarah, Hannah, Anne, Elizabeth, and Rebecca. By his will, dated July 15, 1678, after reciting that he was seized of eighteen 36th shares and an half of the New River water, viz. seventeen 36th shares of the king's moiety, and one 36th share of the adventurer's moiety, he devised to his executors one 36th share of the king's moiety, "charged with a proportionable part of the fee-farm rent due and payable for the same to the king's majesty, *and with one hundred pounds per annum to Henry Middleton, deceased†, and his heirs*" He gives to his eldest surviving son, Hugh (Simon, as before observed, being dead), his house at Hackney, and to all his younger children seven 36th shares of the king's moiety, as follows: to his daughters, Sarah, Hannah, and Anne, one 36th share each, *free* from payment of the fee-farm rents to the crown, and "*the rent of 100l. per annum payable to the said Henry Middleton as aforesaid*;" to each of his daughters, Elizabeth and Rebecca, one 36th share, *charged* with the said fee-farm rent, "*and with the 100l. per annum to Henry Middleton and his heirs*;" and to each of his sons, Benjamin and Hezekiah, one 36th share, *charged* also with the like payments. All the rest of his shares he devised to his son Hugh, and his heirs, so as that he discharged all the fee-farm rent, "*and other charges*" with which the seven shares given to his younger children were chargeable. He then gives to his two nephews, William and Henry Middleton‡, 20l. apiece; and appoints executors of his will John Buckworth and Thomas Hartley, by whom it was proved, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 29th of November, 1680§.

The descent of this branch of the family seems involved in great difficulty. It is not unlikely that the Hugh Middleton, alledged by Mr. Morant to have been created a baronet Dec 6, 1681, was the before mentioned Hugh,

* See his will in the Prerogative-office, 36 Reve 9.

† This shews that Henry, the second surviving son of Sir Hugh, was dead at the making of his brother's will.

‡ These were the before-mentioned two sons of Henry the second surviving son of Sir Hugh.

§ 151 Bath 32.

the *grandson* of Sir Hugh, by Simon his third son. Most assuredly it was not Hugh, the *son* of Sir Hugh, for he died in his father's life-time, and is not noticed in his will; nor was this last-mentioned Hugh the *younger* son of Sir Hugh, as supposed by Mr. Morant. Who the Simon was, mentioned by Z. A. to have been created a baronet, Dec. 8, 1681, does not appear from any documents I have seen; and I conjecture it to be a mistake, into which he was perhaps led by Almon's New Baronetage, in which Simon the *son* of Sir Hugh is represented as having been created a baronet on that very day. But that is impossible, as I have already shewn from his will that he died 13 months before, viz. in November 1680. In the same work it is said, but upon what authority I know not, that Simon the son of Sir Hugh married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Oglander, Bart. and that he was succeeded by Sir Hugh Middleton, Bart. who was captain of a man of war.

The foregoing account, taken principally from documents that cannot deceive, is the best I can at present furnish of the Middleton family; and, should it in any manner tend to promote the benevolent purpose of your correspondent Z. A. it will afford me great satisfaction. I have heard it repeatedly said, but for the truth of the report I mean not to vouch, that a sum of money to a large amount, some say 10,000l. at the least, now lies in the Bank of England, or has been reserved by the New River Company, for the descendants of Sir Hugh Middleton, upon their making out their descent. According to other reports, the money so reserved arises from arrears of the 100l. per annum rent-charge payable out of the Company's shares to the heirs of *Henry* Middleton, the second surviving son of Sir Hugh, as mentioned in Simon's will; and that such arrears have been accumulating for a great number of years. The directors of the Bank, and the managers of the affairs of the New River Company, can give the necessary information on both these points; and neither of them would, I should conceive, upon proper application, withhold it. ROB. SMITH, *Basinghall Street*.

P. S. The arms of the family are, Argent, on a pile Vert, three wolves' (or griffins') heads erased, of the field; Crest, in a ducal coronet a dexter hand, proper.

Mr. URBAN,

July 16.

THE quaintness of the two following inscriptions from the church of Ightham, co. Kent (in which there are many antient monuments), may amuse some of your readers; and, as they are not mentioned by Harris or Hasted, appear to deserve some observation.

The first commemorates the virtues of a lady *du bon vieux temps*, when our women of quality, as Addison humourously observes, thought it their duty to present their husbands with ten or twelve children, and to furnish two or three rooms of the mansion house with tapestry of their own working. Her bust, which, I am told, bears a strong resemblance to a fine portrait of her, still remaining at The Moat in this parish, the antient and very curious residence of Thomas Selby, Esq. the present representative of the family, and which is a very fine piece of sculpture, is placed in the centre of an handsome monument, decorated with figures of the virtues, genii, instruments of musick and painting, &c. Behind her, the wall is covered with the representation of a large piece of tapestry, divided into four compartments; the first exhibits Adam and Eve in Paradise; in the second, the pope and five other figures are seated at a table, over which is written

Perpetuam Papistarum infamiam ———.

And under it,

*In foveam quam
foderunt.*

The third compartment represents Guy Fawkes going to the parliament-house; over which is written "*Opus tenebratum;*" and over the door "*Novem—.*" In one corner is the eye of Providence, in the ray proceeding from which is written "*Video, Rideo;*" near Fawkes's lantern is written "*Fax;*" under him "*Faux;*" and, still lower, "*Quantillum absuit.*" The fourth division seems intended for the destruction of the Spanish armada; but it is almost hidden by the bust. Through the middle of the tapestry runs the following inscription, which seems to be mutilated: *Trinuna Britanniae bis ultori In memoriam invincibili . . . * . . . submersae proditiōis nefandae detestae di*

Under the bust follows this epitaph:

D. D. D.
To the pretious name and honour
of

Dame DOROTHY SELBY,
the relict

of
Sir William Selby, knight,
the only daughter and heire
of

Charles Bonham, Esq.

She was a Dorcas

Whose curious needle turn'd th' abused stage
Of this leud world into the golden age;
Whose pen of steele and silken inck enrolled
The acts of Jonah in records of gold;
Whose arte disclos'd the plot which had it taken,
Rome had triumph'd and Britan's walls had shaken.

She was

In heart a Lydia; and in tongue a Hanna:
In zeal a Ruth, in wedlock a Susanna,
Prudently simple, providently wary,

To the world a Martha, and to heaven a Mary.

Who put on } in the yeare of her { Pilgrimage 69 } March 15.
immortality } { Redeemer 1641 }

This monument was erected att the charge of Richard Amherst,
Esq. Dorothy his wife, and Will. Amherst, gent. son
and heire apparent of the aforesaid Rich. executores of
the last will and testament of the abovesaid

Dame Dorothy Selby.

Arms: Or, three bars Sable, for *Selby*; impaling, quarterly, 1. Gules, between three crosses pattée fitchée, a chevron wavy, Argent, for *Bonham*. 2. Azure, be-

* One word here is concealed by the bust; "*armadae*" would supply the hiatus; and "*e 5^{to}*" after "*di*" will connect with "*Novem—*" die 5^{to} Novem.

twice

tween three fleurs de lis, a bend, Or. 3. Or, between three pomegranates slipped proper, a fesse dancette, Ermine. 4. Argent, on a chevron Azure, three escallops Or.

In the other monument which I have undertaken to describe, two knights appear in complete armour, except their heads, which are uncovered, in cumbent postures, leaning upon their elbows, under a magnificent arch. Over them is this inscription :

Hic jacet pars caducæ clarissimi & undecunq; ornatissimi viri D'ni GULIELMI SELBY militis ex antiqua et celeberrima Selbiorum familia in com' Northumbriæ orti; qui tempore præsidii Bervicenti antiquum, non minoris fiduciæ q^m honoris officium nempe custodis clavium Municipii istius incliti (quod usq; unionem Anglo-Scoticam tenuit) præfectus fuit; in quo quidem munere complure ejusdem parentelæ * (quorum pleriq; etiam Proliomenarchæ confinium orientaliū Scotiam versus fuerant) pulcherrima seræ præcesserant: Hic, juxta privilegiū officii sui singulare, claves præsidiaras Serenissimo Regi Jacobo (ubi primo Bervicū accessit ad regnum Angliæ sibi iure hæreditario devolutum capeffendum) tradidit; ipsumq; Regem in possessionem tantæ hæreditatis honorifice inauguravit: Quem dictus Rex, præter cetera gratiæ suæ accentus primum ordine militari exornavit deq; ejus prudentia & fortitudine satis edoctus ad compescendas flagitiosas quorundam grassatorū atrocitates in Regionibus illis flagrantibus sine mora expedit; In executione cujus quidem servicii optime de Rege & Republica meruit. Is namq; autoritate munitus 1500 prædones facinorosos & indomitos (qui terminos contiguos utriusque regni catervatim peragrassent & graviter infestassent) incredibili successu & celeritate debellavit; Quorū alios in exilium, alios in exitium dedit. Deniq; omnes, ad unum usq; in ditionem suam redegit, & tranquillitatem universam per vicinitates illas mirifice stabilivit. Vir fuit fortis, & fortunatus: ingenii magni magneticiq; prudentia & integritate munitus. Religione & pietate orthodoxus, charitate & humanitate refertus; Quid plura? Dotes ejus tum naturales tum divinæ tanto candore radios emiserunt; quod vitia sua (q^uæ quæ habuit particularia) sicut atomi pondere & observatione carentes per vastum famæ suæ expansum inopinate vagabantur: Ad annū 88 & ult^m vixit, & tunc demum ætate plenus ad felicitatem transiit.

Proh Dolor: e gelido marmor sudore laborat,	Induit angelicos sua pars divina decores;
Et nisi dixisset, dissolutum opus;	Altera et ad cineres pars, sua fata, redit.
Inclita quem series atavis deducta serenis	<i>Candela cedratu celebratur gloria libris</i>
Amplificat, pietas quem reverenda facrat.	<i>Tangere quæ caries verniculata nequit †.</i>
Quem tituli, mores, virtus, fortuna coronant.	Quod mortalis erat submisit fata susurrant
Hic licet. heu tristi pulverulentus humo:	Quod non mortalis fama canora tubat:
Verba carent; genitusq; vices, lacrimæq; capeffunt;	
Nec recitare valent, nec reticere valent.	

At the foot of the monument are these inscriptions:

To the glorie of the God of Hosts and
the memorie of Sir WILLM SELBY, of Branxton in the countie of
Northumberland, Knight, who from his age of 13 years
continually served his prince and countie faithfully and
valiantly, having charge and command in the borders against
Scotland at siege of Leith, Newhaven in France, Edenbor-
row-castle, Hume-castle, against the rebelles in the North in
Ireland 2 yeares, captain of lances, scout-master general,
governor of Amersfort in the Lowe-countries, gentleman porter
of the garrison towne of Berwick: and having lived 80 yeares
in assured faith of CHRIST, ended this life the 1 day of Jan. 1611.

Sir Willm Selby, of Branxton aforesaid, knight,
his nephew and heire, in testification of his kind
love and dolefull duety, erected this monument.

Sir Willm Selby, of the Mote, knight,
second brother of Sir John Selby,
of Branxton aforesaid, knight,
lived and died unmarried 1611.

Arms: *Selby* alone, and *Selby* impaling *Bonham*. Crest, a man's head in profile, couped at the neck. Motto, *Fort et loyal*. SCIOLUS.

* In a valuable MS. in the Harleian Library, N^o 433, which contains an account of all the royal grants during the reigns of Edw. V. and Rich. III. is this entry, at p. 65: "Willia^m Selby hath conferred unto him the *portership of the castle* of Warr and keepyng of the gardeyn ther during the nonage of the Duc of Clarence." This was in primo Rich. III.

† I wish to take the opinion of your learned correspondents, whether this distich means that Sir William caused to be buried with him in his coffin certain memoirs of his own life; or whether it is merely an affected expression, signifying that his exploits will be celebrated by future historians. If the former be the true meaning of these lines, as, I confess, appears to me more than probable, would it not be worth while to have the coffin opened, if permission can be obtained?

Mr. URBAN, *Gloucester, Nov. 25, 1791.*

AS I should be ambitious of adding a mite to your treasure of useful and amusing intelligence, if any thing I could communicate would be deemed worthy of publication, I beg leave to offer an original letter, in which some particular mention is made of *Mrs. Bovey**, whose character was so much admired in the age she lived as to become a public subject of approbation. She is said to have been the *Widow* whom the *SPECTATOR* mentions as inexorable to the suit of Sir Roger de Coverley. If this letter is approved of, I have a second to supply you with. C. H.

A Letter from Mrs. Margaret Barrow† to Mrs. Winstone‡, on the Death of Mrs. Bovey.

"Dear Madam,

"I must acknowledge the favour of your most kind letter, though I labour under the greatest grief I ever yet knew—so sudden, so unexpected a change! so great a loss to poor and rich, and all that knew *Mrs. Bovey*! Surely no one ever died so much lamented! For my own part, and my sister's, our sorrows are too strong to be expressed. You very justly imagine what we feel; and poor *Mrs. Blount* no less a sufferer. I live in terror of my sister's sinking under this great trial. It has pleased God to enable her to bear this mighty shock hitherto as most becomes a Christian and a faithful friend. Business is some allay to grief; and this dear deceased friend has left her a great deal to do, but in a most exact method as all her affairs were managed. Since you desire me, I must give some account of that fatal illness that proved her death. Wednesday morning, was as well at breakfast as usual; between eleven and twelve o'clock was seized with a most violent colick; we sent to Gloucester for *Griwell*, as the nearest at hand; that night for *Lane*, but he not to be met with. The extremity of pain continued; and, notwithstanding all means that could be used, nothing would pass. She apprehended death approaching the first day, and said what her illness was: we sent to Oxford and Hereford, but no physician till it was too late. Friday morning she had a little ease, which gave us great hopes; but very soon the exquisite pain returned, and never left her till death had performed its great office betwixt eleven and twelve Saturday morning. She was sensible all along, and expressed great satisfaction in being here, where, she said, she always wished to die. And surely no

* See *STEELE'S* opinion of this lady in his "Epistolary Correspondence," II. 415.

† Daughter to William Heyward, esq. whose sister married Mrs. Barrow's brother.

‡ Aunt to the late Sir Charles Larr w, member for Gloucester.

one ever died more resigned! without any delirium, or the least convulsion; but some few hours, insensible of pain, she seemed to sleep; and so in peace resigned her breath to the great God that gave her life. Oh! may we all endeavour to live and die like her, who seemed to have nothing else to do when death approached. My tears will give me leave to add no more. I will write you the next spring by Pearce, and remember what you desire. I am, dear Madam, with due regard, your obliged humble servant,

"MAR. BARROW.

"My sister is your humble servant, and so is Mrs. Blount.

"Business will oblige my sister to go to town soon, and I with her. Farewell to Flaxley and all its comforts! Feeding the hungry, and cloathing the naked, was the highest pleasure of *Mrs. Bovey's* life; and she has greatly manifested her care for that at her death. She left directions how she would be interred; which was performed accordingly in a most private manner.

"*Flaxley, Jan. 29, 1726.*"

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 6.

TO the account in your Obituary, p. 675, of Sir Robert Strange, I beg leave to add the following:

Mr. Strange first began business as an engraver at Edinburgh, where he served his time, and soon shewed he had good talents for that art. In the year 1745 he was in a very respectable situation for a young artist at Edinburgh, and was engaged as engraver to the young Pretender, *Prince Charles*, as they called him, who had been proclaimed at the Cross there, and every principal town the rebel army had touched at.

Mr. S's emoluments as engraver to a flying Court, as that of Prince Charles's must be, was no great matter; and he was therefore, according to some of his friends, appointed to, or quartered upon, some household department, or some department in the bureau or finance part of the Prince's Court, by way of recompence. Be that as it may, Mr. Strange gained great reputation by engraving a print of the young Pretender, which was *then* esteemed a master-piece of the art, and is now thought and spoke of respectably by good judges. It is a half-length in an oval frame, on a stone pedestal, on which is engraved, *Ever so missus succurrere secto*. It is a foot's-cap half-sheet, and at the one bottom corner is *R. Strange sculp.* at the other C. P. R. the initials of *Charles Prince Regent*.

When the rebel army came South, it does not appear that Mr. Strange quitted

Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, and it would be rather extraordinary if he did; for, before this appointment, he was a rising man in his profession; and this print added so much to his reputation and fame, that he had not only his levees, at his lodgings in Stewart's Close, attended by the officers, courtiers, and ladies, of the Prince's army and Court, but even by many of the friends of Government, of the grave and important kind, who make a point of encouraging merit on all occasions. From this it naturally happened that Mr. Strange was ever afterwards fully employed, and much respected both as an artist and a man.

The print that thus first brought him into reputation fell into a state of oblivion by the miscarriage of the Prince and the cause he was engaged in, and by Mr. Strange being called by William, Duke of Cumberland, and his friends. It is, however, still to be found in the collections of our connoisseurs, who are fond of having the works of artists complete. The last time I saw this print was in Dr. Burney's collection, Leicester-fields, now, I believe, at Chelsea; and from my recollection of it I have given the present imperfect sketch, in hopes that some other of your ingenious correspondents will favour the world with accounts of other early productions of this very ingenious artist.

Yours, &c. N. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, July 3.

THE originals of the following letters of King Edward the Sixth are in possession of the Earl of Ossory, a lineal descendant of Barnaby Fitzpatrick. The Hon. Horace Walpole, now Earl of Orford, being favoured with a sight of them, printed a few copies at Strawberry-hill; and Lord Ossory having honoured a friend of mine with a set, he has permitted me to transcribe those now sent, not doubting but they will prove acceptable to the readers of your Magazine. JOHN ELDERTON.

"To our trustie and well-beloved Servant Barnabe Fitzpatric, &c. &c.

"(EDWARD.)

"The causes whi we have not hitherto written unto you have partly be the lakke of a convenient messenger, partly because we ment to have some things worthe writing ere we wold write any thing. And therefore being now almost in the middel of our journey whi we have undertaken this former, we have thought good to advertise you thus our last letters dated at Greenwich, we departed from and toward a thing far con-

trary to that wherin, as we perceive by your diligēt advertisemēt, you, and al the country you are in, ar occupied. For wheras you al have be occupied in killing of your enemies, in long marchings, in peined journeyes, in extreme heat, in sore skirmishings, and divers assaultes, we have be occupied in killing of wild bestes, in pleaēt journeyes, in good fare, in vewing of fair countries, and rather have sought how to fortifie our owne, thē to speyle another mans.

"And being this determined cō to Gilford, from thēs to Petworth, and so to Cowdray, a goodly house of Sir Anthony Browne, where we were marvelously, yea rather excessively basked. From thēs we went to Halvenaker, a pretty house besides Chichester, from thēs we went to Warblington, a faire house of Sir Richard Cottons, and so to Whaltō a faire great old house, in times past the Bishop of Winchester, and now my Lord Treasurers house. In al theis places we had both good hunting and good chere. From thēs we went to Poarthismouth toun, and there viewed not only the toun itself, and the Haven, but also divers Bulwarkes, as Chatertons, Haselford, w't other. In viewing of whi we find the Bulwarkes chargeable, massie, well rampared, but il facioned, il flanked, and set in unmete places, the toun weake in comparison of that it ought to be, though great (for w'tin the walls ar faire and large closis and much vacant roome) the haven notable great and standing by Nature easy to be fortified, and for the more strenght thereof we have devised two strong castells on either side of the Have at the mouth thereof. For at the mouth of the Have is not past ten score over, but in the middle almost a mile over, and in length for a mile and a half liable to beare the greatest ship in Christendome. From thēs we wit to Tichfeld, the Erle of Southptions house, and so to Southampton toun. The citisens had bestowed for our comeng great cost in peinting, repairing, and ramparing of their wallis. The toun is anforme, and for the hignes of it as faire houses as be at London. The citiseins made great chere, and many of the kept costly tables. From Southampton we came to Bauley, a little village in the middel of the New Forrest, and so to Christchurch another little toun in the same forrest, where we now be. And having advertised you of al this, we think it not good to trouble you any further w't newes of this countrie but only that at this time the most part of Englad (thankis be to God) is clere of any daungerouse, or infectious fikenes. We have received al your letters of the 26 of May, of the 19 of June, and the first August. Thus fare you wel. From Christchurch the 22 of August."

"To Barnabe Fitzpatrick.

"(EDWARD.)

"After our right hartly recommendations unto you, this shal be to signifie to you, how yt

Upon consideration of your long absence, us on—holle year almost being, as also for divers other causes us moving wiche you shal the perfectier at your comming hether, we have good to cal you home again at this with as much expedition as you whiche can conveniently make, and for purpose you or Mr. Pikering for you (so thinke good) to declare to the king that where you have waited on esty for this yere past, now considering the dead time of the yere, for warris here, you are determined to repair to your countie, to visit your father, declaring that for your part you will at other time, whiche he shall have neede, be of your master, serve him, wth all that we make wth other such good words, by his Majesties good leave for the purpose, wiche whiche you have, you shal to our presence wth as much haste as conveniently you can make.

In occurrences here we leave to write use of your soon accesse hether, save at we fins our last lettres, dated at hurch the 7 of August, we have seene wnes of Salisbury and Winchester, try and Reding, and so returned to this in good helth. Further for siknes, if no place whear any sweat, or plague signed, but only in Bristow, and in entre here about, some suspected it to long a few in the towns of Poole in shier, but i thinke rather not, for i was hre mile of it and lesse and yet no ma it. And thus God have yow in his g. Write at our castel of Windsour day of Sepeber in the sixt yere of gne. A°. Dni 1552."

Ed Orford makes a remark at the n of this letter. Query, if his sty did not make a mistake when ys, as above, that his last letter, from Christchurch, was of the 7th ugust. I am satisfied it is dated 22, as the *original letter* is before. It is hardly probable that he could there from August 7 to the 22d; even then the 7th could not be the letter, as this of the 22d was later. he back of this letter, but not in ing's hand, no more than the diom, is "The Kings Matie letters by c, the post of Septembre." J. E.

r. URBAN, *Milham's Bridge, Christ Church, July 1.*

As an ardent admirer of every relick of antiquity, I burn with indigna— whilst I am writing what I purpose literary repository should record— *perpetuum.*

ENT. MAG. *August, 1792.*

I shall briefly confine myself to facts, without either censure or comment, as the only object I have in view is to deliver down to posterity the name of a gentleman to whom the town of Christ Church (in the county of Southampton) is much indebted for the preservation of one of its greatest ornaments, the pride and boast of every inhabitant, and the admiration of every stranger. By the side of a branch from the river Avon, which runs through this town, are situated the remains of one of the most antient castles in the kingdom, of which the late celebrated Mr. Grose has given an elaborate account, with an accurate drawing. This venerable edifice, That long had stood the rage of conquering years

Inviolat,

was lately doomed, by the present tasteless owner, to immediate demolition, for the shameful purpose of getting the stones to build a lodge-house at his park gate. Three days did his vassals assail, with sacrilegious hands, these sacred ruins; and they would have rased the antient fabrick to the ground, had not the Rev. W. Jackson, the vicar of the parish, timely interfered to prevent them. At his intreaties and persuasions their further proceedings were stopped, but not until they had destroyed one of its principal beauties, by taking down a projecting pyramid. The blood of an antiquary will chill with horror at the relation. To the worthy preserver I pay this tribute of gratitude as an inhabitant of the town, and shall consider its preservation as an everlasting monument to his memory. VETUSTAS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 13.

SOME time since I read extracts from a work lately published by M. Brissot de Warville, intituled, "Travels through the United States of America." Those extracts occasion this trouble. They relate to the emancipation, treatment, &c. of Negro-slaves in Pennsylvania. Among the foremost advocates for the Africans, Anthony Benezet is particularly noticed; and what Mr. Warville says of him, as far as he goes, is very true. Few people, I believe, in the contracted sphere he moved, endeavoured more to render good. In the late French war, when political motives induced the removal of a number of inhabitants from Acadia to the different provinces, without any kind of provi-

tion,

sion, they were set on shore at Philadelphia, totally destitute. The miserable wretches remained on the wharfs, not knowing whither to go, the inhabitants at a loss how to act, as (though individually innocent) they were considered as enemies. In this forlorn situation Mr. Benezet found them: he could converse with them in their own language; he saw their misery, pitied, and immediately began to think of some method by which he might relieve them. I believe he prevailed on some of his charitable friends to shelter them till he could apply to Government, which he did. Much was promised, but nothing done. In this state of things, little remained but for himself to take effectual measures. Accordingly, he purchased ground, and began to erect such temporary buildings as the urgency of the occasion would permit. The result was, that, in a very short time, a little village arose, peopled by strangers, whose existence was not known till fortune threw them here. The Neutrals, as they were and are still called, proved an industrious, quiet colony, which encouraged the citizens to employ them in many ways, and they have produced some very respectable characters. They are now, as it were, naturalised. Mr. Benezet, in this truly benevolent undertaking, procured much honour and considerable loss, as he expended about seven hundred pounds, not a farthing of which was ever refunded him. His unbounded generosity forbade his taking any advantage of the afterwards flourishing situation of his colony. In Mr. Benezet's earlier days, the education of females was much neglected in Philadelphia. This suggested the highly praise-worthy idea of his undertaking a school for girls only. Thus did this excellent man submit to the degrading situation of a schoolmaster; subject himself to the misrepresentations of wayward children, and the consequent reproaches of misguided parents. All these he submitted to for the sole purpose of rescuing the female sex from the trammels of ignorance. As he had a sufficient income, he nobly gave all his earnings from the school to the poor. I would not wish to be understood, in saying the degrading station of a schoolmaster, that the employment is in itself so. On the contrary, the man who is capable of affording instruction to youth deserves every attention and respect. The degradation I mean is in

his own feelings, always exposed to the petulance of unruly children. It would be endless to enumerate the charities of this worthy man. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, *Sloane-St. July 2.*
HAPPENING, lately, to read the Life of Dean Prideaux, I met with the following passage, in a letter to Mr. Moyle, dated 1716: "Since you press me particularly about the *Anabasis*, my answer is, that *Xenophon* was not the author of that book, but Themistogenes of Syracuse. This *Xenophon* himself says, in the beginning of the third book of his *Hellerius*. If you please to consult *Usher's Annals*, sub anno J. P. 4313, you will find this there more fully made out. I have indeed quoted that book under the name of *Xenophon*, because of the common opinion, which every where attributes it to him; but I think the truth is otherwise."

As I had always looked upon the *Anabasis* as the work of *Xenophon*, I was surprised at this declaration; yet I could not but pay a great respect to the authority of one of the most judicious writers of the last age; and therefore I consulted Archbishop *Usher's Chronology*. "All the books," says that learned author, "of the *Anabasis*, except the sixth, begin with a sort of epilogue, or a short detail of the preceding narrative, which was not usual with *Xenophon*. On account of this, and some other circumstances in these books, which are not agreeable to what *Xenophon* elsewhere relates, I am inclined," says the Archbishop, "to think that these commentaries were written by Themistogenes."

Majus also, in his annotations on the second chapter of Joshua, maintains the same opinion. But I have not *Majus* now at hand, to give you a more particular account of what he says on the subject. Though I am no sceptick, Mr. Urban, yet I wish to see such matters freely and impartially discussed, much in the same way as the *Arundelian Chronicle* is examined in a late dissertation, where delight is mingled with argument, and where the author proves his right of judgement by the power of performance. We are too often deceived by false titles; and in this critical age it may be very proper to canvass the pretensions of other books to the character they assume. For this reason I wish some of your more learned correspondents would either confirm or refuse

refute the opinion of *Mafius, Usher, and Prideaux.* * * *

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 14.

HAVING but little taste for criticism, and less inclination for controversy, it is with some reluctance that I venture replying to Mr. J. R.'s remarks in your vol. LXI. p. 1078, addressed to a Country Bookseller; and I should have patiently passed by the evident *bonté* in his answer, had he not declared that, "though the criticisms upon a song in praise of ale might be perfectly just, still they concern not him, but the author of the song, because all the songs in his book were copied with scrupulous fidelity from the oldest dates which he could procure." Now, though the character of a mere compiler in literature be sufficiently humiliating to a man possessing any thing like genius, still even this subordinate station seems to demand that he, who condescends to walk in it, should be master of some powers of discrimination, and not the retailer of vulgar errors and gross absurdities, because *somebody* had published them an hundred and sixty years before. Had Mr. J. R. attended to this, we should not have seen, in his Collection of Old Ballads, such exploded ideas as the *chill sorrow*, or such a palpable error as ale being called the daughter of Bacchus instead of Barley. When Mr. R. says he "neither knows nor cares," perhaps his self-importance had been hurt by my signature; but, had he recollected that an eminent literary character has deigned to acknowledge a bookseller [that is, a London bookseller] to be no contemptible judge of the merit of composition, though incapable of being a respectable author, he might, I think, have smothered his contempt, in the assurance that he suffered no mighty disgrace from a few ridiculous passages of a song in his Collection being criticised by

A COUNTRY BOOKSELLER.

**MORRISIAN MISCELLANY,
LIBER LANDAVENSIS.**

(Continued from p. 517.)

THIS MS, besides the lives of a great many saints, and some slight sketches of the British history, contains all the donations made to that see, from time to time, down to Bishop Herwaldus, who lived in the year 1104. The old copy ends here. There is some short account of his successors, in old

French, in a different hand and character from the body of the book. That you may have some taste of the above-mentioned donations, I have selected one that, I believe, will make you smile:

"Judhail filius Edelwirth quidam potens vir in Eugias veniens comite sibi uxore d'nica die ad audiendum servitium divinum ad sēm Clitauc monitus est diabolica suggestione & stimulo luxurie cum muliere sua in prato imo sup' ripam Mingui concutere & ita q'd in eodem concubitu volens p'petrato peccato separari nullo modo potuit segregari in uno junctus uxori remansit inseparabilis. & clamavit voce magna & dixit ad alios suis jte ad sepulchrum martiris Clitauci & ponite ex mea parte sup' s'em manus v'ras in uadimonium veluti data dote. & simul iunctas. suppositis q'ttuor evangelis antepositis. & ita liberam clamando. & quietam ab omni laicali servitio amodo nisi tantum oratione cotidiana & mill ame' salute clericis eccle' ut deum p'me orent intentive ut int'cessione martiris & eor' oratione ab hac intolerabili peccato simul & horribili ligamine deliberer festine et statim scā elemosina simul & reddita cum promissa emendatione vite sue *mantea* in ieiunio & oratione & elemosina segregatus est ab infesta coniunctione coram omni populo. laudes deo & gratias referentes de tam grava deliberatione & q'd p'nis fecerat p'legatos suos. hoc idem sanus fecit p' semet iptum millis manib: p'prus sup' altare martiris et confirmando antepositis sacris evangelis & verbo regem Morcanhuc sn' aliqua calumpnia liberum s'cis Dubricio Teliauo & Oudoceo & martiri Clitauco & omnib' ep's' Landavie' in p'petuo. Filii Cinbleidion immolauerunt Lechluit martiri Clitauco & eccle' Landavie'. Finis Lechou Lition Mingui ex una parte et infra duos rivulos. Finis Lennic ingra Myn-gui & Mingui Betoucimer Lech Eneuris ex alia parte versus acquilonarem plagam."

Mr. URBAN,

July 3.

THE extensive perusal of your Magazine renders it a proper channel for communicating to the publick whatever may be of general use. Falls and bruises frequently happen in country places where there may not be any medical assistance near. Accidents have fully convinced me of the utility that may attend the application of the following simple practice; and I therefore request your inserting the following instances in your publication:

A coachman, in a street of London, was, by a sudden jolt, thrown off his box, and in his fall his foot fell into a hollow in the pavement, which occasioned a sprain, attended with violent pain, and a considerable inflammation. A brother whip promised him a speedy cure.

cure. He ordered a gallon of porter to be simmered in an earthen vessel, till, when cooled, it became of the consistence of a plaster. He spread this plaster on a thin old glove, and applied it round the ankle. In three days he mounted his box, being relieved of the swelling and pain.

Another person, being surrounded by pickpockets, in endeavouring to save his money fell down, and struck one side of his loins upon a stone more prominent than the rest of the pavement. Considerable pain and swelling were the consequences; and next day his back, and the thigh on that side, became greatly discoloured. An eminent surgeon was called in, who ordered such applications as his judgement directed. Having seen the success of the porter-plaster in the former instance, I desired that the porter plaster might be applied to part of the back and thigh, while the other parts were treated according to art, that so a comparative experiment might be made of the effects of each. The swelling subsided nearly equally in both; but the pain and the blackness of the skin went off much sooner in the parts covered with the plaster than in the other parts. Accidents have since afforded me several instances of similar success attending the application of this plaster. Might not we expect that success might attend the application of this plaster in other fixed pains in various parts of the body?

As these accidents happened in London, where porter is the malt liquor most generally used, the plaster was made of it; yet I doubt not but that other fermented malt-liquors, used in the same manner, might have similar effects.

Where such hurts are frequent, this plaster may be long kept in good condition, if it is covered with a little oil to prevent the evaporation of the fluid particles.

S. A.

A Letter on the pretended Plagiarism of the English, published in the Journal des Sçavans at Amsterdam, in April, 1781.

SIR,

HAVING taken notice of the ironical reflexions made on the English pirating the inventions of other nations, I believe it will not be amiss to preface a little before we come to the main question of such an uncivil assertion.

When first an invention appears,

those who would be thought wise expose their indigested ideas, take practice for theory, and theory for practice, and the variety of their confused notions for demonstrations.

Pirates of other men's inventions assume the mask of politeness and friendship, and will promise any thing with the appearance of truth, in order to come at their ends of depriving the author of his discovery. Others, in whom the contriver has so far confided as to shew them the principles on which his inventions are founded, are at first struck with admiration; but at last they will tell the author the discovery has come from an unheard-of writer. This they do to depreciate the inventor, and appropriate the merit to themselves*. Such men are the first who cry out against those that would pluck their feathers; but the *original inventor rises above all in spite of those miserable persecutors and calumniators*, as M. Charles said in his discourse at the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, in answer to the envious and jealous criticks who had not knowledge enough to prove what they advanced.

So much, Sir, I thought was necessary before I made my remarks on what I saw in your Journal of October, p. 379, which treats of elementary fire by Mr. Magellan. What strikes me the most in this work is what M. De la Lande says in regard to my countrymen; which is as follows:

“It has often been seen, in the history of sciences, how much the English are apt to claim the discoveries of other nations. If this proceeds from a philosophical indifference in publishing their works, it should not be manifested in bringing forth manuscripts in opposition to public proofs, and printed performances.”

This ironical conclusion of a gentleman, who has written so much on arts and sciences, shews that he wants the world to believe, that the English desire

* This happened to an engineer, who had confided an improvement to a person of the first rank, and of the most candid appearance, who promised secrecy to the inventor; but the Plagiarist is severely punished, he having been two years, spending six times more money than the author would have done, in giving an opportunity to his young Mentor to find advantage in managing an affair they conceive not the principle of: a narrative of which the author intends to give to the publick, with the names of the actors.

to engross to themselves the discoveries of all modern knowledge. I shall say nothing to exculpate my countrymen from this accusation; but only observe, that the English have the opportunity of being informed of what passes on the surface of the globe sooner than any nation in the world, by means of their public prints, which in England circulate as freely as fame itself. This is very different in other countries, where the art of printing is obliged to be submissive to the caprice of an ignorant censor, or some other inquisitory ideas, employed to hinder truth from appearing for the use of mankind.

Here I shall take notice, that the more men are vain and narrow-minded, the more they are inclined to pirate the works of other people. The truth is, that many have an eye on the same object, and think themselves the inventor of it, without having heard one word of each other's discovery. I confess myself of having been in this predicament; which has made me smile at those who are so cunning as to think themselves so superior to all other men. But, as I think myself no better than my neighbour, and not so good if he has more experience than I, I can but laugh at those who think they have more understanding than their fellow-creatures; but when I have invented something for my own use, and hear the same thing has been in practice elsewhere, my vanity is not in the least hurt; on the contrary, I am proud of having had ideas, the truth of which have been proved by experience.

To come to our elementary fire, which the writer thinks to be an object of great importance, all that I can say to this matter is, that I know the name of *phlogiston*; I can even distinguish the different colours required to procure the fusion of metals, and from that down to the least visible tint of red that fire can give to be distinguished in the dark. I also can discriminate the different degrees of heat which produce a variety of colours in metals, from the degree of the palest yellow, to red, blue, &c. as well as the different degrees of expansion that water or air can be brought to by heat; but for all this experience I am no nearer to the principle of fire than a child who cries out when he burns his fingers.

Thus far extends my knowledge in elementary fire, which will never come nearer to the understanding of our new

doctors in the effects of nature, and much less to the champion of other men's inventions, who is so solicitous to bespatter my countrymen with his ironical conclusions. But, as an Englishman, I shall let him know, that I have found out the degree which changes the surface of polished iron or steel, in such progression, that we are able to perceive the different textures on the surface which reflect light, and which have shewn me that there are but three primitive colours, which are yellow, red, and blue, and that all the other tints are the mixture of these three, as may be seen in the rainbow.

When I perceived those matters, I little thought it was worth while disputing about them with other nations, nor do I yet, though I have fifty years more experience; but when I see such consequence annexed to little matters, and that Mr. De la Lande comes as it were sword in hand, like a champion, to defend notions unknown to true theory and practice, I desire, Sir, you would take notice and date of what I have said on colours, and that it is an Englishman who thinks he is the first who made this discovery, without being under the necessity of pirating any friend of this public defender of hypothesis.

I would not have you think, Sir, that I am of the opinion that we are not obliged to those who give themselves the trouble to look into Nature, and to make us partake of their discoveries; but there are some who never know where to stop, and fall with their noses on perfumes which come not from Arabia.

From what has been explained, I shall say, that all the latent or hidden fire in a mass of ice as big as Mount St. Godard, in Switzerland, is not capable of roasting a lark; though I shall say, again, that I do not pretend to oppose the opinion of those who find pleasure in forming theories beyond my reach, or looking into the arts of Prometheus, who stole fire from Heaven, for which he was so severely mangled by a vulture.

As to pirates in arts and sciences, nothing is more common: no sooner has a man let slip a word tending to an ingenious discovery, but your very friend will say, *I had the same thought*, as did Leibnitz in writing to Papin on Savery's engine. Those who accuse others of plagiarism are often as guilty themselves; this affords occasion to so many claims, that we should never have done

were we to attend to half the trivialities that are contrived to give consequence, or hide their own larceny.

As it has been seen that the English are desired not to claim other people's discoveries, let us examine whether Mr. De la Lande's partizans have not done their best to appropriate to themselves the honour of the inventions of other nations. I will define invention, the recapitulating former ideas placed in advantageous order, like notes in musick, in a more or less harmonious manner.

My enquiry shall begin by a man of great reputation, and as prone as Mr. De la Lande to give himself merit, by saying his countrymen were the first inventors; I mean the Abbé Nolet. But as there is just come out a Dictionary of Natural Philosophy by Mr. *Ligau de la Fond*, taken notice of in the *Esprit des Journaux*, January, 1782, p. 30, I shall insert a few lines from it.

"The author (says the Journalist) treats in the most satisfactory manner of the eye (phænomena in physicks), *parallax*, *plants*, and *pumps*. We shall stop at the last article on two points, which regard the engine set up at Chaillot* by Mess. Poriers, and that which we owe to the discovery of Mr. Vera.

Mr. Sigau de la Fond says, "in 1680 appeared a little work of Mr. Papin;" all the rest is taken word for word from Abbé Nolet, for which reason I shall mention what the former writer says. I only mention this new Dictionary to shew, that those who write *à-la-mode*, compile, and only change the dates to answer their own ends. I leave the reader to judge what these are.

Vol. IV. p. 3, quatrième édition de la Physique expérimentale de l'Abbé Nolet, à Paris, &c.: "There appeared (said he) in 1707 a little work of Mr. Papin, Professor of Mathematicks at the university of Marbourg on several new machines which he had invented, among which he proposed one, the piston of which was to be moved by steam arising from boiling water, by its expansive force, and by its condensation, alternately. The manner of raising water was published, and proposed, and even put in execution by Mr. Dalesme, who exhibited to the Royal Academy of Sci-

ences an engine, which made water spout to a great height without employing any other power than that of steam expanded by means of fire. The English made use of this principle*, and *perhaps* the application had been made of it (for Papin was of the Royal Society, and his works were published), and ourselves imitated them. It is by means of this admirable machine that the mines at Condé, in Flanders, are kept dry."

This is a fine wire-drawn story thro' Mr. l'Abbé's filler plates.

We may allow Mr. l'Abbé the honour of being author of this far-fetched story. He says farther, "that it is not to be denied but that fire-engines may be very useful, and that their service is sure, since we are convinced of it by experience; but it is with this, as with all other machines, which must be used with great propriety; for often what is good in one case is bad in another. The English made the first use of fire-engines in coal-mines; they answered perfectly well; they continue to make use of them. They made one at London for raising water from the Thames, to send it to different parts of the town, but *were obliged to abandon it*"—why, says the Abbé—"because this engine consumes too much fuel, and smoked its environs; but these two inconveniences (adds he) can surely be tolerated in an open place where smoke spreads itself, as well as on a coal-mine, where fire costs almost nothing; but in a capital it is quite different."

The brother Academician of Mr. De la Lande was not contented to deny the existence of a fire-engine in London (tho' there were seven when he asserted so positively the contrary), but he gives reasons why fire-engines were not made use of. I do not pretend to know what sort of vanity he could have in so doing; but I find it very extraordinary that philosophical lectures should be larded with falsehoods, when every one knows that the very basis of this science is founded on truth. If the rest of the Abbé's works are of the same stamp, they do him no honour, and empower me to say again, that what this Professor says of fire-engines is so far fetched, and accompanied with so many suppositions, that one may say that his history

* This engine at Chaillot is on Messrs. Watt and Bolton's manner of applying the lever and piston; the cylinder and all the cast-iron work was made in England.

* The Marquis of Worcester makes mention of the expansion of steam as an active power, in his Century of Inventions, printed 1663.

of fire-pumps (as the French name them) has the air of a spun-out story to satisfy some private views; and every body, who has the least understanding in these matters, will say the same. From thence I conclude that, if an Englishman had forged such an account, in order to deprive any one of his invention, I should not only say that his work stood on false grounds, but I should add what would make him blush.

Having shewn the manner in which Mr. De la Lande's brother-academician has composed his stories, we shall give an account of some attempts which have been made to have English arts, in order to be able to distinguish who has the best right to be claimants.

Colbert, a minister whom the French look upon as the god of trade, knew that the English had mechanical arts which France had not: to obtain them, he sent emissaries to England, to get some instruments which were very proper for that purpose. The attempt answered so well, that this minister procured a stocking-frame* from England. He knew that the French had bad woollen cloth, for which reason he sent agents to entice workmen from abroad, to teach his countrymen to do better.

Some time about 1718, the Duke of Orleans, regent of France, found means to bring men over from England to

teach the French to work in the English manner; in consequence of which he established a manufactory of watch-making in the *Rue de l'Orangerie, at Versailles*. Mr. Law was then Comptroller of the Finances of France, and the contriver of the undertaking; from which we may date the beginning of good workmanship in this art in France.

He had likewise a manufactory of hardware set up at Harfleur, in Normandy; where steel, files, locks, edge-tools, &c. were made by means of a great many English workmen, whom John Law got over for that purpose, and which I remember to have seen in full work.

This Comptroller-general set up another manufactory, for making woollen-cloth in the English manner, at Tankerville, and its environs. Paget, an Englishman, was the director.

Besides the establishments in the Regent's time, the Ministry of Louis XV. gave all the encouragement it could for the procuring English engines and tools for clock and watch-making; Mr. Horry, then Comptroller-general, gave an exclusive patent to an Englishman for making pinion-wire. Though all the tools, as being English merchandize, were prohibited, *par ordonnance du Roi*, the Ministry were forced to tolerate them; and many other articles in

* The Yverdon Dictionary says, at the letter B, for *bonneterie* (in English, *hosiery*), "The English boast of having invented the stocking-frame; but it is in vain they strive to deprive France of the glory of this invention. all the world knows at present [what a strange assertion! more than an hundred years after the world, to speak in his own language, knew the inventor to be an Englishman] that a Frenchman having invented this surprising and useful machine, and finding it difficult to obtain an exclusive patent at Paris, he went over to England, where the machine was admired, and where he was magnificently recompensed."

It must be owned that the French Ministers were very unfortunate to be under the necessity of sending over clandestinely agents to buy up, and not claim, their own invention. It must also be allowed, that this history of the stocking-frame is as well spun-out as Mr. l'Abbé NOLET's wire-drawn account of fire-engines.

The same Dictionary, at the word *Paper*, says, that "the invention of the paper-mill cylinder is not antient; we know not exactly the time of its invention. It is pretended this method was thought of in France, where it was neglected, and that it went to Holland [the Author should have told us how it got there], where it is made use of in almost every paper-work."

We cannot help being surprized at the many inventions the French pretend to have neglected, and suffered to go abroad; at the same time their Ministers are known to be so attentive in these matters as to hinder a barber's boy, or a scullion, from stirring out of the kingdom without telling his name and the art he professes, otherwise he would be stopped for want of a passport.

While Mr. De la Lande and the French writers hands were in, could they not have said, Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood about 1654, was a descendant from a Gascon, who had a son in Normandy, where he took a doctor's cap to be a physician in William the Conqueror's army; and that this man had a succession of children, who kept up an exact genealogy from thence to Harvey's time, who was the eldest son of that branch from Gascony. I do not pretend to say to what degree one may advance such stories, but I shall not put them to be of the invention of the Parisians, or the generality of the French, who are fond to praise every one's merit, let it come from where it will, with their innate politeness and partiality for English inventions and fabrications.

hardware were sold publicly, as the French workmen could not perform well without them.

Mr. Trudain had from Yorkshire one Key for making shuttles and cards for woollen manufacturing. He was pensioned at Paris.

The same Minister of Commerce had one Allcock from Birmingham to make buttons in the English manner. Mr. Trudain introduced them into the army. From that time we may date the numbering and putting the attributes on the buttons of the regiments of infantry, cavalry, and in the military department.

This zealous Minister for the welfare of his country's manufactories, did what he could to amend the silk-mills. A celebrated academician in mechanicks undertook this business; but his ingenuity was of little use, for the mills made in Piedmont and Italy work smoother than any of Mr. Vaucauson's, though this ingenious man employed more than thirty years, and great sums of money, to improve those mills.

The reputation of this academician had blinded the Minister, who was no more knowing in theory than in practice, like most ministers who are guided by favourites, one of which happened to be Mr. de Vaucauson.

It was Mr. Trudain who set up the manufactories to work cotton in the Manchester manner at Sens and Rouen, by means of one Holker, a native of Lancashire. This Minister decorated his favourite manufacturer with a cross of St. Louis.

This Minister sent young men to Sweden, Germany, and Hungary, to learn the manner of working mines; they went likewise to England, to see how the Derbyshire and Cornwall mines were worked, and to learn how to make steel. As these young men were more theorists than practitioners, they wrote

Memoirs like travellers, large enough to make a fizeable quarto, and good enough for those who sent them abroad. One of those writers was made a member of the Academy of Sciences*.

Since the death of Louis XV. Mr. de Sartine, the Marine Minister, with his usual good sense, found means to establish at Nantz the brother of the most renowned founder in England for casting iron cannon.

I could have brought more proofs to answer the ill-placed aspersions some of the French writers make use of to give themselves consequence; but what I have said is sufficient to shew that my countrymen have been more plundered of their arts and sciences than those pretenders who complain they have been pirated. This, however, shall not hinder me from publishing a correspondence of mine with French ministers and engineers, which will shew whether an Englishman has not reason to complain of his having been deceived; I could almost say, defrauded of his discoveries.

Though I have said nothing but truth, I would not have it thought that my intention is to deprive any one of his real ingenuity; there are many of that stamp in France in every branch of arts and sciences. If vanity and presumption are to be found in Paris, where is there a place more addicted to them than London? Here, through conceit, and fear of being pirated, every little bauble-contriver would fain make his thoughts pass for originals by means of exclusive patents, as may be seen by hundreds of push-pin affairs advertised at almost every shop in London. Where, again, is a nation which has not men who wish to appear the inventors of every thing worth notice! The very ingenious PAPIN, who has done so much honour to his country by his immortal DIGESTOR, and a number of

* The admirers of theorists take their jargon for the key to arts and sciences; and every stripling in theory pretends to understand more than practitioners, not reflecting that theory is but the rule which practice has found out, and which must be tried to know the truth of the theory, let it be what it will.

The learned Abbé Bossu says, in his Hydrodynamics, p. 370, of the water-wheels of Guienne and Languedoc, "It is difficult to calculate to the utmost nicety the operation of those sort of wheels, but we may have a sufficient notion of them by practice, in making use of the theory we have given of the other sort."

This shews that this very learned theorist can give no account without practice; which, if he had understood, he could have done in a few words, without giving himself the trouble of making a number of algebraical figures, of which he is so fond, to prove that two and two make four, as many of our virtuosos do, which is of no use to those who have need of knowing proportions and rules to go by in works of this kind. After all, plain practice, as the Abbé says, must be called to assist, which she does, like a good mother, in a short and easy manner.

contrivances and calculations: on the power of fire-engines for grinding corn; yet he was guilty of claiming the discovery of Savery's engine when he wrote to Leibnitz; and this ingenious German said, in answer to Papin, that he had also thought of it, as I have already said.

To conclude, every country and every age has its men of genius. We have lately seen Mr. Montgolfier bring forward a fluid matter lighter than air; Mr. Charles carried his wonderful discovery still farther, and in a manner which will establish his fame among the learned in natural philosophy. At his first ascension he shewed his judgement; but, after he let down his aerial companion, he rose again, and went up the third part of the atmosphere, as the barometer shewed, its mercury having sunk to 18 inches. His methodical observations prove him the man of ingenuity and learning. W. BLAKEY.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 7.

AN ingenious writer in your last month's Magazine, p. 602, who adopts the signature which I have been in the habit of using in that valuable publication, seems to think that the swallow tribe remain with us during the winter. This opinion has been supported by various well-attested facts; but there are others upon record equally strong in favour of migration. Much has been, and much may be, said on the subject. The supporters of the first opinion have taken different grounds. Some have even been hardy enough to assert, that the swallow retires to the bottoms of lakes and ponds; and the maintainers of this opinion appeal to facts. Mr. Hunter thinks that torpid animals breathe, and consequently denies that it is possible for swallows to exist under water. Here, however, he seems to be deterred by his usual ingenuity. If it is possible for man to lie in a torpid state under water half an hour, a fact which Mr. Hunter will not dispute, why may not the swallow exist in the same state for half a year? A better objection, therefore, would arise from a query, how a torpid swallow can contrive to sink to the bottom of a lake; for if a swallow that is either dead or torpid be thrown into water, will it not float on the surface?

The disappearance of these, and many others of the feathered creation, is one among the numerous facts which

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daily obtrude themselves upon our notice, and convince us how little we are able to fathom the depths, or to explain the schemes, of Providence; but it must at the same time be observed that they afford very pleasing opportunities for mankind to exercise their ingenuity. At present, however, I will not presume, in the face of so many contradictory facts, to give a decided opinion upon the subject. Whoever enters deeply into the enquiry, will perhaps be compelled to adopt, what I conceive to be now the most general notion, that a considerable part of the birds really do migrate, but that many remain with us during the winter in a torpid state. This, it must be acknowledged, seems to argue a great degree of irregularity and inconsistency in the œconomy of Nature; and I confess, if I was obliged to subscribe to one opinion, I would adopt that of your correspondent * * *; to whom I beg leave to communicate the following easy method of giving it support.

It is no very uncommon thing at the approach of winter, when the weather often becomes suddenly very cold, and the swallows are lingering and loth to leave us, to find one or more lying on the ground apparently dead. These, it is presumed, are suddenly chilled, and in a state of torpidity; and if immersed in water, or wrapped up in cotton in a cold cellar, may be brought forth at any time during the conversation of a winter's evening, in support of your correspondent's argument, as there is no doubt but the vicinity of a warm fire-side would restore them to motion. And since it is in our power, by the artificial climate of a hot-house, to excite the vigorous vegetation of exotic plants, I see no reason why it would not be equally easy, at the close of summer, by means of an ice-house, to depress the vital principle in swallows to as to expedite the state of torpidity.

Swallows at the close of summer assemble on the tops of houses and the steeples of churches, and are supposed by many to be congregating previous to their departure; but are they not in fact only taking this method of indulging themselves in the vivifying warmth of the sun, and by that means as long as possible resisting the approaching state of torpidity? * * *

Should your correspondent think it worth while to adopt the hint, I fancy the

the best mode of catching swallows would be by taking them out of their nests, where, I presume, they pass the night. * * *

Mr. URBAN, *August 6.*

I COULD have wished Mr. Newman had expressed himself more unequivocally about what he supposes a *Roman military ensign*; of which he has sent you an *impression*. By that expression one would imagine it was a *seal*, and of the same size with the original. Admitting, however, his representation to be strictly true, it appears to me to be some German coat of arms; a spread-eagle, with three piles on a shield on its breast. I do not recollect that the Roman eagles were ever thus *displayed*.

In your correspondent Sciolus's letter, in the same page, col. 2, for *battle*, r. *batb*.

If I am not very much mistaken, the portrait of Pope, which you have engraved in p. 613, is no uncommon one. But we shall know better when the Catalogue of Portraits, enquired after by Mr. Henderson and yourself, appears, together with *another* Catalogue, which, I understand, waits only for the appearance of the first. The portrait of Shakspeare, which you have also engraved, conveys no new idea of him. That of Chaucer I suspect to be copied from Occleve's drawing in a MS. in the British Museum, or some other library, and needed not the sanction of the collector to recommend it, having been already copied more than once. As to the miserable scratches of Milton's face, they should at least have been copied from *originals*, and not from copies.

Your correspondent *Rus in Urbe*, p. 617, will find one of his enquiries gratified in "An arranged Catalogue of the several Publications which have appeared relating to the Enlargement of the Toleration of Protestant Dissenters, and the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, with Reference to the Agitation of these Questions in Parliament, from 1772 to 1790 inclusive," published 1790; see vol. LX. p. 1020. His other lists might easily be made out from various Reviews.

P. 618, col. 1, l. 35, r. Trimalchio.
Ib. col. 2, l. 50, r. Nordymra.

"If the figures representing the *Cotswold games*, and rudely sculptured in ancient carving on the North wall of Cirencester church," and engraved by Mr. Carter, No. XIX. of his "Antient

Sculpture and Painting," are those alluded to by Mr. Rudder, Glouc. 24. I am apprehensive Mr. R. is guilty of a great anachronism. Cotswold games were only the freaks of a Warwickshire attorney in the reign of James I. and ended with the civil-war; whereas the figures at Cirencester are a century older, coeval with the re-building of the nave between 1504 and 1522; and tradition says they represent a *Whitsun* *ale*. They may be nothing more than the grotesques common on all Gothic churches, and of which Mr. Carter has engraved so many.

There is no mention of *Hexham* in *Nordymra*, which makes No. XLVIII. of Bibl. Brit. Top. The only English places mentioned are *York*, *Glisland* (q. Cleveland), and *Scarborough*. Hexham is called a *vicarage* in Hutchinson's Durham, II. 225.

Your correspondents who enquired after the descendants of Richard Penderill, vol. LXI. pp. 393, 544, 720, 992, may be pleased to learn that I saw, in an inn at Birmingham, last month, a passenger in one of the distant stage-coaches, named *Howe*, or *Hewes*, who said her husband received duly from the Exchequer an annuity * of 100*l.* which had been settled on old Dick Penderill and his heirs. See vol. LXI. p. 398.

Yours, &c. D. R. H. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 9.*

YOUR readily admitting into your very useful periodical publication such anecdotes of respectable persons as are characteristic, encourages me to communicate to you the following circumstance, which is said to have happened to Archbishop Usher. I cannot recollect whence I received this information. If it is on record in history, you will take no farther notice of it. If it is not, the whole is so much in character that I think it is highly worthy of being recorded †.

When the massacre broke out in Ireland, during the civil-war in England, the Archbishop was in so great danger, that his friends advised him to make his escape to England. This he did in a very mean habit; and, as having money might betray him, his pockets were of a piece with his garments. In

* The same annuity is still paid to a family of the name of Simmonds in St. Bride's parish, London. EDIT.

† We omit our correspondent's very kind compliment.

this forlorn state, on his safe arrival, he applied to a respectable clergyman for relief in his distress. It is said that in his person he made so mean an appearance, that the clergyman suspecting him as a cheat, and as ignorant as he was mean, asked him, how many commandments there were? The answer was, Eleven. The clergyman, believing the answer to be owing to ignorance, asked what the eleventh commandment was. "A new commandment I give you," said the Bishop, "that ye love one another." The clergyman felt the rebuke, and asked him kindly to enter. On the Sunday morning the Archbishop said, that, if his host approved of it, he would preach after the evening prayers. The clergyman, who still looked on him as of as mean an understanding as in his person, informed him that there were several very intelligent parishioners who attended the service. The Archbishop promised not to disgrace the office. When the sermon was ended, the clergyman thanked the preacher for one of the best discourses he had ever heard; and said, that, by the accounts he had ever heard, the Archbishop of Armagh was the only person in Ireland from whom he could have expected such a sermon. The Archbishop thanked him for the honour he did him; and, holding forth his hand, told him he had the Archbishop before him. As the clergyman was said so he a man of some fortune, we may presume that his Grace departed in better apparel than he arrived in. S. A.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 10.

MY best thanks are due to Mr. Dalway for the very handsome notice which he has been pleased to take, p. 606, of my former communication relative to heraldic writers. "The age of chivalry is gone," and the study of heraldry seemed to be gone with it; so that it certainly must be regarded as a singular literary phenomenon, that, at the close of the eighteenth century, the enlightened, the philosophic eighteenth century, this despised and aristocratic science should find a professed advocate and historian. To the furtherance of so spirited, and, I may add (for I have seen Mr. D's Proposals), so promising an undertaking, I shall always be happy to contribute; and any of the little information which it may be in my power to furnish, Mr. D. may at all times command. My present business,

Mr. Urban, is to beg your insertion of a few additional particulars concerning two writers who have appeared in Mr. Stanley's Catalogue since I last addressed you on this subject.

Henry Peacham. The "Complete Gentleman" was a very popular book in its day, and seems to have gone through many editions. The first, I believe, was in 1621. That in the Bodleian library is dated 1634, and with it is bound-up another work of Peacham's, of the same date, intitled, "The Gentleman's Exercise," &c. in three books; the two first treating "of drawing and limning," and the third (a dialogue) of heraldry. Several other of his productions are preserved in the same noble repository. Peacham is also noticed in "Sir J. Hawkins's History of Musick," vol. III. note on p. 194, where it is said, that "in his advanced age he was reduced to poverty, and subsisted by writing those little penny books which are the common amusement of children."

Randal Holme. His book is intitled, "The Academy of Armory, or a Storehouse of Armory and Blazon, &c. &c. Chester, printed for the Author 1668." In the title-page, Holme is styled, "Gentleman Sewer in Extraordinary to his late Majesty King Charles II. and some time deputy for the Kings of Arms." In the Bodleian library there is a copy, presented to the University by the author himself, who has drawn the following arms with a pen on the back of the engraved title, viz. Barry of fix, Or and Az. on a canton Ermine, a rose Gules. Crest, an arm and hand erect, holding a rose-bush, the arm habited Barry, Or and Azure. Motto, *Patientiam vince*. Most likely he meant *Patientiâ vince*; for *Patientiam* can signify nothing except that he overcomes the patience of his readers, which we can hardly suppose Mr. Holme would be very forward to proclaim, though it certainly is the fact; his book being a very large folio, full of extraneous matter, terribly prolix, and nonsensical. Yet the author, in his last page, informs the courteous reader, that his plan is not half completed, laments his inability to proceed for want of money, and complains heavily of not receiving proper encouragement from the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. We are told, in the life of Sir William Dugdale, prefixed to his second edition of the History of St. Paul's, and in Fasti Oxon. sub ann. 1642, that Dug-

dale "commenced a suit at the common law against one Randal Holme, a painter, in the city of Chester, who had boldly taken upon him to take the office of Norroy, by preparing achievements for the funeral of Sir Ralph Ashton, of Middleton, in the county of Lancaster, knight, and given direction for a funeral proceeding at the solemnity thereof; whereupon he had a verdict against him, the said Holme, at the general assizes held at Stafford, March, anno 1667, recovering good damages and costs of suit." But indeed it is not certain that this Randal Holme was the same person as the poor book-maker who afterwards published the Academy of Armory; for if, as Mr. Stanley says, there were three of the same name, it might have been either of the others. At all events, the determination in this case deserves to be remembered.

Yours, &c.

B. D.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 6.

AS I have not the pleasure of being acquainted with the Rev. Herbert Croft, who has published Proposals for a new and improved edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, I beg leave to communicate to him, through the channel of your useful Magazine, the probable etymology of a word, which I do not recollect to have seen mentioned in any other work. I mean the word *battel*, which is so commonly used in the university of Oxford, and, I believe, at Cambridge, where it signifies to account; and *battels*, the college accounts in general. It is probably derived from the German word *betrachten*; in Low German and Dutch, *bettabel*; in Welsh, *taly*; which signifies to pay; whence may be derived likewise the English verb *to tale*, and the noun a *tale* or *score*, if not the corrupted expressions *to tall* or *number*, and *to tally* or *agree*.

Yours, &c.

OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 3.

A CORRESPONDENT, under the signature of A Friend to the Poor*, p. 596, wishes to see the three penny

* W. W. P. says, "I have read with great satisfaction the letter in p. 596. Whoever the writer is, he has my hearty concurrence in wishing that Mr. Pitt will repeal it: though the sum is too paltry, in my opinion, to make it such an object as he supposes it is to the poorest person, yet, as he observes, it is of the nature of a poll tax, the most offensive species of taxation."

tax on births, marriages, and burials, taken off. He very justly calls it a paltry one, as it cannot be productive. As to the point of making the clergy tax-gatherers, if we had no greater indignities offered us, it were matter of little consequence. The trouble is not great; and, where there is a large collection, the two shillings in the pound allowed for it is a sufficient recompence. The greatest grievance is that of being obliged to demand it from a poor person, who perhaps is obliged to borrow it. And I think a much greater indignity is offered to people of rank and fortune in putting them upon a level with the poorest labourer.

Whatever he may imagine of the difficulty of new-modeling it, I can assure him there is none in it; for I have now before me, "A Scheme of the Rates and Duties granted to his Majesty upon Marriages, Births, and Burials, and upon Batchelors and Widowers, for the Term of Five Years from May 1, 1695."

By this scheme every person (with few exceptions) is charged,

	£.	s.	d.
For Burial	0	4	0
Birth	0	2	0
Marriage	0	2	6
Batchelor above 25 years	0	1	0
Widower having no child	0	1	0
Addition according to rank.			

Having 50 <i>l.</i> per annum or 600 <i>l.</i> personal estate.—Burial	1	0	0
Birth	0	10	0
Marriage	1	0	0
Batchelors and widowers	0	4	0

And the tax increases in proportion up to a duke, who is charged for burial, 5*l.* 4*s.*; marriage, 5*l.* 2*s.*; birth, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; batchelor or widower, 1*l.* 1*s.*. The wives, widows, and children, of every degree, rated proportionably.

Now, were only one shilling to be paid for every person above a common day-labourer (who should be exempted), with proportionable addition, according to this scheme, up to 10*l.* for a duke, I am of opinion that the tax would be much more productive; I am certain it would be more equitable. The nobility since that time are, I presume, much increased. But there is a certain order of mortal men, called in the Scheme an Esquire, or Reputed Esquire, rated at 5*l.* 4*s.*, which, according to my plan, would be reduced to 1*l.* 1*s.*. And these are, at this present writing, a very numerous body, and could hardly refuse to be taxed for the honour of the title. Nor would the number of Gentlemen, or

so

so reputed, be greatly diminished, because the yeomen and tradesmen are advanced into their seats.

The servants' tax ought likewise to be modeled in the same progression manner; for surely it is an affront to my Lord's Gentleman, or Mr. Butler out of livery, or indeed to the whole party-coloured fraternity, to be valued no higher than the poor boy that I retain to clean my shoes, and scratch in my little garden.

In reward of this my labour, the only favour (and surely it is not an unreasonable one) that I have to beg is, that my family, consisting only of a wife and eight children, may be indulged with a perpetual exemption from these taxes whenever they take place.

What A. B. mistook for bees, were, I make no doubt, a species of drones that breed in necessities. They do somewhat resemble the drone-bees; but their flight is different, and they smell of the *aidus* in which they are propagated. Yours, &c. R. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Hartborn, Aug. 15.*
SOME months ago I sent you a drawing of Hanbury church, &c. as a companion to St. Werburgh's shrine in a former Number; but, as they did not reach you in due time, I wished them to be withheld till I sent you a more perfect account, having since visited the place more fully. However, I observe in your last, p. 651, you mean to give them place in your next. If so, you will perhaps favour me with embodying the following amendments*.

I have before said, from a wrong information, that the site of the punnery was near the foundation of the new vicarage-house; but it is on the East side of the church; and in Mr. Hunt's garden, and gravel-pit below, have frequently been dug up human bones. The manor of Falde was purchased by Lord Mountjoy, time of Richard III. The Burton family possessed it afterwards; and of late years Hawkins Browne, esq. by purchase, who sold it to ——— Crompton, esq. of Derby; and he has lately sold it to Mr. Hunt, of Castle-Hay. The old half-timbered house, in which the Leicestershire Historian lived, has not enough of the antique remaining to afford a proper picture for engraving, though with the additional brick part

built by him, together with its rural appendages, they form a pleasing group viewed from the opposite side of the river Dove.

When and by what means Coton manor passed from the antient family of that name, I do not find. But in Richard III's reign Lord Mountjoy above-mentioned possessed it by purchase; and, in 1558, it was sold from that family to Ralph Adderley, esq. whose descendants have since lived in the curious old half-timbered mansion, in which Prince Rupert took shelter during the civil commotions, as appeared by his name left on the pane of a window. This old house was taken down a few years since, and an excellent modern one erected in its place, by the present possessor of this and the splendid mansion of Harns-hall, in Warwickshire. R. SHAW.

TWO MONTHS TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

(Continued from p. 617.)

FROM the spot we were upon, the right-hand view attracted our regard, but with inferior power to that immediately before us, which presented a hill, green, beautifully shaped, and clad in pines, backed by prodigious naked craggs, and washed below by the rapid waters of the Tay. It was now the decline of day, and, though the sun still tinted the loftier mountain tops, it had been long lost to us who sojourned in the vale; winding, however, round the hill, which had fronted us in our approach, the town of Dunkeld, its mouldering cathedral, and the palace of the Duke of Athol, intermixed with large and shadowy trees, and overhung with vast masses of bare and variously-coloured rocks, opened upon the view at once, and together composed a landscape well worthy the pencil of a Salvator or Poussin.

By this time night drew on apace; the surrounding mountains shed an awful gloom over the valley we were in; the river rolled impetuously upon the right, separating us from the town of Dunkeld, where it had been purposed we should sleep; whilst not the least promise of a bridge was seen; when, on a sudden turn, a comfortable inn unexpectedly appeared amongst the trees on its higher shore, dispelling in an instant all our apprehensions about crossing the Tay with safety.

Next morning, passing the river in a boat, we visited the delicious regions of Dunkeld; which Mr. Pennant having largely

* These came not to hand till after the former part, p. 693, was printed off. EDIT.

largely dwelt upon, I shall (however reluctantly) quit with barely adding, that short must be the catalogue of places surpassing in loveliness these banks of Tay.

Journeying on towards the Blair of Athol (another seat belonging to his Grace within the limits of what are properly termed the Highlands), the river sometimes rolled its eddying waters far beneath our feet, sending up a soft and soothing murmur, its broad bed overshadowed by a luxuriant growth of wood, reminding us of a more Southern climate; at other times its more confined channel was thrown off to a great distance from us by intervening tracts of meadows; and then again the road hovered, as it were, over the margin of its rocky course, where it chafed and roared amongst the obstructing fragments struck down by time or tempests from the heights above; the mountains, in the mean while, which formed its farther shore, shooting up occasionally into a wild variety of shapes and altitudes, by turns bare, dark, and craggy, well-wooded, green, and tamed by cultivation.

It was in the course of this stage that, in passing through an inconsiderable village, we met with the first specimen of Caledonian washing. A large and strong tub, which in some places, it seems, is the joint property of a parish, is brought down to the river's edge; into this whatsoever is to be washed is put, when the good woman (*vestibus succinthis*) following them into the vessel, with no small exertion treads them with her naked feet, renewing from time to time the water from the river till the operation is satisfactorily performed. The multitude of rivers, lakes, and waterfalls, throughout the Highlands, may have occasioned the more general practice of this method there; but, should it be carried on in winter-time, it must be most bitterly severe. Whether, however, it arose from this custom, or from any peculiar bleaching property in the keen and clear air of the country, never did I any where meet with cleaner or whiter linen, either for bed or board, than in the Highlands of Scotland, even at the most ordinary inns. It would have given me pleasure to have said as much, with equal truth, as to the neatness of their culinary arrangements, even at the best throughout that kingdom.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 16.
IN a late Gazette it was announced that, July 26, the Earl of Mansfield was created Earl of Mansfield, in the county of Middlesex, with remainder to Viscount Stormont and the heirs male of his body; and in your Magazine, vol. LXVI. p. 484, it is recorded, from the Gazette, as I imagine, that, Oct. 18, 1776, Earl Mansfield was created Earl of Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, with remainder to the heirs male of his father. Now, supposing the patents of creation to correspond with the paragraphs in the news-paper of the highest authority, I am at a loss to discover a reason for the new creation, there being, as appears to me, a distinction without a difference, Lord Stormont being *the* heir male of the father of the present Earl of Mansfield. And supposing, as I suspect to be the case, that the earldom granted in 1776 is to pass directly, on the demise of the present Earl, to the son of Lord Stormont, should both father and son survive the uncle and great uncle, there will be at the same time two earls of the same denomination. Such an incident may not, perhaps, be without a precedent in the annals of our English nobility, but it must occasion a perplexity; and, with becoming submission, it will be a deviation from the proper line of subordination that the son should have the precedence of his father. It may, however, be easily obviated, if his Majesty will be graciously pleased to confer one more favour on the venerable peer of Caenwood, and recompence his very long and meritorious services with the title of a Marquis. ANTIQUARIOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 13.
IHAVE just received your Magazine for the month of June, in which I see a gentleman desires that I should "explain Mr. Jacquet's contrivance for correcting the irregularities in the vibrations of the pendulum, arising from heat and cold." He says, that "he has never yet seen any method for this correction, either in theory or practice, without its objections."

No name being put to this letter, I cannot have the honour to reply; but I shall let you know, that I sent a description of this contrivance, with a drawing, with other matters, to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. for which Mr. More sent me thanks in the name of the Society, who did me the honour

to desire the continuation of my correspondence. From this you Urban, that your correspondent apply to Mr. More, who will see the description I sent, dated of June, 1781.

On some accident this letter and is not to be found, I shall send you, with my whole correspondence which I published in French, was abroad in 1785; to which add the drawing and description pendulum's corrector, I having a original sketch from which I had sent to the Society.

Yours, &c. W. BLAKEY.

URBAN, *Newcastle, Staff. Aug. 7.*
 I send you the following epitaph inscription, not only on account of elegance of the inscription, but also hope that some of your biographical correspondents may give you further information respecting the subject who, if the following lines tell must have been an ornament to and human nature. I am ignorant whether it was actually engraved on monument, having only accidentally discovered it amongst a collection of ancient manuscripts.

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

Hic jacet

GUIL. FALKNER, S.T.P.

de loci decus, et gentis litterarum ornamentum:

is juris tam regalis, tam ecclesiastici vindex;

hæreticorum petulantiam frænavit, inc Romanum prostravit fastum.

Maximo major elogio, minimo minorem existimasset præconio.

Viator,

Finge virum prope divinum;

aspiram est rari et præcellentis finge, in eruditionem cum pietate summâ, las animi dotes cum pari modestiâ, omnium capacem, et judicium subactum,

exhaustum scientiarum penu, i virtutem in humano corpore sospitantem:

omne poene fuit unus Falknerus,

Qui obiit 12 April:—1682.

Tu itaque illum

mirare, suspice, æmulare.

URBAN, *Bath, April 7.*

Did your old friend and correspondent Dr. Johnson been living, would have lent an attentive ear to following *second-sighted story*. It

At what place was he interred?

seems that Catharine de Medicis was weak enough to hearken to those crafty knaves of her, and even our, days, called *sorcerers, fortune-tellers, conjurors, &c.* and being desirous of knowing what men were to wear the crown of France in future days, she sent for the *cunning man*, or principal sorcerer of Paris, to attend her; who, after having drawn himself and the queen within his *circle of science*, shewed *Catharine*, in the glass over her chimney, the portraits of Henry the Fourth, Louis the Thirteenth, Louis the Fourteenth, and four Jesuits, struggling for a crown, which they were holding over their own heads! He then informed the queen, that, after the reign of those three kings, a troop of Jesuits would *seize upon the crown, and govern the kingdom themselves!* By what artifice this conjuror could cause three kings and four Jesuits thus to appear to *Mary* in her own *mirroir enchanté*, it is not in my power to explain; but that he did perform such a deed can hardly be doubted, when I tell you that a fine copper-plate print* now lies before me, and which seems to have been engraved at or near the same time, and after the following description of it has been read and considered; for in it the queen is represented in an elegant attitude, with a crown upon her head, and a long flowing mantle charged from top to bottom with *fleurs-de-lys*. She is looking in the mirror over her chimney, her hands in the attitude of surprise at three kings, and four Jesuits who hold a large crown over their own heads near the queen; the long-bearded conjurer with his wand is stooping down to examine the hieroglyphical figures on the margin of his circle, which is decorated with a scull, a cat, and an antique burning lamp. Under the print is the following inscription, *verbatim*:

“On dit, que la Reine Catherine auroit beaucoup de commerce avec les sorciers et magiciens, qui lui faisoient voir dans un miroir enchanté ceux qui régneroient en France à l’avenir. Elle vit d’abord Henry IV. ensuite Louis XIII. après Louis XIV. et enfin une troupe de Jésuites qui devoient abolir la monarchie & gouverner eux-mêmes. Ce miroir se voit encore aujourd’huy dans le palais du roy.” De L’espionture, tome IV. p. 363.

Now had the conjuror brought into the mirror poor Louis the Sixteenth, the prophecy would at this day have

* Qu. Were there any copper-plate engravings in Mary’s days? I think not. Beside, it is finely engraved, and therefore must, I think, be of later days.

been almost fulfilled; for I have no doubt but that the present king will be either choused out, or *put out*, very soon, by a troop of Jesuits. P. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 3.*
WISHING with your friend W. B. to do whatever I can for the advantage of your Magazine, and in hopes of being of use to the descendants of Sir Hugh Middleton, though what use my information respecting them can be is unknown to me, I trouble you with the following.

Giles, son of Sir John Green, married a Miss Soams, or Sooms, but died without children.

William Green married a Miss Burwele, and had by her one daughter. She married, and left four sons and one daughter, who are all living either in Devonshire or Somersetshire, and are the great great grandchildren of Sir William Middleton; and most likely there are more, but *where* I cannot inform you.

Elizabeth and Catharine, sisters of William Green, both married; one, a Mr. Atkinson; another, Mr. Hunt, and, I have heard, had children, and that they are living in London.

Sir William Middleton had too a grandson, who died unmarried.

Yours, &c. VERITAS.

Mr. URBAN, *Margaret-street, Cavendish square, Aug. 7.*

THE frequent enquiries which I have lately observed in your very excellent Repository respecting the family of Sir Hugh Middleton, have induced me to acquaint you with some particulars which I have not seen mentioned by any of your correspondents, in hopes that they may be found useful to the gentlemen who have been soliciting the communications.

About the year 1756 or 1757 I was at school at Chigwell, in Essex, and perfectly remember to have frequently seen an old lady who was called Lady Middleton, and lived at a house called the Rookery, and was said to subsist on a pension of 100*l. per annum*, which she received from Government. She had one son, Sir Hugh, whom I have likewise seen, a tall thin man, very profligate, and addicted to all manner of low vices: one circumstance which makes me remember him more particularly is, that, upon the report of his being in the village, it so frightened us children that we always locked ourselves up in our

rooms. He died unmarried, in extreme poverty, about the same time, in a barn belonging to Mr. Brown, who then kept the White Hart, at Chigwell-row, and was buried (I believe at the expence of the parish) in the family vault at Chigwell church, at which funeral I was a spectator. These hints may, perhaps, induce some enquiries to be made at Chigwell, where I think it likely these communications may be further authenticated. W. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 18.*
IN p. 603, you favoured the publick with a letter, giving an account of the virtues of the herb Clivers, or Cleavers, commonly called Hariff; or Goose-grass. Not knowing it by any of these names, I had recourse to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, but was disappointed; I then searched Dr. Ash's, and under Goose-grass met with Clivers, *wild tansy*. Not being satisfied, I consulted Dr. Hill's Herbal, belonging to a medical acquaintance, where, under Clivers or Cleavers, I met with a clear description, and a general mention of its virtue in the scurvy, by which I knew the herb, but which I apprehend is quite another than the wild tansy. Let me request your inserting this notice, to complete the benefit you designed the publick.

Yours, &c. A COUNTRYMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Ipswich, Aug. 2.*
IT was with some surprize that I observed the death of the late Prince Ferdinand, the glorious hero of Minden, and younger brother of the late reigning Duke of Brunswick *Wolfenbuttel*, recorded in our provincial papers with such coolness and unconcern as to mistake him for his nephew Charles, the present reigning Duke of Brunswick *Lunenbourg*, who married our sovereign's sister, and is now at the head of the Austrian and Prussian armies on the confines of France. But I was infinitely more surprized to see the mistake copied into your Magazine, p. 675; as the two personages, who are both equally illustrious, are as distinct as can possibly be; and the latter is at present in so conspicuous a situation, that, if any accident were to befall him, it might make a great alteration in the state of affairs abroad. I hope not only to see the above corrected in your next, but also that some of your correspondents will furnish you with some interesting anecdotes of the deceased hero.

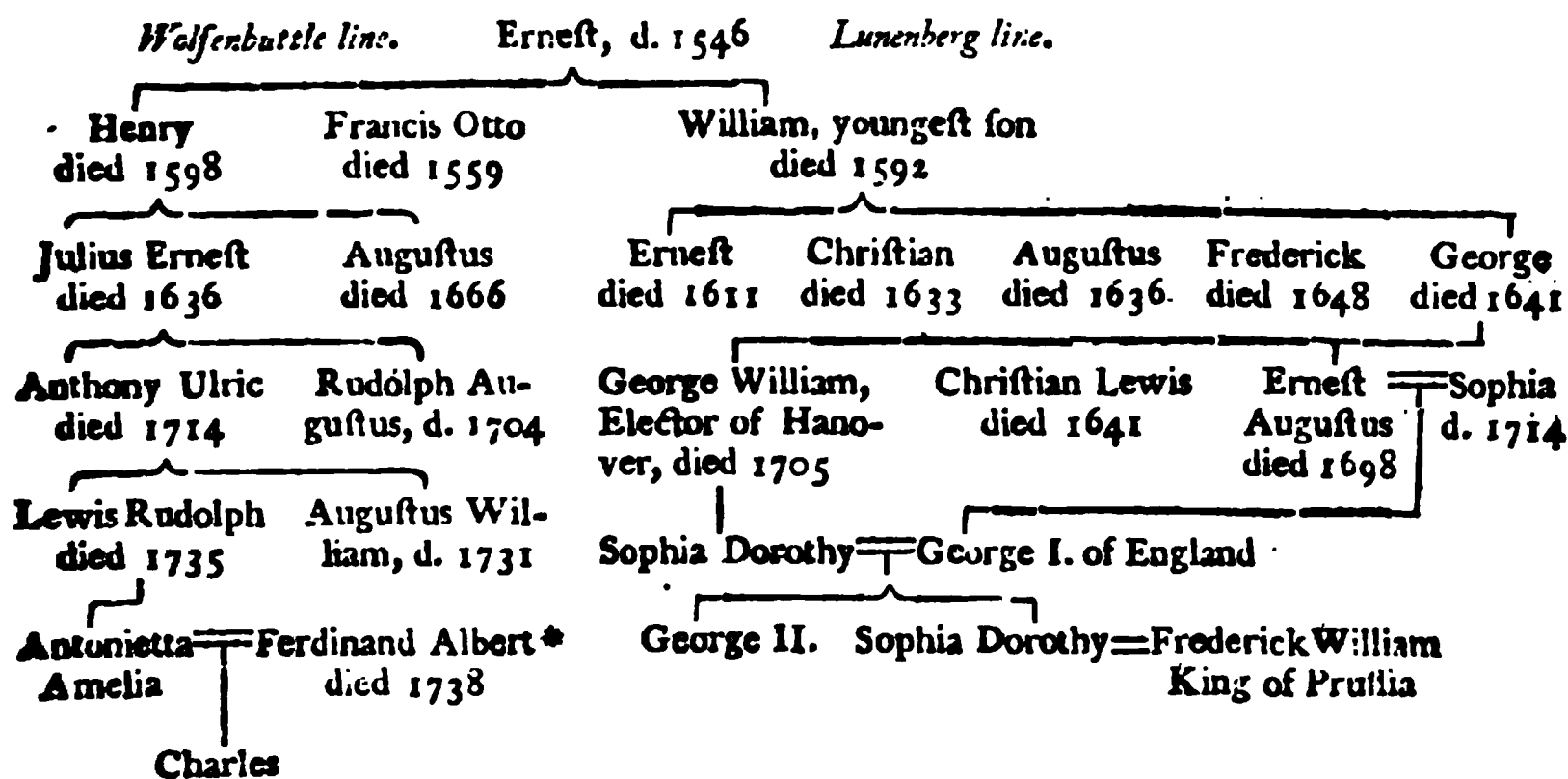
Yours, &c. S. J. S.
 Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

August 11.

THE House of BRUNSWICK, which has given Emperors to Germany, and produced the present royal family of Great Britain, was divided into the houses of *Lunenburg*, Grubenhagen, commonly called *the first part of the House of Brunswick*, and Wolfenbuttle.

Otto puer, or the boy, was the first created *Duke* of Brunswick, and his eldest son Albert the patriarch of the old House of Brunswick, or Grubenhagen, which in 1595 fell to the Duke of Wolfenbuttle. Albert, second son of Otto, had *Brunswick Goettingen*, the succession to which ended in 1400 by the death of the Emperor Frederick. The House of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle and Lunenburg revived in Ernest of Zeil, who died 1546. From his youngest son William descended the Princess Sophia, great-grandmother to our present sovereign.



Duke Lewis Ernest of Brunswick, field-marshal of the Empire, and tutor to the present Prince of Orange, died 1788; see LVIII. 655; see also ib. 790; cabals against him, L. 337, 339; LIV. 626. 709; see also the letter from the States of Holland to Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick Lunenburg, May 11, 1780, declaring their vindication of his brother's character, LIX. 557.

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who died July 3, was younger brother to this duke.

When the French had overrun Hanover, and treated it as a conquered country, 1758, Prince Ferdinand resisted the execution of their orders (see your Mag. vol. XXVIII. 88), and, before the end of February that year, made them evacuate the country (Ib. 137—9). He gained a complete victory over them at Crevelt, June 23 (Ib. 290, 330—2). His further progress may be seen, Ib. 382, 442. March 1, 1759, he met with a repulse at Bergen (XXIX. 188). July 31, that year, he fought the famous battle of Minden †; of which see an account, Ib. 385—8. For this he was elected a Knight of the Garter, August 21, following (XXX. 246, 391, 546). See his letter to his Britannic Majesty on the errors of that day (XXX. 161). His success at Guisford (Ib. 344, 386); further success (Ib. 386.) From the conclusion of the peace of 1762 his Serene Highness appears to have led an inactive life, unconcerned in the subsequent wars. He is said to have had no less than three pensions on the Irish establishment; one for 2000*l.* *per annum* for life, from Aug. 1758; another of the same value, and for the like term, from June, 1767; and a third, of 1200*l.* a year, for thirty-one years from Oct. 1778. A portrait of him, three quarters, is at Belvoir castle. I apprehend Duke *Lewis Ernest* of Brunswick, and Duke *Ferdinand* of Brunswick Lunenburg, to have been sons of *Ferdinand Albert*, born 1680, made one of the first Imperial generals;

* Your correspondent, XXXIV. 24, makes him *first cousin* to Lewis Rudolph; but Anderson, tab. CCLXXXII, his *son-in-law*.

† In this battle a *M. de Fayette*, colonel in the French guards, was killed; and *Luckner's* hussars routed a considerable detachment of the enemy after it.

whose issue, by his wife *Antonieta Amelia*, I find thus stated in Anderson's Genealogical tables, tab CCLXXXII. compared with your vol. XX XIV. 26 :

Charles, born 1 Aug. 1713, betrothed 1730 to Frederica Louisa, second daughter of Frederick William, King of Prussia. (He is father of Charles William Ferdinand, Hereditary Prince, now Duke, of Brunswick Lunenburg, who married 16 Jan. 1764, Augusta, eldest sister of his Britannic Majesty, and has by her three sons and three daughters).

Charles Augustus, the eldest son, born Feb. 8, 1766 (XXXVI. 100, 148), married, Dec. 14, 1790, Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, daughter of the Stadtholder, born Nov. 26, 1770.

William Frederick, Oct. 9, 1771 (XLI. 474)*.

Anthony Ulric, born 28 Aug. 1714—married a daughter of the late Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and has three sons and three daughters.

Elizabeth Christina, born 28 Nov. 1715—first wife of Frederick William, present King of Prussia.

Lewis Ernest, born 25 Sept. 1718—Field-marshal in the Dutch service, Governor of Bois-le-Duc, Guardian of the Prince of Orange, and formerly Duke of Courland.

Augustus, born 23 Nov. 1720.

Ferdinand, born 12 Jan. 1721—Commander in chief of the allied armies in Germany, Governor of Magdebourg, and Knight of the Garter, died July 3, 1792.

Louisa Amelia, born 29 Jan. 1722—Princess Dowager Royal of Prussia.

Sophia Antonietta, born 23 Jan. 1724—espoused to the reigning Prince of Saxe Saalfeld, brother-in law to the Margrave of Anspach.

Albert, born 4 May, 1725.

Christina Charlotta Louisa, born 30 Nov. 1726.

Teresa Natalia, born 4 June, 1728—Canoness of the Protestant abbey of Her-vorden.

Juliana Mary, born Sept. 4, 1729, second Queen-consort of Frederick, King of Denmark, died Dec. 11, 1754.

Whether *Frederick Augustus*—whose consort died at Berlin, Nov. 1, 1789 (LIX. 2148), was *first cousin* to these, and fifth son of *Ernest Ferdinand*, brother of *Ferdinand Albert*, mentioned by Anderson *loc. cit.* I leave others to determine. D. H.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1792. (Continued from p. 632.)

H. OF LORDS.

March 1.

THE bill for granting to his Majesty certain duties on mum, cyder, and perry, was read the first time.

Their Lordships then went in form to Westminster-hall, where Mr. Plomer proceeded in defence of Mr. Hastings.

In the Commons, the same day, on the resumption of the debate on the Russian papers, Mr. Fox took a view of the whole, and insisted that his Majesty's Ministers had betrayed the grossest ignorance in adopting a plan which they relinquished with the same precipitancy that they took it up. He then detailed the impolicy of the measures, the expences incurred on that account, the hardships sustained by the seamen, and the degradation it brought on this country in the eyes of all Europe. The same terms might have been obtained by a pacific negotiation as with an armed one; and his Majesty's Ministers had gained no single article by the latter,

but rather increased the demands of the Empress, in irritating her.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* defended his conduct in the interference, on the ground of preserving the balance of Europe, and curbing the ambitious views of the Empress, particularly in the extension of her marine power in the Black Sea. On a division, there appeared for the motion 116, against it 244.

H. OF LORDS.

March 2.

The marine mutiny and land-tax bills were read the third time.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* counted the House at four o'clock, and, finding only 75 members present, adjourned immediately.

H. OF LORDS.

March 3.

The appeal of Eliott and Pringle was farther considered, and the interlocutors complained of confirmed.

* Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick was married Sept. 6, 1786, to Princess Frederica Sophia Charlotta Augusta of Wurtemberg Oel. (XXXIX. 446.)

In the Commons, the same day, several petitions were received against the slave-trade.

A committee was appointed, to try the petition complaining of an undue election for the borough of Cirencester.

H. OF LORDS.

March 6.

Lord *Greville* moved the third reading of the bill for repealing the half-penny duty on candles.

Lord *Rawdon* entered into a detail of the finances, which, he contended, were not in a state sufficient to warrant any alleviation of the public burden. His Lordship compared the exports and imports of the country for the last four years, for the purpose of shewing that, upon the two last, the balance of trade had been against us. He reprobated the present plan of Administration, as contrary to their former avowed principle for reducing the national debt, and calculated alone as a set-off against the unpopularity of the preparations for a war against Russia. His Lordship said, he should submit no motion, but had thrown out his observations merely for the notice of their Lordships.

Lord *Greville* said, he was little afraid of the judgement the publick would form of the motives that had induced Administration to propose a relief to the people. His Lordship denied the conclusion drawn by the noble Lord from his statement of the exports and imports of the country; contending, that the trade, so far from affording a balance against us, was productive of the greatest advantages, which arose from the increase of our commercial prosperity.

The Earl of *Guildford* objected strongly to the proposed repeal of taxes; and, however unpopular that opinion might be, he could not avoid declaring that the time was not yet come to warrant a reduction of the burdens of the people; for, in the present situation of the country, no object could be more essentially beneficial to the publick than the reduction of the national debt. Judging from the revenue raised by the additional halfpenny per pound on candles, now proposed to be repealed, it was neither an eligible or an oppressive tax; and he much feared that, by its repeal, though a considerable sum would be lost to the revenue, the indigent, from the small purchases they were enabled to make, would reap no benefit.

Lord *Hawkebury* defended the relieving the people of part of their burden, because there was a sufficiency left to continue paying the million a-year to the reduction of the national debt, with a great probability of adding four hundred thousand a year more to that purpose.

The Duke of *Norfolk* complained of the neglect of the noble Secretary of State in not bringing forward a fair statement of the finance previous to calling upon them to repeal taxes.

The bill was then read the third time, and passed; as were also the other bills for the repeal of duties on waggons and carts, and the tax on female servants.

In the Commons, the same day, the Speaker counted the House; and there being only 98 members, the House was adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 7.

Their Lordships examined witnesses on Larking's divorce bill.

In the Commons, the same day, a Committee was appointed to try the petition complaining of an undue election for Bedford.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, Lord *Mornington* in the chair, for the purpose of taking that part of his Majesty's speech into consideration relative to the granting provision to the Duke of York;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that, after the perfect unanimity of sentiment which existed in the House upon that part of his Majesty's speech, it would be improper in him to enter into any argument to enforce the propositions he was about to submit to the House; he should therefore only state, that, in consequence of his Royal Highness's union with the Princess Royal of Prussia, it became necessary to make such an addition to his income as might enable him to live in a style suitable to his exalted station, and to the high rank of the illustrious personage to whom he was allied. He should therefore move, "That his Majesty be enabled to settle the sum of 18,000*l.* per annum upon his Royal Highness the Duke of York." He further stated, that it was his Majesty's intention to settle an additional sum of 7000*l.* per annum upon his Royal Highness out of his Irish revenue; which, together with 12,000*l.* per annum

he now enjoys, make the sum of 37,000*l.* per annum; the additional revenue to commence July 1791. He then moved, "That a sum of 8000*l.* per annum be settled upon her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, in case she should survive." Both motions were put, and carried unanimously. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 8.

In a Committee of Privileges, heard the attorney and solicitor against the claim of Castlestewart to the barony of Ocheltree.

In the Commons, the same day, the House resolved itself into a Committee on that part of his Majesty's speech relative to the income and expenditure of the nation, Lord *Mornington* in the chair.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* thought it unnecessary to trouble the Committee with any preface to the proposition he had to make, as there was so thin an attendance, and as he had on a former occasion explained its tendency much at large. If any gentleman had objections to state, there would be sufficient opportunity when the bill should be introduced. His proposition went to two points; the first was, that the addition to the sinking fund for the reduction of the national debt should not cease, as originally intended, when it amounted to four millions, but should accumulate till it had extinguished so much of the national debt as was intended by the bill in 1786. The other was, that when any new loan was made, unless the same were to be raised by annuity, determinable in a certain time, a proportionable sum should be annually paid to the commissioners of the national debt for the discharge of that capital within a limited time. He then proposed two resolutions on these points; which were agreed to.

Mr *Fox* presented a petition in favour of the Unitarians; and observed, that it was signed by 1600 respectable persons, not only of the Unitarian worship, but of Dissenters who believed in the Trinity, and many also of the Established Church. Its object was, the repeal of the 9th and 10th of King William, and a certain clause in the toleration act.

The petition was brought up, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

H. OF LORDS.

March 9.

His Majesty came in state to the

House, and gave the royal assent to the bills for repealing the duties on female servants, carts, waggons, houses under seven windows, and also to several private bills.

In the Commons, the same day, a Committee was appointed to try the petition complaining of an undue election for Sutherland.

H. OF LORDS.

March 12.

Heard counsel for and against the claim of Castlestewart to the barony of Ocheltree.

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was ordered for the election of a member for Tewkesbury, in the room of Sir W. Codrington, deceased.

Sir *W. Scott*, chairman of the Bedford election Committee, reported, that Samuel Whitbread, esq. was duly elected; and that the petition and opposition of John Paine, esq. was not frivolous or vexatious.

General *Burgoyne* moved for a Committee to enquire into the condition of the army in respect to the settlement of accounts, and the payment of their arrears. Should it appear that the payments were deferred by unavoidable causes, which the War-office was not competent to remedy, he should then move for a bill to explain and amend that of Mr. Burke upon this subject, for the purpose of providing, that no more than the arrears of one year should remain due at any future time.

Major *Maitland* seconded the motion.

Sir *George Yonge* objected to the motion, as being perfectly unnecessary.

Mr. *Secretary Dundas* thought a Committee unnecessary; if any reform could be made, and those grievances be redressed (of the existence of which there was a doubt), the disposition of the Hon. Baronet who presided in the war department would lead him to adopt any measure to attain that end.

Mr. *Fox* contended for a Committee: it was true, the charges had been denied; but it was necessary to have something more than mere assertion to convince the House.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, the charges had been answered by something more than mere assertion; for the papers on the table contained a full refutation of them. He conceived that a reform would be much more easily effected

1 military men, and those ac-
with the profession, than by a
re of the House of Commons.
question was put, and negatived
ority of 41.

March 13.

Committee was appointed to deter-
question relative to the Steyn-
of election.

Hobart, chairman of the Su-
election Committee, reported,
lieutenant-general Grant is duly
that the petition of R. B. M'-
q. is frivolous and vexatious;
the petition of R. H. Gordon,
or frivolous or vexatious.

Bumpson said, he wished to lay
the House the conduct of certain
high in office, relating to the
of Westminster in July 1788.
the circumstances of the trial

Mr. Rose had been convicted
ourt of King's Bench; that a
of the name of Smith had ren-
mself useful to the friends of
tration during that election;
a person had afterwards been
d before the Commissioners of
n the penalty of 50l. for pri-
ewing small-beer; that he had,
the mediation of a member of
se, applied to *Mr. Rose* for the
on of that fine; that he was in-
such mitigation should take
r which purpose a meeting took
y *Mr. Rose*'s own appointment,
him and the solicitor for the
at *Mr. Rose*'s own house. He
e moved, "that the House do
itself into a Committee, to en-
to offences committed by gen-
tigh in office, during the West-
election of 1788, as far as they
penalties incurred under the
id lottery acts."

Lambton seconded the motion.

Rose defended himself from the
ons thrown out against him,
ved that the hon. mover was
med in almost every thing he
d.

al other members took part in
ite, when the House divided:

oving into the Committee 84

st it 221

H. OF LORDS.

March 14.

Coventry moved, that the House
nored on Friday next, upon a
of privilege. Ordered.

In the Commons, the same day, the
House in a Committee to consider of
licences to wine-retailers,

Sir John Call moved, "That all per-
sons be restrained from selling foreign
or home-made wines, by retail, in their
own houses, unless they took out com-
mon licences."

Mr. Alderman Watson said, the mo-
tion would tend to injure the Vintners'
Company.

Sir John Call declared that the rights
of the Vintners' Company were not
meant to be affected. Agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

March 15.

Heard counsel on the claim of *Mr.*
Hamilton to the honour of the barony
of Belhaven.

In the Commons, the same day, a
Committee was appointed to try the pe-
tition complaining of an undue election
for Fowey.

Major Maitland rose to offer a mo-
tion on the subject of the war in India;
in doing which, he premised that it was
his intention to reprobate measures, not
men. To this intended object he pro-
posed to consider, first, the object and
effect of the celebrated letter of *Lord*
Cornwallis to the Nizam, of the 7th of
July, 1789; secondly, the nature and
purpose of the British force intended to
have been collected in the Travancore
country; in the third place, by what
means the money was to be provided
by which the expences of the war were
to be defrayed; and, lastly, what would
be the event of the war, be the military
success of it what it might.

Having dwelt some time on the two
first heads, he came to consider the
mode by which the expences incurred
in carrying on the war were to be de-
frayed. He had heard in other wars,
and somewhat of it in this, of having
recourse to the territories of the con-
quered to defray the expences of the
conquest; but we were now, for the
first time, to see the ally the victim of
his alliance, and the assistant paying for
the attainment of that which, in its ac-
quirement, was to render him no ad-
vantage. In this peculiar case, how-
ever, stood the Nabob of Arcot, who
was plundered of his dominions for the
purpose of gaining others; who was
dragged into a treaty of partition in
which the other powers, namely, the
Nizam,

Nizam, the Mahrattas, and the English, expressly left him out. In the last place, he was ready to admit, as the event of the war, the capture of Seringapatam, and all the consequent success the most sanguine imagination could picture to itself; still had he a right to contend, that a war extended beyond what would have been believed at its commencement, and which was then said to be pregnant with ruin to the finances of the Company if so extended, had already produced that ruin so predicted. He also conceived that the very success so eagerly sought was pregnant with the ruin of the British power in India; for, instead of keeping the native powers divided, we were about to strengthen the hands of the Mahrattas, whose enmity had hitherto shewn itself so far as to become proverbial, and who, having no other enemy to contend with, would thus be enabled to unite their force to the annihilation of the British name.

Having argued upon these several points, he concluded with moving a long string of resolutions, tending to censure the origin, the actual commencement, and the conduct of the war in India.

Mr. *Powis* defended the conduct of Lord Cornwallis, and reprobated the attempt of partially blaming a man in his absence, and in the midst of his attempts; and suggested the propriety of rather recalling him to answer for himself, if he were not deemed adequate to the trust reposed in him.

Lord *Mornington* said, if the resolutions proposed were acceded to, the success of our arms in India might be much impeded; and that, if our forces were dispirited by defeat or losses, these resolutions would overwhelm them with despair. If, on the other hand, they were flushed with victory, they would damp their ardour. Suppose that, already, Lord Cornwallis had been victorious, and had made an honourable peace, and was on his passage home, would this be the triumph that the House would decree him?

General *Smith* said, that Tippoo was, and always had been, the natural enemy of Great Britain. He received from his father a disposition inimical to this nation, and he only waited for the most favourable opportunity to manifest it. This was then at least a war of policy. Many had thought that it was very fortunate for us that Tippoo had given

us occasion to commence hostilities against him before he was so fully prepared to resist an enemy as he would have been in a few years more.

Colonel *Phipps* moved amendments upon all the resolutions, tending to suppress the censure intended to be conveyed by them; upon which the House divided:

For the amendments	159
Against them	42
Majority	117

H. OF LORDS.

March 16.

Lord *Coventry*, in conformity to his motion for having the House summoned, rose to make his complaint against a gentleman of the name of Cooksey, for having sent him a most violent and shameful letter, and that not upon any proof of a grievance, but upon the supposition of the contents of a letter of his Lordship's, and which he admits he never saw.

The case, however, was, that Mr. Cooksey's father applied to him, (Lord Coventry), as lord-lieutenant of the county of Worcester, for a majority in the Worcester militia; on this application his Lordship understood he did not possess a pecuniary qualification; nevertheless, he did not decline acceding to his wish on that account, but took the opinion of the subaltern officers of the regiment, who were unanimously in favour of a Mr. Moore. From this circumstance the letter he held in his hand had been sent to him; and he believed their Lordships would agree with him, that a language more vile was never addressed to any man.

The letter was then read by the clerk, and was in substance, "That he (Mr. Cooksey) being abroad, and wishing to derive the advantage in travelling attendant on the character of an officer, had written to his father, requesting he would apply to Lord Coventry for a majority in the Worcestershire militia, and which he understood his Lordship had refused in a letter (but which letter he had never seen) upon the ground of his not having a pecuniary qualification, which he charged with being a direct falsehood, as he was heir-apparent to an estate of from 12 to 15,000*l. per annum*, however it might be incumbered, and that he never owed 500*l.* in his life. This reflexion of his Lordship naturally reminded him of that folly which had at times

times rendered him incapable of satisfying demands at the time they were made, but which was as cruel and dastardly in his Lordship as it was false; and it was more cruel and more dastardly because it was made when his father was much indisposed, and he himself was at the foot of the Alps. He insisted that, in pecuniary matters, he was legally qualified for the commission, as well as in every other; and one qualification he was ready to convince his Lordship he possessed, when, and in whatever manner, he thought fit; and concluded with the words,

"Your Enemy, RICHARD COOKSEY."

After the letter was read, a gentleman was called to the bar to prove the handwriting; and that being done,

The Duke of *Montrose* moved, "that the said Richard Cooksey be taken into custody by the serjeant at arms of that House, and brought to the bar, to answer for the contents of the letter.

Ordered.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Barton* rose, he said, unbiassed by any party motive, to make a few observations on the miserable state of the police of Westminster. He was actuated by no other sentiment than that of the public good, to propose a few regulations where reformation was so extremely necessary. While he lamented the supineness of the magistrates in the city of Westminster, he was well convinced that there were many gentlemen in the House who held the commission of the peace, and whose exertions were of the most salutary advantages to their country. Without entering into the reasons, it was well known that at present those exertions were not made; it was, therefore, that he intended to propose,

First, That five offices shall be established, in different districts of Westminster, for the administration of public justice; that they shall not be more than one half mile distance from the habitations of any of the residents in the city of Westminster; that the magistrates shall, one or more, be always sitting for the dispatch of business; that one of the magistrates shall be always present, and two appointed to sit during particular hours, at morning and night.

Secondly, That all fees shall be strictly prohibited, excepting at these five offices; which fees shall constitute a fund, to be lodged at the Exchequer, to be applied to defray salaries of the justices, and the

expences incurred by the establishment; such justices to be nominated by his Majesty, the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor, and the other Judges.

He then concluded by moving, "that leave be given to bring in a bill for the more effectual administration of justice, and the better preservation of the peace, in such parts as lie within half a mile of the metropolis."

Mr. *Dundas* seconded the motion, and said, the outrageous conduct of fellows denominated *pickpockets* called aloud for correction. They now united in a most formidable *banditti*, bidding defiance to the civil power. He believed they were known to the Justices; but he trusted the new magistrates would be endowed with such powers as should finally extirpate these ruffians.

Leave was given to bring in a bill, and a Committee appointed accordingly.

H. OF LORDS.

March 19.

Lord *Lauderdale* presented a petition from Mr. Cooksey, stating, that, through want of some papers which were now in the country, he felt himself incompetent to enter upon his defence at present, and therefore prayed their Lordships that he might not be called upon for it before Monday next.

Lord *Cventry* had no wish to oppose any thing that Mr. Cooksey thought necessary for his justification.

The prayer of the petition was then granted, and the House adjourned.

In the Commons, this day, the Middlesex justices bill was read the first time.

Lord *Bayham* reported from the Seaford election Committee, "that John Sargent, jun and John Tarleton, esqrs. are duly elected Barons to serve in this present parliament for the town and port of Seaford; and that Paul Joddrell, esq. is not duly elected."

Mr. *Hubart* reported from the Committee, appointed to examine the list of names in pursuance of the East India judicature act, that the following members are named upon twenty or more of the said lists: Ed. Hyde East, Lord Muncaster, Thomas Master, Lawrence Palk, Maurice Robinson, Sir John Rous, George Vansittart, Clement Tudway, Wm. Praed, Sir H. G. Calthorpe, Wm. Chute, Rt. Hon. T. Pelham, Sir Wm. Dolven, Bamber Gascoyne, Rich. Alworth Neville, Francis Gregor, Philip Mercall,

Metcalf, Benj. Lethieullier, John Galley Knight, James Adams, and Sir M. W. Ridley. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 20.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* moved the second reading of the bill relating to libels.

The *Lord Chancellor* wished to have it postponed till the opinions of the Judges were taken upon certain parts of it. He therefore hoped the House would not think him unreasonable if he wished it postponed to the 24th of April, as by that time the Judges would be in town, and their assistance obtained.

Lord *Fitzwilliam* paid so much deference to the opinion of the learned Lord that he readily acquiesced in his wishes.

In the Commons, the same day, there not being members sufficient to constitute a House at four o'clock, adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 21.

The order of the day, for the second reading of Wilmot's divorce bill, being read, counsel were called to the bar, and several witnesses examined. Deterred.

In the Commons, the same day, a Committee was appointed to try the merits of the Honiton election petition.

Mr. *Ryder*, chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against the election for Newcastle under Line, reported, "That Sir Archibald Macdonald and the Hon. John Leveson Gower (the sitting members) were duly elected; and that the petitions did not appear frivolous or vexatious."

Read the third time and passed the bill to enable the governor and company of the Bank of Scotland to increase their capital. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 22.

Their Lordships examined a few witnesses on Wilmot's divorce bill, which was read a second time.

In the Commons, the same day, the Committee on the Honiton election petition reported, "That George Templar, Esq. is duly elected." And "That the petition of James Frazer, Esq. is not frivolous nor vexatious."

After which, the Speaker counted the House, and, there being only 85

members present, immediately adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 23.

The Quo Warranto bill having been read a second time, the House was summoned upon its going into a Committee. Lord *Cathcart* took the chair.

The Duke of *Norfolk*, on reading the clause for specifying the time when the act should commence, proposed, that it should be charged from next Hilary term to Trinity term 1793.

The *Lord Chancellor* and Lord *Kenyon* did not see any necessity for the alteration, admitting, however, that no law should be made so as to affect any previous transaction.

The Duke of *Norfolk* stated, there was a case now before a Committee of the House of Commons, which it was very possible, should a decision go one way, that the freemen would think justice called upon them to apply under the Quo Warranto, and which they would not be able to do, unless their Lordships should assent to his proposed amendment: which was then adopted.

Lord *Kenyon*, in another clause that limited the time for suing under Quo Warranto to eight years, proposed six to be inserted in its stead. On dividing,

For Lord *Kenyon's* amendment 9

Against it 6

and the bill passed the Committee.

In the Commons, the same day, the House, for want of a sufficient number of members to form a ballot to try the merits of the Roxburgh election, again separated without doing any business.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 4.

IN p. 616, a similarity of name has occasioned an odd mistake. The Rev. *Richard Hole*, the celebrated translator of the "Hymn to Ceres," and author of "Arthur," "Fingal," and of some beautiful poetry in a lately-published Collection (see p. 742), resides at Sowton, a village about seven miles from Exeter, loved and respected by all who have the happiness of his acquaintance.

The Rev. *Charles Hoole*, the excellent son of the translator of Tasso, was honoured by the particular regard of Dr. Johnson, and, besides his poem of "The Curate," has published "Aurelia, a mock heroic poem;" a series of Letters in imitation of the Bath Guide; a volume of Sermons, &c. &c. T. C.

149. Gib-

149. Gibbon's *History*. Vol. V. 4to (LX. 8vo.)
Chap. XLVIII.

IT has been objected to Mr. Gibbon, by an able critick, that he has not executed the plan he proposed, and, instead of giving a history of the decline and fall of the Roman empire, has presented us with a farrago of various matter, entertaining indeed, but extraneous. The reproach is in some measure just, yet it seems to amount to no great matter, and proves only that the author should have changed his title. He gives the history of the times in which the Roman empire declined and fell, instead of confining himself merely to the circumstances of that decline and fall. The latter plan would have made rather an essay, like that of Montesquieu; the other makes it an history. We cannot pursue Mr. G. at large in his progress through this extensive work, but must content ourselves with such observations on style, and other matters, as have most struck us in the perusal.

P. 4. 8vo. "A succession of priests, or courtiers, tread in each other's footsteps in the same path of servitude and superstition." This is surely very awkwardly expressed. It would be better, "Priests and courtiers, in long succession, tread, in each other's footsteps, the same path of servitude and superstition."

P. 18. "The life of Justinian was spared; the amputation of his nose, perhaps of his tongue, was imperfectly performed: the happy flexibility of the Greek language *could* impose the name of Rhinotmetus; and the mutilated tyrant was banished to Chersonæ in Crim Tartary." This is at once affected and obscure; we cannot reasonably conclude from it what was done to the tyrant, or what name was given him. If the mutilation of nose and tongue was imperfectly performed, it is absurd to call him, in the next sentence, "the mutilated tyrant." If his nose and tongue were, either of them, entirely cut away, we might expect to hear of it afterwards; of his deformed appearance at his restoration, or his loss of speech; which, however, certainly did not happen, for we find him using his tongue as well as if it had received no injury: and as to the name of Rhinotmetus, to say that the Greek language *could* impose it, is not saying that it did, though we must conclude that to be intended by this affected phrase. *Rhinotmetus*, if it was

given, implies the cutting off his nose: the tongue, which stands only on a *perhaps*, may as well be left unhurt.

P. 24. "The single sublime word *HEALTH*, which he inscribed on his tomb, expresses the confidence of Philosophy or Religion; and the fame of his miracles was long preserved among the people of Ephesus." How the word *health*, inscribed on the tomb of a Christian monk, could express *the confidence of Philosophy*, it is not easy to say: nor, indeed, what is meant by the confidence of philosophy. For philosophy, according to Mr. Gibbon's acceptation of the word, has no confidence in health to come after the tomb. It might express the *opinion* of a philosopher, that *health* was the best thing in this life; or the confidence of a monk, elate with his own imagined sanctity, that *health* would be the consequence of resorting to his tomb; which expectation was in some manner confirmed by the reported miracles. But the sentence of the historian gives us only flourish without meaning.

P. 34. "As if the sun, a globe of fire so vast and so remote, could sympathize with the atom of a revolving planet." This is misrepresented; the account is probably the exaggeration of superstition; but the fable is not framed *as if the sun could sympathize*, but as if divine power, by effects produced in the phenomena of heaven, could miraculously shew displeasure of crimes committed, not by atoms, but by beings gifted with reason, and accountable for their actions. The sun does sympathize with all the atoms of the planets, if mutual attraction may be called sympathy; but that it has moral feelings, is suggested by no fable except that of Thyestes. The intended sneer against a miraculous account of the sun, which stands on better testimony, is therefore as feeble as it is evident.

P. 47. "The superstition of the Greeks might indeed excite the spite of a philosopher." The Greeks were superstitious, but not in the matters there related as objects of the emperor's ridicule. The philosopher is therefore in great danger of falling under the censure which he passes upon Michael, for the folly of insulting "the objects of public veneration."

P. 57. The following remark on the name of Porphyrogenitus throws a new and strong light upon the doubtful, or at least much doubted, subject of the *antient*

ancient purple. "In the Greek language, *purple* and *porphyry* are the same word; and, as the colours of nature are invariable, we may learn that a dark deep red was the Tyrian dye which stained the purple of the ancients. An apartment of the Byzantine palace was lined with porphyry; it was reserved for the use of the pregnant empresses, and the royal birth of their children was expressed by the appellation of *porphyrogenite*, or born in the purple. Several of the Roman princes had been blessed with an heir; but this peculiar surname was first applied to Constantine the Seventh."

P. 61. This passage is, for higher reasons, worthy of remark and recollection. When the body of Constantine Porphyrogenitus was to be buried, "before the procession moved towards the Imperial sepulchre, an herald proclaimed this awful admonition: Arise, O king of the world, and obey the summons of the King of kings!"

P. 62. "Strenuous idleness." This imitation of *Strenua nos exercet inertia* is affected. To the classical reader the allusion is trite; to others, the expression is unintelligible. "Busy idleness" would have been much better.

Ibid. This circumstance is curious: "The eldest sister (the daughter of Romanus II.) was given to Otho the Second, Emperor of the West; the younger became the wife of Wolodimir, great Duke and Apostle of Russia; and by the marriage of her granddaughter with Henry the First, King of France, *the blood of the Macedonians, and perhaps of the Arsacides, still flows in the veins of the Bourbon line.*"

P. 109. The following passage is moral and striking, and conveys a just and rapid view of the Byzantine emperors:

"Many were the paths that led to the summit of Royalty; the fabric of Rebellion was overthrown by the stroke of Conspiracy, or undermined by the silent arts of Intrigue: the favourites of the soldiers or people, of the senate or clergy, of the women or eunuchs, were alternately clothed with the purple; the means of their elevation were base, and their end was often contemptible or tragic. A being of the nature of man, endowed with the same faculties, but with a longer measure of existence, would cast down a smile of pity and contempt on the crimes and follies of human ambition, so eager, in so short a span, to grasp at a precarious and short-lived enjoyment. It is thus that the experience of history exalts and enlarges the horizon of our

intellectual view. In a composition of some days, in a perusal of some hours, six hundred years have rolled away, and the duration of a life or reign is contracted to a fleeting moment; the grave is ever beside the throne; the success of a criminal is almost instantly followed by the loss of his prize; and our immortal reason survives and disdains the sixty phantoms of kings who have passed before our eyes, and faintly dwell in our remembrance." (*To be continued.*)

150. *Archæologia. Vol. X.*

IT is with pleasure we announce to the learned world the progress of the information collected and communicated by the Society of Antiquaries of London, who, in their more recent publications, have shewn themselves not unworthy the patronage they act under. It is indeed three years since the publication of vol. IX.*; but the interval has been filled up by publications of another kind, not less interesting.

The articles contained in this volume, which consists of 500 pages and 40 plates, are as follow:

I. Observations on the Situation of the ancient Portus Iccius; by the Rev. Mr. Lyon—fixing it at *Enlène*.

II. *Derbeiescira Romana*; or, The Roman History and Antiquities of Derbyshire; by the Rev. Mr. (now Dr.) Pegge.

III. Observations on Canterbury Cathedral; by Mr. Denne—examining a mistake of Mr. Ledwich's in vol. VIII. p. 176, respecting the undercroft, which he confounds with a chapel above ground.

IV. Some Observations on the Painting in the Window of Brerton Church; by Mr. Pegge.—Mr. Denne's conjectures on the same subject make article XXXII.

V. Further Observations on Cataractonium, and the parts adjacent; by Mr. Cade;—in addition to his observations in vol. IX. p. 276.

VI. Description of two ancient mansion-houses of the Longuevilles at Little Billing, in Northamptonshire, and of the Montacute's at Canford, in Dorsetshire; by Mr. Gough.

VII. Extracts out of an old Book relating to the building of Louth Sceptle, and repairing the Church, &c. from 1500 to 1518.

VIII. Account of the ancient modes of Fortification in Scotland; by Robert Riddell, Esq.

IX. Druidical and other British Remains in Cumberland, described by Major Rooke; with two plates. This ar-

* See vol. LIX. p. 725.

ticle includes a particular account of the barrow at *Aspatia*; of which see our vol. LX. p. 663.

X. Description of certain Pits in Derbyshire; by the same industrious investigator.—The regular and *street-like* disposition of these pits suggests a conjecture, that they were habitations of the ancient Britons. See vol. VII. p. 236.

XI. A Roman Altar, inscribed to *Belatucader*, communicated by Mr. Rooke, vol. IX. pl. XVII. illustrated by Mr. Gough.—This is the *ninth* inscription in Britain to this deity, who appears to be the same as *Mars*.

XII. Observations on the Machine called the *Lewis*; by Francis Gibson, Esq.—who, from cavities cut in the stones at Whitby-abbey, supposes this machine was known to the Gothic architects long before the time of Lewis XIV. whose name it has been imagined to bear. Two large views of Whitby-abbey, aquatinted by Barralet, from drawings by F. Gibson, have just been published.

XIII. Description of the church of Quenington, co. Gloucester.—XIV. Account of Roman Antiquities in Gloucestershire. By Samuel Lysons—His native county has much obligation to Mr. L. (see vol. LXI. p. 743), but in no instance perhaps so much as in these, which are accompanied with eight beautiful plates of the articles here described.

XV. Account of some Roman Antiquities in Cumberland, hitherto unnoticed; by Mr. Rooke.

XVI. Observations on the late Continuation of the Use of Torture in England; by George Chalmers, Esq.—Sir Edward Coke joined with Chancellor Bacon and others in a warrant to the lieutenant of the Tower to examine by torture Samuel Peacock, committed on suspicion of high treason, 1619; though, in his second Institute, Sir Edward declares against it, as prohibited by Magna Charta. Rushworth says, the judges, in 1628, declared it could not be applied to Felton, consistent with law. In Scotland it was continued till the Revolution; and when the Scotch parliament framed her claim of right, April, 1689, they only declared that the using it without evidence, or in ordinary crimes, is contrary to law. The Act of Union completely put an end to it.

XVII. Observations on vitrified Fortifications in Galloway; by R. Riddell, Esq.—who very sensibly explodes the idea of their being *volcanic craters*.

XVIII. Account of a Mosaic Pavement in the Prior's chapel at Ely; with a brief deduction of the Rise and Progress of Mosaic work since the Introduction of Christianity; by Mr. Gough; with a plate of the pavement.

XIX. Mr. Pegge on the Hunting of the ancient Inhabitants of our Island, the Britons and Saxons.—A curious memoir, considering the want of materials for such a subject.

XXI*. Description of a Saxon Arch, with an Inscription in Dinton church, Bucks, and of sundry antiquities found in that parish; by John Claxton, Esq.—The inscription is a valuable addition to Mr. Pegge's *Sylloge of ancient Inscriptions*, (see vol. LVII. p. 701); the other articles are, a glass vase, and fragments of spears. There is, in the Bodleian Library, a MS. account of this parish, by Browne Willis; of which Sir John Venhatten, lord of the manor, who died in 1789, has a transcript, with the drawings of natural history and antiquities.

XXII. Observations on a Roman Horologium, found in Italy; by Mr. Gough. Another Roman dial was described in *Archæologia*, vol. VI. p. 133.

XXIII. Observations on an ancient Font at Burnham Deepdale, in Norfolk; by Mr. Pegge.

XXIV. Description of the old Font in the church of East Meon, Hampshire, with some Observations on Fonts; by Mr. Gough.—These two curious monuments of the early period of Christianity lead to the ample discussion of the subject of fonts, their form and application, illustrated with figures of 16 in 12 plates, and followed by four letters on the subject, from a late learned antiquary, the younger Mr. Samuel Carte, which make article XXV.

XXVI. and XXVII. are Observations, by Mr. Astle, on certain Saxon Characters; which he shews to be spurious.

XXVIII. An Inventory of Crown Jewels, 3 Edward III. from a Record in the Exchequer; communicated by Mr. Ord.—This is a curious article, and is illustrated by a glossary.

XXIX. Remarks on the Stalls near the Communion-table in Maidstone church, and an Inquiry into the place of burial of Archbishop Courtney; by Mr. Denoe.

XXX. Further Remarks on Stone Seats in the Chancels of Churches, cathedral, collegiate, and parochial; by

* There is no art. XX.

the same.—The subject of stone seats is almost exhausted in these two articles, which furnish a long list of them, from different parts of England, though they seem to prevail most in the Eastern and Midland counties, and most of all in that of Leicester, where they occur more than once in the same church. Mr. D. inclines to appropriate them to visitors, the bishop and his assistants; and to bury Courtney in his college at Maidstone.

XXXI. Account of Antiquities discovered at Bath, 1790, by Sir H. C. Englefield, Bart.—We have here a pretty full account of what we learned only from the news-papers of the day, that very perfect parts of a Roman temple, with inscriptions on altars, had been found in digging for the foundation of a new pump-room and baths, between the present pump-room and Stall-street; the ornament of the tympanum and other parts, and restored elevation of the supposed front, are here engraved.

XXXII. Account of some sepulchral antiquities discovered at Lincoln; by John Pownall, Esq.

XXXIV. An Account of the River of Orwell, or Crewell, co. Suffolk, and of the Town and Harbour of that name; by Mr. Myers, from Mr. Morant's papers.—A conjecture that a town formerly existing gave name to its river.

XXXV. Observations on the Introduction of Arabic Numerals into England, addressed to the Earl of Morton, 1766; by the Rev. Mr. North (rector) of Coddicote, F. A. S.—This is one of the most curious papers we have perused, and ascribes the introduction of these numerals into England by Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln, who died 1253, and a Life of whom, by the Rev. Dr. Pegge, we eagerly expect.

XXXVI. Roman Remains in Sherwood Forest; by Mr. Rooke.

XXXVII. Collection of a Subsidy, 1382, by the Prior of Barnwell; by Mr. Gough.—From a receipt given by the prior and convent to the rector of Grantchester, of a moiety of 10th levied on the clergy 6 Richard II. for Bishop Spenser's crusade against the anti-pope of the day, Mr. G. takes occasion to discuss the rise, progress, and issue of that expedition; as in

XXXVIII. he exhibits a Charter to Barnwell Priory, for their Midsummer Fair, 13 Henry III. 1229, from the original in his possession.

XXXIX. is a Survey of the Manor of Wymbleton, Parcel of the Possession of

Queen Henrietta - Maria, Relict of Charles I. by the Parliament Commissioners, 1649; communicated by Mr. Caley.—A similar survey of Nonsuch, 1650, was inserted in *Archæologia*, vol. IX. p. 429. Of neither house are there the smallest remains.

XL. Description of the great Pagoda of Madura, and the Choultry of Trimul Naik; by Mr. Ad. Blackader, Surgeon. This is a curious account of buildings with which the adventurous spirit of the English is daily bringing them better acquainted. Mr. B. presented the Society with drawings, which employed his leisure hours for three years, and left in their care a beautiful model in metal of the pillars here described.

The appendix to this volume contains a non-descript coin of one of the Philips, kings of France, probably Philip VI.; a tumulus near Bradfield, and other earthworks in Yorkshire; account of Corpus Christi Shrine at York; a Runie cross from Alemonth; a mortar from Eridge green, Suffex; a brass pot from Monmouthshire; further particulars relative to Bishop Wainflete, his town and school, by Mr. Pickburne, master of the said school; a dye found in Dorset; certain steps in the church-yard at Mildenhall, Suffolk; and a plate and account of various pieces of antiquity, communicated by Mr. Riddell.

151. *Curialia; or, An Historical Account of some Branches of the Royal Household, &c. &c. Part III. Containing a Memoir, addressed to the President of the Society of Antiquaries, London, respecting the King's Body-guard of Yeomen of his Guard, from its Institution, A. D. 1485. By Samuel Pegge, Esq.*

MR. P. having, in the preceding parts (see vol. LII. p. 340, and LIV. 763), discussed the offices of esquires of the king's body, gentlemen of the privy chamber, and gentlemen pensioners, concludes his disquisition with an account of the yeomen of the king's guard, established by Henry VII. at his coronation, 1485, on the model of the body of archers formed by Louis XI. of France, 1475, though our Edward III. had something like it. In the reign of Henry VIII. some alterations were made. Yeomen ushers had existed from the time of Edward IV. as yeomen of the crown, and continued till 1668. Henry VIII. erected the body of *spears*, now called gentlemen pensioners. This body were proficient in archery, and entertained the king and queen with their

their feats. They were employed to arrest great criminals; and were reduced by the statutes of Eltham, 1525, but augmented by Edward VI. who was himself an archer. In the reign of Charles II. they were armed with arquebuses and half-pikes. Mary and Elizabeth had a numerous guard. Hentzner tells us, they carried up the dinner to the latter queen, *bareheaded*. On this occasion Mr. P. remarks, that the royal coachmen and footmen never take off their caps of honour. We remember it was the etiquette, within the last fifty years, that private gentlemen's coachmen took off their hats every time their master and family got into the coach. James I. had 200 yeomen, and his son Prince Henry a detachment of them. The warders of the Tower were incorporated with them, and wore the same uniform, in the reign of Edward VI. At the Restoration, the pay of the officers of the yeomen of the guard was increased; and in 1668 the privates were reduced, and the officers augmented. The officer called *The Exempt* was then introduced among them, from the horse-guards, though neither the officers of the yeomen, or even of the gentlemen pensioners had concurrent rank in the army, being on the establishment of the civil-list, and not within the Mutiny Act. Within the memory of several officers of the horse-guards now living, till a little while after the accession of his present Majesty, an exempt and a subaltern officer of the troop on duty appeared at court, with batons, on every levee and drawing-room day, together with the first and second in command, now known by the names of the Gold and Silver Sticks. The present *guard-chamber* at St. James's is more properly the *great chamber of presence*, and the yeomen of the guard attend now in the same room where they formerly held a different appointment; so that there is properly no *guard-chamber*. From the coronation of James II. Mr. P. observes, p. 67, all state sunk like a meteor, to rise no more. The corps, indeed, of yeomen was preserved entire, as to number; but the ushers were reduced from 15 to 8. In 1704 the yeomen agreed to contribute 10s. each for the benefit of the widows, children, or representatives of any one of them deceased.

Mr. P. touches, in two pages, on the institution of the *battle-axe guard* in Ireland, 1704; and then reverts to the yeomen in ordinary, who at present are

100, including 8 ushers, commanded by 3 officers, and 40 wardens of the Tower, appointed by the chief officer of the Tower. Six of these are styled *yeomen bangers*, and two *yeomen badgers*. The office of the former was, to *bang and take down the tapestry* in the different royal palaces; and that of the latter to take care of the beds *on the road*. "Thus "monarchs and their representatives," says Mr. P, "were always at home."—We may add, thus private gentlemen carry or carried *their own beds* to furnish beds in inns, till inns became mansions fit to receive visitors of the first rate. But, after all our care in our own *island*, which, for accommodation and indulgence, is very paradise, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Hill, and other contemporary travellers, will tell us what we must expect in *continental tours*. These yeomen attended George II. in his journey to Hanover, to take the command of the army, 1743.

The habit of the yeomen is next described, beginning from 1527, 18 Henry VIII. It was the common dress of the times, without the cloak, and of red cloth, and their arms were axes or bills, or halberts, succeeded by partisans in the reign of Charles II. when half of the corps carried carbines. The buskins of that time were succeeded by shoes and stockings. The clerk of the cheque regulates the division of the corps, and reports the absentees and delinquents to the captain. A list of captains of the yeomen of the guard, from 1485 to 1784, concludes the work — on which we congratulate the compiler and the publick, wishing him to apply his leisure and exactness to any other disquisition, from which the curious may derive similar edification, and the reputation of his worthy father in such pursuits be maintained.

152. *Description of the Plain of Troy; with a Map of that Region, delineated from actual Survey. Read in French before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, February 21 and 23, and March 21, 1791, by the Author, M. Chevalier, Fellow of that Society, and of the Academies of Metz, Cassel, and Rome. Translated from the Originals, not yet published, and the Version accompanied with Notes and Illustrations, by Andrew Dalziel, M. A. F. R. S. Edinb. and Professor of Greek and principal Librarian in the University of Edinburgh.*

THE plain of Troy, so renowned in the oldest period of profane history, has engaged . . . attention of more than one modern

modern traveller from the time of Bishop Pococke to Dr. Chandler and Mr. Wood, not to mention the great heroes of antiquity who rambled over it to catch the fire of Homer's heroes. It seems, however, to have been reserved for Mr. C. to give the most exact representation of its present state. Yet when we recollect the inaccuracy of M. Le Roy, in his measurements of the Grecian antiquities, and compare them with those by our own countrymen, however we may agree with him, that travellers of our own nation have erred in their accounts of Troy, we shall be cautious how we give him credit for all his assertions respecting it; and when we come to the end of the narrative, and read of the discovery of "a small statue of Minerva, seated in a chariot, with four horses, and an urn of metal encircled in sculpture with a vine branch, from which are suspended bunches of grapes, done with exquisite art," so far from thinking it "that famous urn, the gift of Bacchus, and workmanship of Vulcan, which Thetis gave to his son, and in which the Greeks deposited the ashes of their hero," we shall be tempted to doubt the whole as a French romance.

Mr. C. after making the tour of Italy, sailed from Venice for Greece, with the Venetian ambassador, Zuliani, who had with him Dr. Spallanzani, sent by the emperor Leopold to pursue his researches in natural history in the Levant. From Attica he sailed to Asia, and landed at *Cape Baba*, the ancient promontory of *Lebos*, whence he travelled to *Alexandria Troas*, built by Alexander the Great, now called *Eski Stamboul*, or *Old Constantinople*. This city is described, and bears marks of the liberality of its governor, Herodes Atticus. Dressing his course hence towards Troy, Mr. C. came to a tumulus 100 feet high, and whose outline is 400 paces. From the name of *Tapé* given to it, a corruption of *Tape*; and the Turkish idea, that it was a tomb of the Infidels, as well as its relative situation, Mr. C. pronounces it the tomb of *Ælytes*, described by Homer, II. II. 792. Below the village of *Udjek*, where this monument is, which Mr. C. supposes that of *Ilus*, the Scamander is discharged into the *Ægean* sea, by a new channel. Between this and the coast is a lower tumulus, called *Beebik Tapé*, and near the village of *Jenicheh* is another tumulus, which he supposed that of *Antilochus*. In the church of *Jenicheh* is the famous *Sigean* inscrip-

tion, and the beautiful bas-relief engraved at the head of the preface to the *Ionian Antiquities*, and described by Dr. Chandler (*Travels in Asia Minor*, chap. XII.). The first of these monuments, being accounted by the Greeks a charm for the ague, was immovable. At the foot of the *Sigean* promontory are two more tumuli, the most considerable, and nearest the shore, called *Dios Tapé*, Mr. C. refers to *Achilles*, and the other to *Patroclus*. Beyond the village and castle of *Koum Kalé* is another tumulus, called also *Tapé*, on a point of land, which Mr. C. entered at a large aperture in its side, and found many fragments of walls in ruins, that seemed to be the support of the vaulted fabric, and a cavity in a transverse direction within it. By a small adjacent harbour, called *Karanlık Limani*, or *The Shut Haven*, he proceeded along the shore of the *Hellespont* to the village of *It Guelmes*, or *Erim Ken*, from wild fig trees (*Equiset*) growing plentifully in its neighbourhood, from a hill of which name *Andromache* directed the attention of *Hector* (II. VI. 433, XI. 167, XXII. 145), he inclined to seek for *Troy* hereabouts. But returning back to trace the plain below, he descended into the delightful valley of *Thimbrek*, opening into it. In his way towards the source of the rivulet, which runs through it, he was stopped on its left bank, near the village of *Halel Eli*, by a heap of ruins, with bas-reliefs, columns, and inscriptions: from the mention of *Asello* on one of which, he concluded it to be his temple, of the Doric order, in which *Achilles* was slain. This river falls into the *Minderé*, or ancient *Sinæis*; and into this last an old bed of the *Scamander* may be traced. At the head of the *Minderé*, at *Bouzer*, or *Pounar Bacbi*, q. d. *head of the fountain*, Mr. C. places the site of *Troy*. He followed the river to *Irè*, or *Erè*, a village on the site of the *Æneus* of *Strabo*, and to *Eskapichu*, another village on that of his *Paæcepis*. One may trace the modern in the latter part of the ancient name—*æcepis*. Having ascended *Mount Ida*, he returned, for the present, to *Constantinople*. He made a second trip to the *Troad*, in company with M. *Cazas*, an experienced draughtsman, just arrived from *Palmyra*, and now at *Rome*, preparing a valuable addition to Mr. Wood. In this journey Mr. C. had an opportunity of verifying *Pliny's* observation, that the shadow of *Mount Athos* reached to *Lemnos*, 87 miles distant.

This,

This, and a subsequent tour into the Troad, enabled him completely to adjust his ideas concerning it. He proceeds to recite and criticise the descriptions of former travellers. In the mistake of Strabo, respecting the Scamander, though in other parts of his account of this tract he is very correct, Mr. Wood is unpar-donably erroneous, and scruples not to allow it, by saying, p. 328, "When we look upon the regions of Troas, as represented in my map, it will be found, I believe, to differ from the history of that country as exhibited by Homer;" and all from mistaking the situation of Scamander, which is as feeble as the Simois is powerful: and this representation of each river exactly corresponds with Homer. Mr. C. measured the distance between Cape Jenichehr and Cape Berbier (which last Mr. Wood supposed the Rhæum promontory) geometrically, and found it 3000 fathoms, which exactly agrees with Pliny's 30 stadia; and consequently it might not be so difficult for Agamemnon's voice to be heard from the ship of Ulysses, between the two extremities. Though the war continued ten years, it does not appear, from Homer, that the Greeks were encamped between the two promontories all that time. It is generally understood they did not attack Troy till the last year, but carried on a predatory war against her territories, to distress her. The marshes now between the two capes, and the inundations of the Simois, insinuate this. Here, however, we think Mr. C. argues rather from the *present* than the ancient state of the country. Some of the finest plains in Asia Minor are reduced to morasses; and very considerable rivers have changed their beds under their present masters, and in course of time. Reeds and tamarisks abound in these marshes, and authenticate Homer's account of Dolon's hanging his arms on a tamarisk, and marking the spot by a heap of reeds and tamarisk boughs. The tomb of Ajax, which Pausanias describes as detached by the sea, is demolished from top to bottom, so that its whole interior construction may be discerned, and it consists of a vault in form of a cross, situate about the centre of its height, and a cone of masonry, around which circular walls are erected at a small distance from each other, and described from different centres. Mr. C. imagines Pompey carried off both his statue and ashes into Egypt, and thus this monument was ruined. It

is now called *In Tapl Gbêulu*, or *The Cavern of the Marsh*. We come next to the site of old Troy, at *Bounarbachi*, which exactly answers to Homer's exposure to every wind (*πνευσσα*) at the termination of a rich blackish fertile (*ἰσχυρὰ*) plain, four leagues from the sea, and close to a marsh covered with tall reeds. The situation is impracticable on every side, except towards the source of the Scamander, where, indeed, the wild fig-trees do not at present grow. Near the village of *Erm*, and the adjoining hill, *Erinæus*, were the gardens of Priam, and are now those of the Aga of Bounarbachi, his successor. The citadel stood on an eminence, approached over rocks. The hill called *Bajieia*, or the tomb of the nimble Myrina, was in the front of the city. This monument no longer exists; but, by examining the map, it appears, that by arranging the Trojan army between the two rivers, so that one of the wings should be supported by the bank of the Simois, towards *Atchi Keu*, near *Callicolend*, and the other extended towards the banks of the Scamander, a little below Bounarbachi, where the tomb of Myrina must have been situated, it would have the Grecian army exactly in front, between the Sigean and Rhæian promontories. The public road passed near the sources of the Scamander; and at this day, in coming from the shore of the Hellespont to Bounarbachi, you pass by these sources. The Scæan gate was on the West of the city, and the sources of the Scamander in front and in view of it; consequently, the city of Troy lay to the East of these sources. Of the four monuments on the eminence of Bounarbachi three are precisely similar to those on the shore of the Hellespont, and the fourth consists of an enormous mass of stones, which seem the remains of a demolished structure. Pausanias says, the Thracians carried away the ashes of Hector from Troy. Mr. C. finds, in the village and plain of *Butrinto*, where Andromache soled her grief by erecting a cenotaph to Hector by the side of a sacred Simois (En. III. 301, 349), a wonderful resemblance to the village and plain of Bounarbachi. The sources of the Scamander, near this last, rise, one of them from a basin, warm in winter and covered with snow, bordered with pillars of marble and granite; the other, from a number of small rivs gushing from the foot of the adjoining hills, constantly preserves its temperature. Such are the

in Homer's description, Il. XXI. 147, improperly confuted by Strabo, on the authority of Demetrius. Mr. C. is of opinion that Achilles did not pursue Hector round Troy. Among other reasons, because Virgil does not imitate him in the pursuit of Turnus by Eneas. But his translator defends the poet's original meaning in the strictest sense, supported by Virgil's allusion to it, En. I. 483. The conical monuments ranged along the coast of the Hellespont have been assigned by other travellers to the Grecian heroes, Antilochus and Patroclus; the largest nearest the sea, called *Dios Tape*, Mr. C. refers to Achilles, with whose ashes those of Patroclus were mingled in the same urn. This urn we have already noticed: we here add, that Mr. C. indulges his fancy that it might be the very urn of gold made by Vulcan, and given by Thetis to her son; and his translator adds, an urn of *brass*, in the language of poetry, might be an urn of gold. Q. Calaber calls it a *silver* urn inlaid or overcast with gold; and every account of it is positive to its being of the noblest metal, and different from brass. Abbé Barthelemy doubted the conformity of the workmanship with the Homeric time; which Mr. C. gets over by supposing it made by some foreign artist. After suggesting our doubts on this article of Mr. C's relation, we shall conclude our review with observing that, after it was read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and determined to be printed in the original language in their Transactions*, the Society resolved to have a version of it published under their own inspection, before the original should be printed, and Mr. Dalzel has added many valuable notes and illustrations. A map of the plain, and a plan of the site of Troy, by Mr. C. accompany this work, together with Mr. Pope's and Mr. Wood's plans.

157. *Thoughts on Public Worship, Part I; containing a full Review of Mr. Wakefield's Objections to this Practice, with suitable Answers.* By J. Bruckner.

AFTER what has been before said on this subject, in p. 455, we can only add, that Mr. B. is a very respectable opponent to Mr. W's system.

* The first volume of these Transactions was published in 1783. See our vol. LVIII. p. 530. But the interval between it and the second is greater than between the volumes of the Philosophical Transactions.

154. *Divine Worship founded in Nature, and supported by Scripture Authority. An Essay, with Remarks, on Mr. Wakefield's Arguments against Public Worship; and Strictures on some Parts of his Silva Critica, and English Version of the New Testament.* By John Pope, Tutor in the Belles Lettres and Classical Literature in the New College at Hackney.

"THE design of this essay is not
"merely to reply to Mr. Wakefield's
"arguments against public worship, but
"to afford, a conviction of its import-
"ance and obligation as a branch of mo-
"rality. On this account I have stated
"at length the principles on which it
"depends, taken from nature and reve-
"lation, before I have attempted an an-
"swer to Mr. W. himself. I cannot
"help confessing myself not at all satis-
"fied with merely polemical disputations,
"in which there often appears more at-
"tention paid to the refutation of idle
"objections than to the establishment of
"just and solid principles. As it is not
"for him that I write, but for those
"who may be in danger of being misled
"by him, and may not have studied the
"first principles on which the duty of
"public devotion is founded, that de-
"gree of minuteness which leads to
"the exclusion of doubt may possibly be
"preferred to a shorter and closer mode
"of argument, which, though it may
"satisfy learned enquirers, is too fre-
"quently inadequate to the informa-
"tion of those who want most of all
"to have their minds convinced and es-
"tablished." Thus far all is well: but
when Mr. W. personally is introduced
on the stage of this controversy, and is
assured, p. 198, that Mr. P. has now
"an actual promise of the most respecta-
"ble support, to conduct him harmless
"through a prosecution against him, on
"the very grounds of the defamation of
"which he has been guilty, of which,
"however, Mr. P. will not avail him-
"self," what must the publick at large,
in the utmost extent of candour, think
of the professors of the new academical
institution among the Dissenters, with
all their boasted liberality of sentiment,
but that the wrath of Achilles and Aga-
memnon rage without a Nestor to part
them? So that Religion must say ΜΗ-
ΝΙΝ ΑΕΙΔΕ, ΘΕΑ, &c. If these are the
saints who are to judge the world and
angel, the Lord have mercy on those
who are to be set to their bar. But we
check ourselves, for these are — *philoso-
phers.*

What

What further we learn from Mr. P's essay is, that he has ready for press, with proper encouragement, a course of remarks on the three Greek tragedians, and would present the world with correct editions of them all. This is a bold attempt in an obscure dissenting minister, to outdo the united labours of Stanley, Barnes, and Johnson, among ourselves, and of Pauw, Brunck, and Capperonier, among foreigners*, especially when it is not many years since we heard one of the fraternity lament the want of classical literature among them, and the expediency of importing it from the Establishment.

155. Jani Vincentii Gravinae *Opuscula ad Historiam Litterariam et Studiorum rationem pertinentia. Accedit Gravinae Epistola ad Maffium de Poesi, et ejusdem Vita ab Angelo Fabronio scripta.*

THE reputation of Gravina as a lawyer is well known. He was born at Roggiano in Calabria, 1664, and made professor of canon law at Rome, which place he held till his death, 1718. A complete edition of his works was published at Naples, by Sergio, in 3 vols. 4to. 1756—1758. Among these are the three pieces now re-published, which were so many orations or lectures delivered from the professor's chair—*De Auspiciatione Studiorum—de Sapientia universa—De Conversione Doctrinarum—De Institutione Studiorum*—and a dialogue *De Latina Lingua*. Mr. Burges, whom we may safely pronounce a first-rate scholar in the University of Oxford, had printed these three years before publication, intending to add to them compositions—*De Initio Studiorum, de Causis Linguae Graecae & hodiernis ad perfectam eam cognoscendum impedimentis & defectibus*, which he had promised in his *Initia Homerica*; which design, we are sorry to hear, is still delayed. This little collection is handsomely inscribed to Dr. Warton, master of Winchester-school, under whom the editor received his education. A Life of Gravina, written by Angelo Fabroni, is prefixed, from the *Vite Italorum*, Rome, 1769.

156. *Memoirs of the Life of Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. Written by himself.*

WE observe, with pain, that modern biography is become a vehicle for abusive

* See what Mr. Wakefield thinks of it in his *Memoirs*, p. 387; and the editor, *ibid.* p. 388.

reflections on the writer's contemporaries and acquaintance. For this we may thank Monsieur Bayle, who took every opportunity of introducing into his Biographical Dictionary sentiments repugnant to Religion and Morality. The editors of the *Biographia Britannica* profess themselves the devotees of a party, and assume a right of passing the most rigorous censures on all who differ from them. The memoirs of a man's self are made up of all the gossip of party, which a man of common understanding would be ashamed to circulate in familiar conversation, where oblique insinuation and surmises may die away, but *littera scripta manet*. Few men have the happiness to agree in sentiments with the writer of the *Memoirs* before us. It is well for him if he can agree with himself in "that peaceful retirement" which he professes to seek from the "disorderly government," which he makes Polybius represent as "always preferring the worst men, and punishing those who oppose them." If we analyse this volume, and filter off all its heterogeneous particles, we shall find it contains little more than information that the author was born at Nottingham, Feb. 22, 1756, where his father, a native of Burton upon Trent, held the rectory of St. Nicholas's church, by Archbishop Herring's recommendation to the Duke of Newcastle; that his mother was descended from the Russels and that great lawyer Sir Edward Coke. His father was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, but lost the chance of a fellowship by marrying. He was presented to the vicarage of Kingston upon Thames, with the chapelry of Richmond, in which chapel he was buried, 1776. His son Gilbert went to school at Nottingham, Richmond, and Kingston, till he was admitted a scholar of Jesus College, 1772. This furnishes an episode of near 20 pages, describing the college and its eminent members, Archbishop Cranmer, Doctors Ashton, Thurlby, Jorin, Mr. Jackson, Flamsted, David Hartley, L. Sterne, Fawkes, and the foundation by Alcock. Our young student had a proportion of friends and enemies, and his disappointments began early, in the loss of one prize, or in his voluntary declining another; and becoming *second* in those he gained, as the members' prize-medal for 1777, the bachelor's prize both years, and the wranglership, which situation he vacated by marrying, 1779, and

and was chosen fellow of his college in 1776. In 1788 he was ordained deacon, by Bp. Hinchcliffe, and "holds out to the severest reprobation of the reader this acquiescence in subscription as the most disingenuous action of his whole life" (p. 120).

Being a member of the Hyslop club, he takes occasion to characterise his brother-members, Drs. Beadon, Waring, Pearce, Prettyman, and Milner, Messrs. Mounsey and Vince, and to pay them proper compliments. In the next episode Mr. W. points out several necessary reforms in his *Alma Mater*, and laments, that "though King's College never contains less than 70 members of the best initiation possible [at Eton] in classic authors, this numerous society has not sent out *one man*, in 300 years, that can claim a rank among the most celebrated criticks and philologers of this nation. in the antient languages, and few, indeed, who have exceeded the common editors of school books. Indeed, the school at large can boast very few of distinguished eminence in their own branch of knowledge; and my friend Mr. Porson, fellow of Trinity College, shines both among his contemporary schoolfellows and all predecessors at Eton, like the moon among the lesser stars" (pp. 151, 152). We praise the grateful wish of this academic for the prosperity of both Universities (p. 153); and we pity the frailty or inconsistency of the man who could join himself to those who wish their overthrow. Mr. W.'s first curacy was that of Sockport, whose rector, Mr. Watton, is well characterised, and whose niece he married. A character is introduced of Bp. Porteus, "whom he is happy in any opportunity of commending" (p. 159. n.), though he did not answer his application for his assistance in the way he might have served him with most care and less hindrance to himself, by procuring him pupils. Having, after his marriage, determined to quit the church, and his plans for keeping a school notwithstanding, he was, in 1779, chosen by the trustees one of the tutors of the Warrington academy. Of this institution a full account is given (p. 199). It had then existed 22 years, and survived Mr. W.'s arrival 4 years more; one-third of the students at that time were members of the Establishment. Its downfall is here ascribed to the want of an establishment fund, secure from fortune and caprice, the incapacity of pre-

serving proper discipline, from the untowardness of the situation, and the injudicious structure of the buildings; an enormous expence incurred in improvements of the buildings, at a most unhappy juncture; an uncommon failure of students for one year, and the lukewarmness of some of the trustees (p. 201). "The invitation of the superintendants was conducted in an honourable manner; and every circumstance that led to this connexion forms a most striking contrast to the sneaking behaviour of their Hackney brethren at a future period of my history" (p. 202). The portraits of Dr. Aikin and his children, Drs. Enfield, Clayton, Taylor, Priestley, and Mr. George Waker, tutors, &c. in this seminary, are now drawn. Dr. Taylor is represented as a very peevish and angry disputant in conversation, though the meekness of Christianity itself is exhibited in his prefaces and occasional addresses to the reader (p. 210). Dr. Aikin had overcome his own irascible propensities; but Mr. W. heard, after his death, several mortifying instances of severity in the castigation of his pupils (p. 204). "This institution had also the honour of Dr. Priestley's abilities in its service for several years; *a man on whom I shall not now weary to rehearse praises which confer more honour on the giver than the receiver of them*" (p. 211). Mr. W. appears to have given much offence to the Dissenters in this neighbourhood; and, as he relates it, "his jacket was trimmed very handsomely." In speaking of his own works he confesses that the sale of them fell very short of their merit: only his first work, the new translation of the first Epistle to the Thessalonians, was entirely sold off. He acknowledges, also, "a constitutional impatience, which will not suffer him to dwell long on the same subject; which he mentions as an *apology* for unavoidable inaccuracies" (p. 221).

The following character of Mr. Howard is not ill drawn: "The renowned philanthrope, Mr. Howard, visited me at Warrington, and I was several times besides in his company. The impression which these interviews left on my mind of his character were those of a man rigorously conscientious, free from immoralities himself, and inexorable to those of others; ardent to enthusiasm in all his pursuits; of unconquerable perseverance; of

“ of perfect punctuality in every engage-
 “ ment; stern, self-sufficient, arbitrary,
 “ and assuming; inattentive to the con-
 “ versation of others, and impatient in
 “ company when not occupied in the
 “ recital of his own adventures” (p.
 228).

Mr. Owen, rector of Warrington, whose 30th of January sermon, and a squib at it, are reviewed in vol. LX. p. 244, is called by Mr. W. his “ much-
 “ esteemed friend” (p. 230), and a man of most elegant learning, unimpeachable veracity, and peculiar benevolence of heart; “ a dutiful son of his *Alma Mater*,
 “ Oxford; a very good churchman,
 “ who, after some rebukes, wonders in
 “ silence at my outrageous heresies. But
 “ such opposition of sentiment does not,
 “ I trust, lessen, in any degree, our mu-
 “ tual esteem. This gentleman is au-
 “ thor of several sermons and tracts, but
 “ particularly of a new translation of
 “ Juvenal and Persius, with preface and
 “ disputations relative to his author,
 “ highly meritorious and instructive.
 “ For propriety, perspicuity, and ele-
 “ gance of expression, Mr. O. has not
 “ many equals, at a time when good
 “ writing is become so general” (pp.
 161, 162).

Of Mr. Wesley we have no very fa-
 vourable character (p. 233). After
 quitting Warrington, Mr. W. lived, in
 1783, at Bramcote, near Nottingham,
 with one pupil, who had formerly been
 under him at the academy. Here he
 produced the first volume of his “ *In-
 “ quiry into the Opinions of the Christian
 “ Writers of the Three first Centuries
 “ concerning the Person of Christ*, which
 “ he carried down no further than the
 “ Apostolic age, and, meeting no encou-
 “ ragement to continue his plan, has
 “ dropt it for ever; though the work
 “ has been warmly commended by men
 “ whose judgement would do honour to
 “ any work” (p. 236).

“ One cause to which I attribute the
 “ cool reception of my writings, in ad-
 “ dition to such as must be obvious to
 “ the most undiscerning reader, is, the
 “ melancholy rancour with which those
 “ Reviews in most estimation with the
 “ publick at that time prosecuted every
 “ publication from my pen. That acute
 “ and ingenious profligate, Mr. Bad-
 “ cock, was the Monthly Reviewer, then
 “ labouring, like many others, to prove
 “ the sincerity of his conversion by the
 “ outrage of malice on his first con-
 “ vexions. Among these assassins, the

“ well-known artist in *The Gentleman's*
 “ *Magazine* is eminently infamous, and
 “ involves in the disgrace every accom-
 “ plice and encourager of his baseness.
 “ — monstrum nulla virtute redemptum
 “ A vitis ———” (p. 137—9).

A good compliment this, Mr. W., to the liberty of the press, which gives every man an equal right to deliver his own opinion to the publick.

From Bramcote Mr. W. returned to Richmond, and thence to Nottingham, 1784, with equal success as a teacher. In his passage from one place to the other he relates the patriotic exploits of those who procured Bushy and Richmond parks to be opened. At Nottingham he had for several years three or four pupils, on very handsome terms. Here he meditated a translation of the Old Testament, and of Isaiah; but soon gave them up, and transferred his chief attention to the productions of Greece and Rome, with a particular attention to every fact and expression that could contribute to illustrate the phraseology, or sense of the sacred writings, or throw any light on the evidences of revelation. This year Mr. W. was elected an honorary member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, on occasion of an *Essay on the Origin of Alphabetic Characters*, read before them, and here reprinted (p. 261—281), deducing them from the time of Mo'es, to whom they were delivered from Sinai; which hypothesis is well supported by the allowed deduction of them, by all nations, from the East.

Mr. W. preached about six occasional sermons; and in the spring of 1786 was seized with a pain in his left shoulder, “ from a grievance of which no
 “ account could ever be given, and
 “ which harassed him beyond measure,
 “ and almost beyond endurance, for two
 “ entire years, without material abate-
 “ ment; nor is he delivered from the
 “ apprehension of a return, or the occa-
 “ sional impress of it, to this hour” (p. 284). It occasioned an entire interrup-
 tion of his studies, except writing some notes on Gray's poems (p. 284); and he lost all his pupils except one. In 1788 he animadverted with severity on “ some
 “ of the pompous inanities of Dr. Hors-
 “ ley, now bishop of St. David's, not the
 “ least conceited and audacious contro-
 “ versialist of ancient or modern days.
 “ Indeed, such is the domineering and
 “ insolent spirit of this redoubtable
 “ champion of the Hierarchy, that even

“his own patrons, who want advocates,
 “appear afraid of trusting him with too
 “much power. For my part, I wish
 “heartily for his preferment to the very
 “highest dignities of his profession, and
 “should be very happy to pay him my
 “respects, and eat an archiepiscopal din-
 “ner with him at Lambeth. I should
 “be standing then on the tiptoe of ex-
 “pectation for the happy moment in
 “which this ecclesiastical Sampson
 “would pull down the temple of the
 “Hierarchy upon the lords, and upon all
 “the people that are therein. It is, how-
 “ever, most sincerely regretted by me,
 “that the dispositions of this prelate
 “should have been warped, either by
 “pride, ambition, or selfishness, to such
 “an excessive obliquity as displays itself
 “in his writings. The native vigour of
 “his faculties, his commendable share
 “of learning, his elegant and nervous
 “style, and his ingenuity of invention,
 “might have been happily employed to
 “the advantage of science, and the con-
 “firmation and recommendation of the
 “Christianity of the Scriptures. It is a
 “miserable reverse to these glorious
 “utilities to sell one’s self to a *system*, and
 “to be occupied in the dirty drudgery
 “of an *establishment*” (pp. 289, 290).

In the autumn of this year Mr. W.
 “let off a sly cracker against the Church,
 “under the title of *Four Marks of Anti-
 “Christ; or, A Supplement to the War-
 “burtonian Lecture*, without a name”
 (p. 293). “At the top of my literary
 “articles for 1789 stand *Remarks on the
 “internal Evidences of the Christian Re-
 “ligion*,” and in June that year came
 forth the first part of *Critica Sacra*, in-
 tended to promote an union of theologi-
 cal and classical learning, of which Mr.
 W. is not without reason a little proud,
 and which may safely defy the nibbling of
 sciolists and *sei-disant* critics.

The death of Mr. Heywood, 1789, a
 young attorney at Nottingham, whom
 Mr. W. had desired to mention his name
 to the trustees of the *new college* at
 Hackney, when inquiring for a classical
 tutor, leads him to discuss the subject of
 his appointment to that office, after a
 resignation had been contrived for his
 predecessor.

From a constant attendance on all the
 capital punishments at Nottingham dur-
 ing his stay there, Mr. W. infers, that
 our laws are written in blood, and that
 reformation should be preferred to pu-
 nishment (p. 317—320).

At p. 338 begins the transaction with

Hackney College, including just censures
 on the system of education among Dis-
 senters, the ill conduct of the college at
 the first outset, incumbering it with
 buildings, and neglecting to provide for
 the tutors, the vicinity to London, and
 other circumstances, from which he de-
 nounces immediate ruin, and advises an
entire renovation of the constitution, upon
 the French plan. The rest is a narrative
 of those petty disputes between man and
 man, which, if in all cases laid before
 the publick, would be the greatest bore
 the press could be condemned to. His
 controversy with Mr. Pope his successor
 is of another kind, and respects his lite-
 rary and critical abilities, with a defence
 of his illustration of the death of Judas
 (see our vol. LXI. p. 58). But as Mr.
 P. has threatened to take the law of him
 if he does not hold his tongue, we must
 leave this dispute to the critics of the
 long robe. Mr. W. on every occasion,
 piques himself on administering such
 doses to the *Dissenters*, and is “daily
 “expecting the most salutary effects
 “from his persevering and judicious
 “treatment, not, however, without whole
 “retorts of which Horace so humourously
 “speaks :

“*Ut fanaticus hic cum sit pugil & me-
 “dicum arget.*” (p. 392).

157. *Antiquities of London; by J. T. Smith.*
 (Continued from vol. LXI p. 743.)

NUMBER III. contains

The portrait of Richard II. at West-
 minster.

Rolamond’s pond.

Monument of J. Stowe.

A specimen of ancient building on the
 West side of King-street, Westminster.

Monument of J. Speed.

The Lollard’s prison at Lambeth.

Monument of Samuel Cooper the painter.
 ————— of William Camden.

Number IV.

The portrait of J. Stowe, on a larger
 scale, from his monument.

London wall, in the church-yard of St.
 Giles, Cripplegate.

Cheapside cross (from Le Serre’s Entry
 of Mary de Medicis).

An old house on Little Tower-hill.

Lambeth palace, from a picture by
 Marlow.

A tower of London wall, brought to
 light by the fire which destroyed Mr.
 Kay’s house in Ludgate-street (see
 p. 569).

The monument of Coya Shawsware, a
 Persian merchant, in the church-yard
 of

of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, copied from Strype's edition of Stowe.

If some of these subjects are not now first engraved, it is to be considered that they are intended to be bound up with Mr. Pennant's *London*.

158. *The Antiquaries' Museum*; by J. Schnebelie. (Continued from vol. LXI. p. 743.)

NUMBER III. contains
Sculptures from Higham Ferrers church, Northamptonshire.

Three plates of figures painted on the screen of the church of St. Peter at Walpole in Norfolk.

Two rondeaux of a series of the history of St. Guthlac, from a roll in the British Museum.

The ingenious compiler being taken off by an immature death, we are happy to hear that Mr. Nichols has taken this useful work under his patronage, for the benefit of a young widow and three children, whose hard case has been kindly noticed by the president and council and other members of the Society of Antiquaries, and whom we venture to recommend to the public regard, in a confidence that the national character, ever forward to relieve distressed merit and innocence, will not pass by them unregarded.

Number IV. contains

Three portraits of saints, and a device in the wall of St. Augustine's abbey at Canterbury, from Dr. Pegge's collection.

View and plan of Elvetham house, Hants. distinguished by a visit from Queen Elizabeth to the then Earl of Somerset.

Two more rondeaux of St. Guthlac.

159. *Cursory Criticisms on the Edition of Shakespeare*, published by E. Malone.

160. *A Letter to the Rev. Richard Farmer, D. D. relative to the Edition of Shakespeare published in 1790, and some late Criticisms on that Work*, by E. Malone, Esq.

WHILE our commentators are heaping Pelion on Ossa to illustrate the Bard of Nature, by overwhelming him under a load of notes, it is not to be wondered that a war of criticism is waged between them, and that some Quixote critic should brandish his lance in defence of certain printed copies, supposed of equal value with the first editions of the ancient classics. We should not, however, have deemed it worth an editor's while to enter the lists with such an antagonist as the present, whom there is every reason

to apprehend the same with the author of *Remarks on the last Edition* [Mr. Steevens's] of *Shakespeare*, 1783. See our vol. LIII. p. 593.

161. *Tea and Sugar; or, The Nabob and the Creole: A Poem, in Two Cantos*. By Timothy Touchstone, Gent.

THIS wretched rhymers has miserably assorted his subjects in order to get a dinner by lashing the East and West India merchants. Was it ever known before that a *nabob's* fortune was made by *tea*? Nor is Mr. T. a whit more happy in his

162. *Lord Mayor's Day, or City Pageantry, a Poem, with Notes illustrative and explanatory*.

163. *The Trial of Capt. John Kimber, for the Murder of Two female Negro Slaves, on board the Recovery, African Slave-ship. Tried at the Admiralty Sessions held at the Old Bailey, June 7, 1792, before Sir James Marriot, &c. Taken in Short-hand, by a Student of the Temple. To which are added, Observations on the above Trial*.

CAPTAIN Kimber was acquitted. "The jury said they were all satisfied, "from what had appeared to them, that "there was no credit to be given to the "two witnesses on the side of the prosecution; and therefore found the prisoner *not guilty*." The observer admits Capt. K. cannot be tried a second time for the same offence; yet he makes a number of invidious observations on the trial. There is another copy of the trial, simply stated, without observations.

164. *Remarks on a Speech made to the National Assembly of France by the Deputies from the General Assembly of the French Port of St. Domingo; with Observations on the Evidence delivered before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1790 and 1791, on the Part of the Petitioners for the Abolition of the Slave-trade*. By Philip Mallet, of London.

A RHAPSODY on the abolition of the slave-trade; Mr. Pitt, King Alfred, Messieurs Wilberforce and Thornton, Humanity and the cause of the Blacks, Toleration Fanatics and Mitred Fronts, the honour, as some men would call it, but which Mr. M. will call the unpleasant and distressing situation, of being examined at the bar of the House of Commons, on a matter relating to trade, with the rudeness of some members, the ignorance of others, and the violent and porter-like noise of many. Mr. M. is ready to enter the lists with any author who shall give his name.

165. Tre-

265. *Travelling Memorandums, made in a Tour upon the Continent of Europe, in the Years 1786, 1787, and 1788. By the Hon. Lord Gardenstone.*

THIS gentleman, who is one of the Scotch judges, or lords of session, and by his office adds the title of Lord *Gardenstone* to his family-name of *Garden*, gives an agreeable and entertaining account of his travels for health during the course of two years. His minute details will be found very useful to travellers, whether they follow his steps for health or amusement. He concludes his tour with a pleasing account of the rise and progress of the village of Laurencekirk, in Kincardineshire, between Perth and Aberdeen, which has been raised entirely by his generosity and public spirit. Of this town see the new edition of Camden's *Britannia*, III. 416.

266. *Poems, chiefly by Gentlemen of Devonshire and Cornwall. 2 Vols. 8vo.*

DID we suppose this publication entitled to unequalled praise, we should have little more to do than transcribe the ingenious editor's preface, who has there scattered his encomiums most profusely on those gentlemen who have contributed towards the collection. To their propriety and justice, however, in general, we are not inclined to object; and we shall not trouble the reader with a few trifling and unimportant exceptions.

The plan upon which this publication is conducted we greatly approve. A number of gentlemen, eminent for their literary taste and accomplishments, agreeing to select the best of their stores for the public entertainment, cannot fail of producing what is entitled to our acknowledgements and respect. Of the individuals concerned in the work before us, many have been considerably distinguished in the world of letters. Dr. Downman, of Exeter, Dr. Whitaker, Mr. Hole, Mr. Polwhele the editor, Mr. Bampfylde, and others, are names which must necessarily be familiar to most of our readers. From the combination of such abilities much entertainment may be expected; nor will the reader be disappointed.

The poems are ranged in different compartments, and signed alphabetically. The principal ones we shall briefly consider. The first place is occupied by "Lyric Pieces," and commences with an elegant composition, intitled, "An Ode to Eliza, on her Marriage," by the late learned and lamented Mr. Bad-

cock; which evidently shews that his genius was no less adapted to elegant pursuits than abstruse speculations, and is of sufficient merit to make us regret that there should be this one only. We gave a copy of it in our Magazine for April, p. 364. Two small and truly elegant poems of Mr. Bampfylde's follow. An "Ode to Honour," and some others, by Dr. Downman, detract not from his established merit as a poet. Mr. Drewe's "Rapt Bard" is marked by spirit of design and warmth of colouring; and much good poetry is scattered through his burlesque "Ode to Discord."

"If, enshrin'd above the Pole,
Where the rumbling thunders roll,
Thou reign'st; or in yon dusky sky,
Where the whirling whirlwinds fly:—
Or if more thou dost delight,
Spouse of Chaos! child of Night!
Thy primeval throne to keep
In the dark and hoary deep,
Where with atom atom jars,
Ceaseless ruin, ceaseless wars;
Where the din of pealing sounds
Antient Nature's self astounds,
And forces far away to fly
The powers of hateful Harmony;
Hear, oh! sacred Goddess, hear,
Accept our vows, and grant our prayer!"

Mr. Emmet's "Ode to Genius" shews that the subject on which it is written is no stranger to his mind; and the gentleman whose signature is F, who translated the Hymns from Homer, need not have screened his name through any dread of critical anathemas. The same may be said of the "Ode to Fancy," signed by the letter G, which is worthy of the high eulogium passed upon it by the partiality of the editor. It is indeed much in the manner of Collins. Our readers will thank us for the following extract:

"Still let me follow, thro' thy winding walks,
As near some fountain's odour-breathing side,
Thou bidst around thee wait
The soft voluptuous hours.

"And say, fair source of every pictur'd art,
Say, shall I mingle with the sylvan maids,
Who rosy chaplets bring,
To court thy genial smile?

"Who playful twine their smooth ambrosial
arms
To the soft warblings of some oaten pipe?
Or see, with looks entranc'd,
Idalia's graceful queen

"Leading from myrtle groves and jasmine
bowers [Loves,
The young-eyed Joys and purple-pinion'd
To greet, in votive airs
Of breathing minstrelsy,

"Thy

"Thy mildly varying power, till from above
The breeze that stept between the velvet
leaves,

Wak'd by the sound divine,
Now plumes his azure wing;

"Now fluttering sports amid the gladsome
train,

Then, swiftly clasping their celestial limbs,
Shakes from his wavy locks
The sweets of blushing May?"

All this is highly poetical, and we regret the want of room to insert more.

Mr Hole's "Odes to Terror and Melancholy" are also very fine, and contain some highly imagined sentiments and finished lines. Invoking Melancholy, the poet says,

"Sweet matron of the pensive brow,
Mysterious power, to thee I bow,
Whose charms a mournful joy impart,
Which thrills my soul, and melts my heart,
I am thy slave, yet would not freedom gain;
I feel thy magic bonds, yet glory in my chain."

We know of no more striking instances of desolation than that of the fox looking out over the walls of the ruin'd Balclutha, and "the dragons crying in the planty palace of Babylon" (Isaiah xiii. 22). The following images are of a similar complexion; and that in the fourth stanza might have been suggested from the passage quoted above in the sacred writer.

"Mark where yon broken pillars strew the plain

There rose a stately dome in antient time;
There oft was heard the soul-entrancing strain,
And laurel'd Bards awak'd the song sublime.

"In choral dance gay youths and maids appear'd, [sound.

And light they tript to many a sprightly
Nor dance, nor song, nor sprightly lay is heard, [round.

But more than midnight silence reigns a-

"Where crowds opposing crowds have often
toil'd, [to pass,

Like mingling streams, athwart the street
In endless tides, is now a vacant wild,
With hoary moss bespread, and spiry grass.

"Through royal palaces now serpents glide—
Heard you that dismal hiss? It spoke them
nigh; [pride,

They wreath around yon column's scatter'd
And their scales glitter in Day's fiery eye.

"Through stately temples, where the sacred
light,

By crowds ador'd, diffus'd perpetual day,
Wounding with horrid yell the ear of Night,
The gaunt Hyæna roams in vain for prey."

This passage is selected from the "Ode to Melancholy," in which the poet, in consonance to her supposed

origin (the daughter of Grief and Fancy), often varies the scene of contemplation, and at times pursues images that affect and disturb the mind; at others, those that soothe and tranquilize it:

"Ever changing, ever new
Those air-spun visions, Fancy weaves, delight:
Tho' tinctur'd with the rainbow's varying hue,
Whose every tear is cloath'd in light,
They strike with chasten'd joy the mental
sight."

That to "Terror" likewise is supposed to be written under the immediate influence of that passion to which it is addressed; and a succession of objects, productive of alarm and consternation, rapidly succeed each other.

The translations, from Saxo-Græmaticus, of Scandinavian poetry, are not devoid of spirit and sublimity. Some of the names are not, indeed, well calculated to excite any grand ideas, and might have been altered or softened without any impropriety. "Gram and Gro" is the title of the first poem; and the other names mentioned in it are Bæsus and Tigrug. The incantation of Herva, taken from one of the "Five Pieces of Runic Poetry," published some few years since, strikes us as peculiarly excellent; it is characteristic, wild, and awful. (*To be continued.*)

167. *The British Plutarch: containing the Lives of the most eminent Statesmen, Patriots, Divines, Warriors, Philosophers, Poets, and Artists, of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Accession of Henry VIII. to the present Time. Including a compendious View of the History of England during that Period. In Eight Volumes. 12mo.*

THE present work having met with so favourable a reception from the public as to pass through two editions, a third is now published, the whole of which has been revised, and many errors which occurred in the preceding edition have been corrected. The work has also been extended from six volumes to eight; many additions are made to the old lives, and twenty seven new lives have been added. The new lives are those of important and interesting characters, viz. Bishop Atterbury, Sir Richard Steele, Daniel De Foe, Bishop Hoadly, Dr. Young, Samuel Richardson, Dr. Lardner, William Hogarth, Dr. Jortin, Thomas Gray, David Hume, William Shenstone, Bishop Newton, Dr. Akenhead, William Pitt Earl of Chatham, Dr. Johnson, Lau-

rence Sterne, David Garrick, Dr. Smollett, Charles Churchill, Lord Clive, Samuel Foote, Caprain Cook, Oliver Goldsmith, Sir William Blackstone, Jonas Hanway, and Bishop Lowth.— Besides the great improvement which this work has received by the various corrections, additions, and new lives, which have been introduced into this edition, it has also the advantage of a very copious index.

168. *Essay on Pulmonary Consumption, including Histories of several remarkable Instances of Recovery from the most alarming Stages of the Disorder, by an improved Method of Treatment.* By William May, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, Fellow of the London Medical Society, late one of the Physicians to the Universal Dispensary, London.

TO divest consumption of part of its horrors, and to shew that it is curable in its worst stage, is the professed intention of Dr. May in this little work. As this is contrary to the generally-received opinion, he begins with reciting a number of examples, part furnished by his own practice, and part extracted from the writings of other physicians, where the termination of the disease was favourable, under the most unpromising circumstances. What the doctor thinks most important in these observations is, that the cures were effected by pursuing a method different from that generally recommended; for, instead of repeated evacuations, and cooling and antiphlogistic medicines, being prescribed in these cases, a cordial and nourishing diet, with mild, tonic, and bracing medicines, were used. This leads him to a consideration of the nature and causes of *phthisis pulmonalis*, which has now hitherto, he thinks, been sufficiently investigated. Scrophula has long been considered as one of the causes of this disease: our author considers it as of its essence. To prove this, he recurs to the description of the two diseases, given by nosologists, and of the habits and constitutions peculiarly subject to them. These are, according to Cullen, “persons of a sanguine, or sanguineo-melancholic temperament, having “fine skins, rosy complexions, large “veins, soft flesh, and a thick upper “lip.” Having established, as he supposes, the similarity, or, at the least, the near connexion of these diseases with each other, he proceeds to shew, that repeated bleedings, with saline and

cooling medicines, and a low diet, as they tend to weaken the stomach, impair digestion, and to debilitate the constitution, are injurious in this disease: on the contrary, that air and exercise, a more generous diet, with occasional emetics, opiates, the bark, and other bracing medicines, will seldom fail of effecting a cure in the worst cases. We cannot prevail upon ourselves to be so sanguine in our expectations of always, or even frequently, effecting a cure in the worst species or stages of consumption, by any method yet known. Neither has the doctor convinced us that scrophula always exists in pthical* cases; but that the method recommended by him has been successfully employed, after the phlogistic symptoms were removed, we have had opportunities of seeing in our own practice; and we believe it to be the method adopted by the most experienced physicians.

169. *An Address to the Governors of the Bath Hospital, on the Propriety of extending the Benefits of that humane and laudable Institution.* By several of the Governors.

SOME difference of opinion among the governors, relative to the propriety and expediency of building a new hospital, in a situation better adapted to the original purposes of the institution than the present, has given rise to this address, which, from the nature of the subject, and from the circumstance of its being the production of several of the governors, highly respectable, as well in character as number, cannot fail to excite the attention of the publick, and, in some degree, to interest every person who has the cause of Humanity at heart, and who wishes that the medical virtues of the Bath waters, so often and so happily experienced by the opulent, may, as far as it is practicable, be felt also by the poor.

That the gentlemen who oppose the measures here contended for, are actuated by motives which originate in their good wishes to the institution itself, we cannot entertain a doubt, but it appears very clearly to us, that their antagonists

* The number of athletic and robust persons, who become consumptive in consequence of repeated colds, or after pleuritic or peripneumonic affections, sufficiently evince that there are other causes, besides scrophula, capable of producing the disease; and, consequently, that no one method of cure can be adapted to all cases.

have infinitely the better in point of argument; and that the facts upon which those arguments are grounded demand their most serious and dispassionate consideration: nor do we see how they can, consistently, refuse to go into an inquiry, which, as it can have, on either side, no other object than "the sacred cause of humanity and truth," can never be supposed to injure the interests of *that* charity for which they are concerned. "For the question on which we differ" (say the advocates for such inquiry) "is not whether the hospital *shall* be removed or no, but whether the matter shall be investigated, for the sole purpose of finding out which of the two proposals would be most beneficial."

The proceedings of the General Courts, and of the Committees, upon this business, are detailed with great precision and candour. The reader is fairly put into possession of the subject. The objections raised against the removal of the hospital appear to be given in their full force; and they are all, in our opinion, completely and most satisfactorily answered. The proposed situation for the new hospital appears to be free from all the inconveniences which affect the present, and which (by the alterations daily taking place in that part of the city) are increasing to an intolerable degree. It is proved that the funds of the hospital will permit the governors to appropriate a portion of the capital towards extending the benefits of the charity; and that the public wants appear to demand some such appropriation: and it is observed, with equal truth and shrewdness, that "a charity should avoid being rich, as well as poor." That no difficulty, however, may remain with those who, from a too timid and cautious prudence, have always a dread of incurring large expenses, whatever be the probable advantages to be derived from them, it is afterwards shewn that the actual removal of the hospital will cost less than the enlargement of it (which, if it be not removed, seems to be agreed on all hands to be necessary), by the sum of 314l. The tenure too, in the former case, may be made *freehold*; whereas in the latter it must continue to be held by sufferance, as it were, and subject to very serious inconvenience.

A summary view of the general advantages to be obtained by the removal

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of the hospital is comprised in the following extract from the conclusion of the address:

"It may not be improper to observe, that the Annual Reports, published for more than twenty years past, have constantly stated; 'that since the year 1766 the governors admit as many patients as the house will contain; and hope, by the continuance of charitable benefactions, further to extend this useful charity.' This shews it to have been the uniform intention of the governors to provide for the relief of a greater number of the objects of the institution, whenever its finances would allow of it, and a proper opportunity offered. The injury which the present hospital will sustain, in a few years, from the improvement of the Lower Town, —the benefit which a new site will derive from the same cause—(a site originally preferable to the old, but which could not be easily obtained before)—the large surplus of income, which has arisen in the last seven years;—the enhanced value of the ground on which the hospital stands; and the great improbability of so favourable an opportunity ever offering again for placing it near the salutary springs which gave rise to its establishment, and from whence it derives its importance and usefulness;—form such a concurrence of accidental, or rather providential, circumstances, connected with the interest of the charity, as demands the peculiar and unprejudiced attention of the governors."

In a well-written appendix to the address we are informed, that, at a subsequent meeting of the governors, a resolution for a committee of inquiry was again rejected (by a majority of 24 to 20), and the means of entering into the merits of the question effectually, for the present, prevented. Upon this subject, the addressing governors observe,

"We know not how to account for this conduct, otherwise than by supposing that some of the governors, who seem to have too hastily formed a decided opinion against the removal of the hospital in an early stage of the business, and, from a limited view of the subject, are apprehensive that a free discussion, and a more enlarged view, would prove unfavourable to their determination; and that, feeling a reluctance (natural to the human mind) to retract an adopted opinion, or to lose any part of their influence with other governors, who probably rely on their judgement, they neither wish to be better informed themselves, nor choose that their friends and the public should acquire a sufficient knowledge of the merits of the question to form a competent judgement of their own. We trust, however, that the importance of the cause in which we are engaged

engaged (the sacred cause of humanity and truth), and a regard to the faithful discharge of our duty as trustees of the charity, will justify our earnestness in its behalf; and we shall esteem ourselves happy if our past endeavours, or future services, may tend to promote its welfare and extension."

It appears, that these spirited and benevolent gentlemen have actually purchased the premises on which they wish to erect the new hospital, from motives equally honourable to themselves and favourable to the purposes of the charity. With an extract from this part of the appendix we must conclude our remarks; but not without recommending this pamphlet to the candid attention of the friends of the Bath hospital, and heartily wishing that success to the generous exertions of their authors, which their cause and their conduct seem so eminently to deserve.

"We cannot, however, conclude this appendix to our address without expressing our concern at being under the necessity of refusing, with the contempt it deserves, an insinuation which has been industriously whispered into the over-credulous ears of the publick, that the purchase of the Alfred hotel, and indeed the whole inquiry, tended only to promote a mere jobb. The fact is simply this: several gentlemen have purchased Alfred hotel and premises for 1300l. for the purposes already mentioned. They mean to keep this purchase for two years to come, and they have let the Alfred house itself to the committee for conducting the Bath city infirmary and dispensary for that time. This will afford leisure for the gentlemen, who have hitherto so uniformly endeavoured to suppress an inquiry, to reflect coolly on the matter, and to see the propriety of acquiescing in so reasonable a proposal; for the question on which we differ is not whether the hospital shall be removed or no, but whether the matter shall be investigated, for the sole purpose of finding out which of the two proposals would be most beneficial.

"If, however, all our endeavours to complete this inquiry, in order to enable the governors to form an adequate judgement of the propriety of the measure, should prove unsuccessful, we have only to reflect that we have done our duty in the most impartial manner, and with a view only to the real advantage of the charity: we shall, in this case, part with our property in the premises which we have purchased, and apply the surplus (which we are assured will be, two years hence, very considerable, from the improvements carrying on in that part of the city) towards the support of such of the public charities in Bath as shall then seem most to require assistance.

"With this declaration of our sentiments and intentions we take our leave, in perfect friendship and cordiality with every governor, however opposite to us in opinion; and at all times ready and willing to co-operate in measures which, in case of the failure of our own proposals, shall, by the majority of governors, after due deliberation, be thought necessary to the welfare and extension of this admirable institution."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Herbert Croft is circulating proposals, which may be had at Skelton's, engraver, in the Hay-market, for the publication of his Dictionary of the English Language, in four large volumes folio. Part is to be delivered to subscribers in May next.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In answer to P. W. and several other enquirers after anonymous letters, we beg leave again to repeat, that (unless in very particular cases) it is not the purport of this Index to assign the reasons why letters are rejected; nor can we in general even find room to acknowledge their receipt. Many, which have been not only intended for the press, but for which the types have actually been composed, are frequently with reluctance rejected, to make room for what appears more immediately interesting. It now and then also happens, that we receive letters of so insignificant a nature, that we are under the necessity of troubling the Post-office to take them back again; where they doubtless make part of that large pile which the proper officers are occasionally employed in burning. The death of a respected Coadjutor (see p. 578) has occasioned a farther demolition of a large quantity of communications, which have been for years accumulating; and perhaps P. W's letter may have shared that fate, as we assure him it has been searched for with fruitless inquiry.—In future, no ANONYMOUS LETTER will be returned; nor any other, unless our correspondents particularly request it at the time they honour us with their favours; to which it ever has been, and will still continue, our study and pride to attend.

MR. GREEN will be much obliged by any memoirs of John Ewer, D. D. who was educated at Eton, became fellow of King's College, Cambridge; B. A. there 1728; M. A. 1732; D. D. 1756. He travelled with the famous Marquis of Granby; was rector of Bottesford, 1735—1752; canon of Windsor; bishop of Landaff, 1764; translated to Bangor, 1768; and died Oct. 28, 1774. Where was he buried, and what epitaph was put up for him?—He will also be obliged to any gentleman, in the neighbourhood of Newark, who will favour him with the epitaph on the Rev. BERNARD WILSON, who was buried in that church, or for any anecdotes of him.

LEICESTERSHIRE asks the modern names of BORTON and WINDESSA, two lordships which occur in Domesday so near to *Appleby* and *Seik*, that possibly they may now be considered as a part of *Derbyshire*.

A CONSTANT READER wishes to be informed what is become of the "History of England during the Fourteenth Century," offered to be published by the Rev. Mr. Bree, in proposals undated; and the "Natural History and Antiquities of Huntingdonshire," by the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, 1787.

A FRIEND TO CATECHISMS is at a loss for a copy of one, containing Hints of the Reasons of Christianity, drawn up in a plain and concise manner, and published by Dr. Thomas Burnet, prebendary of Sarum, and rector of West Kingston, Wilts. He thinks that a catechism on a more extensive scale, comprising the proofs both of natural and revealed religion, adapted to the capacities of children, and of numberless others, who can give no better reason for their religion than that they were early baptised into it, and trained up in some of its outward forms, would be essentially useful in these times of prevailing infidelity.

H. D. (who has been afflicted with a violent scorbutic humour for near five years, having had the advice of the most eminent of the faculty without relief,) on perusing the letter in p. 603 on the surprising effects of the plant *Clivers*, or *Goosegrass*, would be glad to be informed in what manner the juice is to be obtained without the use of a press. [We refer him to a letter in p. 720.]

VERITAS says, "I doubt not but the milky juice of the Fig, p. 624, may cure warts; and I know that they have been cured by straw-mote rubbed on the wart, and then thrown away to rot. This I think, and must allow, is strange; but it is a fact; and can any of your correspondents account for it?"

A MOTHER OF MANY CHILDREN expresses herself much obliged by our insertion of her request to obtain a knowledge of the cure for warts; and equally so to the gentlemen who answered it; but is happy to say she had no occasion to try either of the remedies mentioned. Impatient to remove them, she was constantly enquiring. A gentleman suggesting an idea, that Chambers's Dictionary might notice them, she looked therein; and, among several others, found that D. Mapletost, some time a Gresham professor, says, "Sal Ammoniac and Water is the only certain cure he knows of in Medicine." The remedy was at hand; two pennyworths of sal ammoniac, without water, removed them in 18 or 20 days, so that the whole was totally gone before the publication of the July Magazine. The oldest and biggest disappeared first (it is presumed from the irregular surface imbibing more of the salts), and have not left a vestige.

EVERARD asks, "Suppose a spider was put into one of the largest kind of boxes called *pill-boxes*, and a lid, or cover, made of

paper, full of small holes, put over it, what would be the consequence at the end of a fortnight or three weeks? that is, would the spider be alive (no food being given it during its confinement), and would it have undergone any change in respect to its appearance, or otherwise?"

PHILAGATHOBULUS, understanding there is a fund for giving premiums to servants who have lived long in the same service, and with a good character, will be obliged to any of our correspondents for information where it is, how a premium is to be applied for, and what certificates are necessary; what number of years will entitle a servant to it, and whether it is confined to any distance from the metropolis.

S. E. asks for an account of the WHALEBONE in the court-yard of St. James's palace. In one of the anonymous commendatory or rather satirical poems prefixed to Coryat's "Crudities," mention is made of

"The Whitehall whale-bones, the silver basin i' Chester."

Some account also of the latter implement would not be unacceptable.

CURIOSA asks, where the best account is to be met with of the History of Persia, and, indeed, Asia in general, from the time of the dissolution of the Western Empire to the present; viz. in what histories; for, except in the Universal, there is no continued series to be met with. She laments the disadvantage those who live in the country labour under for want of circulating-libraries that contain something more than novels. Exeter, she is of opinion, as much deserves to be excepted as any provincial city; yet, even there, in history the collection is very limited.

C. L. says, "It may be interesting to some of your astronomical readers to observe, that Hevelius, when he published his *Selenographia*, in 1647, a work of great industry and elegance, suspected a volcano in the moon, in the very spot where one has since been almost indubitably ascertained. The spot is *M. Porphyrites* in the *Hevelian* chart."

S. K.'s information is conveyed to Mr. Shaw.

We thank CLERICUS for his suggestions relative to Mr. Bacon's very useful book, the "Liber Regis;" but do not consider ourselves adequate to the task he recommends.

The "printed Case," sent by L. A. JUSTICE, we doubt not, is justly represented; but certainly it comes not within our plan.

It is our intention to oblige A CONSTANT READER; who very much wishes that we would "give a list, from the Gazette, of all the places and bodies of men who have addressed the King on his late proclamation."

HUNSTON CHURCH is engraving; as is the "portrait of a remarkable man," to accompany the memoirs sent us by our good friend at Barnard Castle, whose OTHER papers are forwarded as he desires.

The Inscription on General LAWRENCE in our next; with Dr. HARRINGTON, ACADEMICUS, and as many old arrears as possible.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

WHATEVER errors were committed by Lord North, late Earl of *Guildford*, as a *Minister*, (and they were such as will not be soon forgotten), it is certain, that in *private* life he was social, good-humoured, amiable, witty, and entertaining. The compliment paid him in the Ode which follows, by one, who, for thirty years together in Parliament, was his *political* enemy, and who more than once, in the House of Commons, expressed a wish for *impeachment*, does equal honour to both. The reader should be told, that, at *Tunbridge Wells*, it has been usual to insert poetical pieces, usually of the complimentary style, in a book, kept by the bookseller there, which lies open for the inspection of all who frequent his shop; in such book was inserted the following

O D E, WRITTEN AT

Tunbridge Wells, July 24, 1787,

By Sir JOSEPH MAWBEY, Bart.

GODDESS of the crystal spring !
Quickly haste, and with thee bring
All that brightens gloomy day,
All that makes the seasons gay !
Banish from the circling hours
Cold, and fleet, and wintry show'rs !
Give to lovely *Rutland* ease,
Who ne'er wants the wish to please !
Clarrichard's tender frame improve,
Thrice happy in domestic love !
To *Mawbey's* modest worth impart
Health, to gladden every heart !
On *Hamilton* thy gifts bestow,
And bid her cheeks with roses glow !
And, tho' hard it be to name
The tender, gentle *Ashburnham*,
Give her, what surpasses wealth,
Blissful hours, and blooming health !
And happy be the statesman's lot,
(His war and politicks forgot) !
To *North* again his eye-sight give ;
And may he ever chearful live,
Surrounded by the blooming fair,
Devoid of pain, and free from care !
Around the social table sit,
Delighting all by mirth and wit !

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 14.

TH E mention of Minerva springing from the Head of Jupiter, p. 615, reminds me of some lines, that, if you will accept of them, are at your service, written by me many years ago, and addressed

TO A STUDIOUS YOUNG LADY, MUCH AFFLICTED WITH THE HEAD-ACHE.

JOVE on a time, as poets say,
When with the head-ache sorely griev'd,
Of every God began to pray,
From his complaint to be reliev'd.

Mars swore by all the Stygian waves,
If his head ach'd, it was no wonder,

Since he was rattling o'er his slaves
With a perpetual din of thunder.

Venus, who knew his inclination,
His pranks below, and tricks above,
Ventur'd to pawn her reputation,
Her dear papa was but in love.

Apollo thought she rightly guess'd,
And said, in *Æsculapian* strain,
The passion, stifled in his breast,
Mounted in vapours to the brain.

Vulcan was sure they all were wrong,
And offer'd his mechanic aid,
To rid him of whate'er so long
Had burden'd the great father's head,

An axe with heavy stroke and full,
Like wood'm n cleaving of an oak,
He aim'd at the almighty skull,
And out flew Pallas at the stroke !

The Fable's this : now to apply it,
If haply we the case may hit :
Pallas is wisdom ; and, to try it,
See what mythologists have writ.

If then high wisdom's mighty weight
Could ever overpower a God ;
Must not of learning a vast freight
A mortal damsel overload ?

Suppose we further, if you please,
That Jove himself most wisely reckon'd,
He should procure himself much ease,
In governing by causes second.

Your pow'r o'er men's confess'd ; why then
Should not a nymph of your discerning
Be satisfied to rule the men,
Whose best accomplishment is learning ?

Would you be easy, chearful, well ;
Would you desire to shine in story ;
In female arts you must excel :
(Economy is woman's glory.

Learn too from Pallas's example,
Though she could weave, and knit, and
spin ;
Though none produc'd a prettier sample ;
Yet ne'er a husband could she win.

Of all the Gods in all the skies
There was not one, but was afraid
To take a wife so very wise :
And so poor Pallas liv'd a maid. R. B.

To the Anonymous Imitator of Persius, occasioned by his scurrilous and most unmerited attack on Mr. Weston. by Way of defending the moral Character of Pope.

S O N N E T.

DEMON of darkness ! whoso'er thou art,
That dar'st assume the brighter angel's form,
And o'er the peaceful vale impel the storm,
With many a sigh to rend the honest heart,
Force from th' unconscious eye the tear to start,

And

And with just pride th' indignant bosom
warm, [swarm,
Avant! to where unnumber'd spirits
Foul and malignant as thyself, depart!
Genius of Pope, descend! ye servile crew
Of imitators vile, intrude not! I appeal
To thee, and thee alone, from outrage base!
Tell me—though fair the forms his fancy
drew, [veal,
Should'st thou the secrets of his heart re-
Would fame his memory crown, or cover
with disgrace? J. M.

TO THE NIGHTINGALE.
SONNET.

TUTOR'D warbler of the vernal
grove, [dale,
Whose strains melodious echo thro' the
Remotely wafted by the sighing gale;
Pleas'd let me listen to thy song of love.
But hark! like thunder bursting from above,
The hoarse dog's hideous howl affrights
the pale
And midnight traveller, whose rueful tale
Shall scare the giddy youth that darkling rove.
Thee, sweetest bird! delighted still I hear,
And with encreasing rapture; tune thy
throat
To sounds that swell with harmony divine:
Desponding grief, proud hope, and co-
ward fear, [note;
Lie hush'd by turns at each responsive
Such magic pow'r, sweet Philomel! is
thine. J. M.

SONNET ADDRESSED TO MISS LEE,
THE AUTHOR OF "THE RECESS."

WHY sleeps thy heaven-sprung genius,
peerless maid? [lung,
O'er whose lov'd strains I have so raptur'd
In pensive mood, beneath th' embowering
shade, [strung
Fancying some beaming Cherubim had
His golden lyre to mortal notes again;
Such as in Eden greeted the blest ears
Of the first pair, who, on the ambrosial plain,
Heard the high wonders of the concave
spheres!
Still, mournful moralist! with voice sublime,
Thrill our charm'd souls with sentiment
divine,
Again the steep ascent of glory climb,
And the cold heart of Apathy refine;
Still bid thy magic numbers sweetly flow,
Nor let the laurel wither on thy brow.
August II. ORLANDO.

LINES, written on a leaf of LOWTH'S
Grammar, by the Dean of Waterford, on
his presenting it to a young Lady, the
child of his friend.

FAIR miniature of all thy mother's grace,
Gentle Theresa, whose first op'ning
bloom
Foretells a lovely flower of rich perfume;

Now that thy tender mind doth quick em-
brace [trace
Each character impress'd, these pages
With studious eye, and let thy thoughts as-
sume [Rome;
Such classic dress as grac'd the maids of
Free, elegant, and as thy manners chaste.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 6.

AS an embellishment to the poetical de-
partment of your widely-circulated
Miscellany, I send you a very elegant imi-
tation, in Latin Elegiacs, of Mr. Huntingford's
Greek Poem *Εἰς Κόμην Βασιλειάν*. They
were written by the late Rev. Thomas Ruf-
sell, Fellow of New College. A mind pos-
sessed of such native vigour, and so highly
cultivated as that of your once valuable cor-
respondent, is the lot only of few, and in ge-
neral it is cast in so fine a mould, that it va-
nishes almost as soon as it has become an ob-
ject of admiration. You must lament, in
common with the transcriber, that the cele-
brated Bristol Well, whose assistance is so
tenderly implored in these beautiful lines on
behalf of a friend, should have lost its wont-
ed efficacy when its healing powers were
in vain resorted to by the ingenious author
himself. Your Magazine has announced his
premature departure on the 31st day of July,
1788. The tears of his surviving friends
have accompanied him to the grave; and one
of them, on whom the Muses and the Graces
have equally smiled, has raised a monument
to his memory, in undertaking the publica-
tion of a small Collection of his Poems,
which have met with the most favourable
reception from the applauding world. In
the short account which the editor has given
of his life he has been guilty of a trifling
error in supposing that *Bridport*, instead of
Beaminster, in Dorsetshire was the place of his
birth. N. L.

Oh! tu, qui amissam potis es revocare sa-
lutem,
Fons, o! Pæoniz vena perennis aquæ!
Ille meus, quo non jucundior alter, amicus,
Te medicam poscit, nec male dignus, opem;
Hunc cari ut reducem possint spectare pro-
pinqui [proces!
Quas divis iterant, quas tibi, Lympha,
Ergo alacrem, et puro recreatum fluminis
haustû,
Reddere in optantem sit tibi cura domum.
Sic nunquam aut sale te Neptunus tingat
amaro,
Nec pluvia ingenuum polluat unda lacum.

SONNET.

FROM cheerless climes, where keen and
constant blows
The freezing blast, and piles of ice arise,
Whose fields are press'd with undissolving
snows, [plies,
Whose distant sun nor heat nor light sup-
The

The exile, when his years of suffering close,
To softer air with heartfelt rapture flies,
Where on his sight a brighter prospect grows,
Green landscapes, flow'ry fields, and cloud-
less skies.

So from the tracks of science, dimly seen
Thro' error's intervening misty veil,
The frigid haunts of languor and chagrin,
I turn, sweet Poetry, to thee, and hail
The sense-suspending, soul-delighting scene,
With choicest flow'rs replete, and fruits
that never fail. IGNOTUS.

SONNET, By the AUTHOR OF WHIST.

PRIDE of the world, dear London, fare
thee well,

Where still I friendship view'd in every face,
And where alone I found the precious well,
Whose taste had pow'r my mental gloom
to chase.

Of all thy dreadful snares let others tell,
Thy streets of peril, and thy robber race,
On brighter themes this grateful tongue shall
dwell, [place;
And call thee still amusement's darling

Where each extensive street presents, by day,
To wonder's eager gaze some novel sight,
And each returning eve, with summons gay,
Calls youthful pleasure to some new delight.
Still shall those joyous months I spent with
thee
In mem'ry's fairest page recorded be.

SONNET, to CLIFFORD HILL,
near Northampton.

RAISED for the direful purposes of war!
When fell rebellion made its daring
stand,

And civil discord wheel'd her bloody car
To shake the peace of our devoted land;
When impious traitors high upheld their hand,
And sacred majesty beheld her laws
Scorn'd and insulted by a factious band,
Who rear'd destruction's flag, and glory'd
in the cause! [sublime]

Now, blest exchange! thy towering height
Receives the gentle lovers' hallow'd tread,
Who here resort, when day's bright co-
lours fade, [sea,

And sink their lustre in the western
To pour their amorous strains, and 'gild the
time

With mutual vows of love and constancy.
FITZ-ALAN.

SONNET.

LIKE to the sickly primrose, wan and
pale, [flows;

I listless wander where some streamlet
Like to the bells of lilies, in the vale,
I droop beneath variety of woes!

O! sad reverse! oft have I roses hung
On oaken shades: O! then how free from
care!

Or, like the woodlark, have I sat and sung:
Surely my joys were then beyond compare!

Pellucid fountains now no more can please,
For waves of grief across my bosom roll!
O! could I weep, my lab'ring breast to ease!
What can describe the pathos of my soul!

To shades sequester'd gladly would I fly;
My woes augmented by the curious eye!

Leicester, July 17.

SERENA.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 9.

YOU will oblige a constant reader, by
inserting, in the poetical department
of your entertaining Magazine, the inclosed
antient and moral fragment, written, I
should suppose, about the time of Q. Eliza-
beth, or K. James I.; but by whom I can-
not inform you; perhaps some of your nu-
merous correspondents can point out the au-
thor. Mr. Pennant, that pleasing and de-
scriptive writer, in his History of London,
has given the first stanza as an inscription
upon an old tomb in St. Saviour's church,
Southwark. I admire it only for its unaf-
fected simplicity. W. Y.

LIKE as the damask rose you see,
Or like the blossom on a tree,
Or like the dainty flower of May,
Or like the morning of the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonas had;
Ev'n such is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out, and cut, and so is done.
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes, and man he dies.

Like to the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like a tale that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearled dew of May,
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of a swan;
Ev'n such is man who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The grass withers, the tale is ended,
The bird is flown, the dew's ascended,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The swan near death, man's life is done.

Like to a bubble in the brook,
Or in a glass much like a look,
Or like a shuttle in a weaver's hand,
Or like the writing on the sand,
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of a stream;
Ev'n such is man who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The bubble's out, the look's forgot,
The shuttle's flung, the writing's blot,
The thought is past, the dream is gone,
The water glides, man's life is done.

Like to a blaze of fond delight,
Or like a morning clear and bright,

Or like a frost, or like a shower,
Or like the pride of Babel's tower,
Or like the hour that guides the time,
Or like to beauty in her prime;
Ev'n such is man, whose glory lends
His life a blaze or two, and ends.
Delights vanish, the morn o'ercastrs,
The frost breaks, the shower hasteth,
The tower falls, the hour spends,
The beauty fades, and man's life ends.

Like to an arrow from the bow,
Or like swift course of water-flow,
Or like that time 'twixt flood and ebb,
Or like the spider's tender web,
Or like a race, or like a goal,
Or like the dealing of a dole *;
Ev'n such is man, whose brittle state
Is always subject unto Fate.
The arrow's shot, the flood soon spent,
The time's no time, the web soon rent,
The race soon run, the goal soon won,
The dole soon dealt, man's life is done.

Like to the lightning from the sky,
Or like a post that quick doth lie,
Or like a quaver in a short song,
Or like a journey three days long,
Or like the snow when summer's come,
Or like the pear, or like the plum;
Ev'n such is man who heaps up sorrow,
Lives but this day, and dies to-morrow.
The lightning's past, the post must go,
The song is short, the journey's so,
The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall,
The snow dissolves, and so must all.

ODE TO MORPHEUS.

TELL me, thou God of Slumbers! why
Thus from my pillow dost thou fly?
And wherefore, stranger to thy balmy pow'r,
Whilst death-like silence reigns around,
And wraps the world in peace profound,
Must I alone count ev'ry passing hour?
And, whilst each happier mind is hush'd in
Must I alone a painful vigil keep, [sleep,
And to the midnight shades my lonely sorrows
pour?

Once more be thou the friend of woe,
And teach my weary eyes to know
The welcome pressure of thy healing hand;
So shall the gnawing tooth of care
Its rule attacks awhile forbear,
Still'd by the touch of thy benumbing wand;
And ev'ry keen corroder of my breast,
Vanquish'd, shall yield me to the arms of rest;
Rest, which or comes or flies only at thy
command!

Yet if, when sleep the body chains
In sweet oblivion of its pains,
Thou bid'st imagination active wake;

* A collection made by the Roman Catholics at their funerals, and distributed or dealt out by a friend of the deceased to the poor, to pray for the soul of the deceased person.

O, Morpheus! banish from my bed
Each form of grief, each form of dread,
And all that can the soul with horror shake:
Let not the ghastly fiends admission find,
Which conscience bids to hate the guilty
mind: [bars break!]

O, let not forms like these my peaceful slum-
But bring before my raptur'd sight
Each pleasing image of delight,
Of love, of friendship, and of social joy;
And, chiefly, on thy magic wing,
The ever-blooming virgin bring, [ploy;
Whose beauties all my waking thoughts em-
Glowing with rosy health, and ev'ry charm
That knows to fill my breast with soft alarm,
O, bring the sweet Eliza to my Fancy's eye!

Not such as oft my jealous fear
Doth bid the lovely maid appear,
Deaf to my vows, by my complaint unmov'd;
Whilst to my happier rival's pray'rs
She yields the cure of all his cares,
And gives the bliss supreme to be believ'd.
O sleep-dispensing pow'r! such thoughts re-
strain,
Nor, ev'n in dreams, inflict the bitter pain
To know my heart is scorn'd, my rival is
 approv'd!

Ah, no! let Fancy's hand supply
The blushing cheek, the melting eye,
The heaving breast which glows with genial
Then let me clasp her in my arms, [fire;
And, rising all her sweetest charms,
Lose ev'ry grief in gratify'd desire. [night,
If, Morpheus, thus thou 'lt cheer the gloomy
For thy embrace I'll fly day's garish light,
Nor ever wish to wake whilst dreams like
these inspire.

Hexham.

B.

RELIQUIÆ TURCICÆ:

*Or, the Remains of GALLINI GOBBO, who
was murdered in the Dead of Night by his
Servant-maid, and carried off in a Basket.*

Fuinus!

I WHO, erewhile in *Leicestershire*, [air;
Breath'd and enjoy'd the purer barn-door
Lord of the court, maintain'd terrific sway,
Cocks, hens, ducks, geese, pigs, puppies, kept
at bay;

I, who at sight of scarlet coat took fire,
And loud proclaim'd my glistering, throbbing
ire;

His scream'd, my little Master ran, nor dar'd
His mischief-plotting comrade cross the yard;
I, who—but, ah! the human murderer's knife
Cuts short at once my story, and—my life!

Mourn, all ye kindred poultry, mourn my
For ye must come to spit, or go to pot. [let!
Crow cocks! quack ducks! hiss geese!
grunt swine! [Nine,

And ye, soft swans! ye favourites of the
Who sing before your own death—sing at
mine!

Oh! for thy spirit, Gay! whose pitying pen
Pleaded the cause of birds and beasts with men,
Gave

Gave to the cruel tyrants all their due, . .
And forc'd conviction from the harden'd
crew !

" But man, curs'd man ! on turkies preys,
And Christmas shortens all their days,
Sometimes with oysters they combine,
Sometimes adit the savoury chine ;
From the low peasant to the lord
The turkey smokes on every board."

So spake our tender bard ; and for a season
Mortals behav'd like creatures bless'd with
reason ;

On fruits, and milk, and vegetables fed,
And, without surfeit, early went to bed.
Now no restraint on appetite or will ;
Invention's rack'd to torture first, then kill.

Lobsters are boil'd alive ; pigs whipt to death ;
And puss, for sport, is hunted out of breath.
But, soft ! I see before my sinking eye
The tragic scene of my sad destiny.

Cramm'd in mail-coach 'midst Yorkshire pies
and pigeons, [wigeons,

Snipes, cheeses, griskins, potted charr, and
I'm whirl'd away to county Jernyn-street,
A new-year's tid-bit for a doctor meet.

Examin'd first, am I come safe or spoil'd ?
Fix'd next, or roasted shall I be, or boil'd ?
When dress'd ? who ask'd at fashionable hour
To dine, and set the table on a roar ? [away

" You're welcome, sirs, sit down, and gorge
Like common-councilmen on lord-mayor's
day. [cheer,

But mark the sequel ; 'midst your clamorous
I will feed fat the antient grudge I bear.

I'll diet you to my revenge—'tis sweet,
And shall be sauce and stuffing to your meat ;
My gizzard, season'd high with Chyan zest,
Shall, made a DEVIL, broil within your breast ;
Drumsticks shall beat tatoo ; and forc'd-meat balls,
Like bullets, batter down your stomach walls ;
Heart-burns, side-stiches, eye-offending rheum,
Coughs and catarrhs, shall expedite your doom.

Thus will I plague you and your gutting
rout, throughout ;
From top to toe, from head to foot,
And that which you call *gaol* shall prove
plain English *gaol* !"

MOWBRAINSIS.

*Written on a Blank Leaf in a Volume of Sermons
published by Dr. Disney, F.R.S. and written
by his deceased Relation, the Rev. SAMUEL
DISNEY, late Vicar of Ilsted, Essex.*

LONG shall these moral precepts be ad-
mir'd, upr'd ; —
Which Disney wrote, and Heav'n itself in-
Precepts, that in the sweetest language show
What filial love, what gratitude, we owe
To Him, who, though enthron'd above the
sky,

Deign to behold us with a parent's eye,

* Where to several of the parables the
above sermons were lately gratuitously pre-
sented by Dr. Disney, agreeably to the request
of the late Mr. Disney.

And downwards through so vast a space into
parts

Peace to our minds, and rapture to our hearts !
While here unnumber'd blessings we receive,
Which God himself, and only God, can give.
Well, then, might Disney zealously display
Under how great an obligation lay

The sons of earth, for whom a Jesus bled,
Hung on the cross, and suffer'd in their stead ;
For them sustain'd their sin's infernal load,
And reconcil'd them, by his death, to God !
True to his text, well does the Preacher
prove [love

How we should fear—and, oh ! how we should
" The Lord of Lords, and the great King of
Kings,"

From whom alone salvation sweetly springs ;
How all our lives should with our faith agree,
And actions speak our Christianity.

Doctrines like these so orthodox we find,
They pour conviction on the conscious mind,
And shew how much the writer was inspir'd,
And how religion his rapt bosom fir'd.

And fir'd he was ; for, oh ! what pious zeal
Did all his actions here on earth reveal !

How, like the sun, whose animating rays
Blessings diffuse around a thousand ways,
He did on this revolving sphere impart
Comfort to many a deeply-wounded heart ;
Illum'd the mind with darkness clouded o'er,
And taught the grov'ling soul to nobly soar ;
Pity'd the poor, with joy their wants supply'd,
Pray'd by the sick, and blest them as they
dy'd.

Thus was his mind with ev'ry virtue fraught ;
And thus he practis'd what so well he taught.
Hence, then, may we with due attention read
These mental labours of the pious dead,
Who haply here, in what he left behind,
Still blesses, teaches, and reforms mankind.

Halsted, Essex.

A. B.

E X T E M P O R E,

*In Reply to the Question of " Did you ever see
so thin a Man in your Life ? "*

N O, never, I swear, in the course of my
life ; I will
The nose of Bob Collinson's bracket isn't
Is not half so thin ; he's a shadow of shade ;
A sword, a mere sword, that is nothing but
blade ;

As thin as the gossamer's gauze in the vale,
Or the milk that's compounded for London
retail.

He looks as if all his poor days had been spent
In penance for sin, or in honour of Lent.
Of flesh and of blood he's no more than the
type ;

A weak excuse for the bill of a snipe.
Were a baker his due, and his taste he should
meet,

You'd do very well to suspend at his feet *.

MALLING.

* The Interrogator being remarkable for
his size and corpulency.

MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE; continued from p. 659.

July 16. THE Minister of Foreign Affairs notified to the Assembly that he had received dispatches from Copenhagen. "In these, said he, you will see confirmed the accounts which I have laid before you of the concert of Prussia with Austria, and the attempts which these two powers are making to draw others into their league." To the letter of the Minister were subjoined two pieces: the first a solicitation addressed to the King of Denmark, to induce him to make war against France; in which the two Monarchs of Hungary and Prussia represent to him the French Revolution as an outrage against all Sovereigns. They state that the power of this new constitution must be infallibly overturned by a concert of princes acting rapidly, and with immense forces.

The King of Denmark replies, that those powers who are neighbours of France may have reason to interfere in its affairs, but that he can have no cause to attack a people from whose commerce his subjects derive a source of considerable advantage; and that, since the acceptance of the Constitution, the concert of powers can have no fair or proper object. The King of France has no longer any need to be avenged, since he believes and professes to be free.

Referred to the Diplomatic Committee.

M. Pozzo Diberger made a report on the conduct which the Assembly ought to adopt in consequence of the hostility evident on the part of the German Electors. The Assembly unanimously decreed, that the King is charged to repulse all threatened hostility on the part of the powers of Germany, and even to attack those powers who are in a state of war, or who favour our enemies.

July 17. M. Carnot, in the name of the Military Committee, made a report on the measures to be taken during the dangers of the country; which proposes,

1st. To augment the land army to 450,000 men.

2d. That two divisions shall be drawn from the National Gendarmerie, which shall march against the enemy, and which shall be replaced by recruits.

3d. That the veterans shall serve to recruit the army.

4th. A triple register shall be opened in the Districts, for the inscription of veterans of soldiers of the line, and of volunteers, by Commissaries named by the Commons in the several Municipalities.

The Assembly adopted all these articles, leaving it only to the battalions of the National Guards to choose those that should march.

A Deputation of the Federates appeared at the bar. The Orator declared, that, if the Assembly does not save the nation, the na-

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tion must think of saving itself. He again denounced great conspiracies in the Court. He insisted upon all the *Etats-Majors* of the army being broken; that La Fayette should be decreed in a state of accusation; that the Executive Power should be suspended, the Judiciary Bodies renewed, and a camp of Federates established in the environs of Paris, &c. The effects of this extravagant petition made the Assembly entirely forget their late union of parties. The right side of the House remonstrated vehemently; the left, and especially the galleries, stifled their remonstrances with their hisses; and, in fine, the petition was actually referred to the Committee of Twelve.

A Letter from the King announced, that, M. Terrier being determined to retire, he had given the *porte-feuille* of the Home-Department to M. de Joly, *ad interim*.

July 17. A letter was read from M. d'Afery, demanding that the third part of the regiment of Swiss guards should remain in the service about the King's person; and adding, that, if they should order the whole body to quit that service, he must first communicate the business to the Helvetic Body, for, as the stipulations had secured to these troops the prerogatives of the King's guard, they could not give up to descend to the rank of troops of the line, without some degree of indignity. Referred to the Diplomatic Committee.

July 26. A number of petitioners appeared in succession at the bar, and invoked the justice of the Assembly against the Executive Power.

The following laconic address is one out of the many presented upon this subject:

"We do not appear at your bar in order to demand the suspension of the King; that measure would perhaps be unconstitutional; far less do we demand the death of any person; a free people ought not to thirst after blood: but we demand the deprivation of the Executive Power, who has actually invited those very armies which now attack us."

The Municipality of Paris appeared at the bar. The Mayor said, that he had been informed, that there had been some disturbances created by the Fauxbourgs of Paris, by the Federates, and by the National Guards of Versailles; that the *generals* had beat, and that the alarm-bells had rung in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine; that he had gone there in person; and that he had been fortunate enough, by his presence and his address to the people, to quiet the multitudes, and that, at present, tranquillity was likely to be completely restored. The Mayor added, that emigrations still went on, and demanded that the estates of those who have emigrated should be sequestered, as well as those

of

of the old Emigrants.—Admitted to the honour of a seat in the Assembly.

Mr. Hux moved, that the authors of the riots should be brought to a trial. This motion highly displeased the galleries.—Referred to the Committees.

July 27. The Assembly passed an unanimous decree for the immediate sale of the estates of the emigrants.

July 30. In a debate on the service of the active citizens in the National guard, M. Chabon objected to the privilege which exempts the Ministers of religion from that service. M. Mailhe supported him, adding, that the army at Coblenz had in it numbers of refractory priests, and that the love of liberty would give zeal to priests attached to the Constitution. M. Coupe, curate of Noyon, declared to the Assembly, that the curates constantly served during the Revolution.

The question was put on this motion; and the President declared that it was negatived. Several Members said, it was carried; and after some debate it was decreed, that Priests shall be subject to personal service, like all citizens not in the exercise of some public office.

July 31. The President informed the Assembly, that he had received a packet by the post, containing a Declaration which was issued in the name of the Duke of Brunswick.

In consequence of a report from the Committee of General Inspection, founded upon the conduct and threats of the enemy in regard to the National Guards, the Assembly passed a decree, by which it is declared, "That, if the laws of war are not strictly observed in regard to all Frenchmen taken with arms in their hands, all the officers belonging to the enemy, who may be made prisoners, shall experience a similar treatment, whatever may be their rank, titles, or distinctions; but that the soldiery shall notwithstanding continue to be treated as before."

The Assembly rose, and voted this decree by an unanimous acclamation.

The Assembly passed a decree, by which all the inhabitants of France, destitute of fire-arms, are henceforth to be armed with pikes, similar to those recommended by Marshal Saxe.

August 2. A letter from Admiral Louis-Philippe-Joseph (Duc d'Orleans) was read, stating, that, having been told in April last, that his services would not be wanted in the marine, he had obtained leave to serve as a volunteer in the army; that, since the declaration that "the country is in danger," he had been informed by Marshal Luckner and M. Biron, that they could not suffer any person to serve under them as a volunteer without an express letter of leave from the King; and that, as the declaration that "the country is in danger" enjoins all public officers to repair to their posts, he desired

that the Minister of Marine might be directed to point out to what posts naval officers were to repair.—Referred to the Military and Marine Committees.

The passing of the following decree, presented by the Commission of Public Safety, was only suspended by the unanimous and reiterated plaudits of the Assembly:

1st. Every officer or soldier, serving under the yoke of despotism, who shall repair to the army of liberty, or any military post, public functionary, &c. shall receive an annual pension of 100 livres, of which one-fourth is to be paid in advance; shall be admitted to take the civic oath, and shall receive a national cockade in token of confraternity and adoption. This pension, in case of death, shall be paid to his widow.

2d. All such shall be allowed to choose the army in which they wish to serve; and, over and above the sum of 100 livres, be entitled to the usual bounty-money on enlisting.

3d. The pensions of all military men, who repair to France, shall revert to the survivors, until they amount to 500 livres each.

4th. Those who do not wish to be employed as military men shall be permitted to retire into the heart of the kingdom; those who are desirous of serving shall be admitted to the same recompences for their bravery as other French citizens.

5th. The sum of two millions shall be transmitted from the Minister of War, in order to enable him to fulfil these engagements.

6th. The National Assembly also hereby mortgages the sums arising from the sale of the emigrants' property for the payment of the above pensions and engagements.

7th. In case France should be unhappily drawn into a war against a free nation, exercising its own sovereignty, the military men of that nation shall not be entitled to the advantages arising from the present decree.—

[Loud and repeated plaudits.]

August 3. M. Petion appeared at the bar, and, in the name of the forty sections of Paris, demanded, "that the King be declared to have forfeited his crown; and that a Ministry be elected, into whose hands the reins of Government shall be entrusted until a National Convention shall have adopted definitive measures." This demand was applauded, and referred to the Extraordinary Committee; and it was afterwards determined, that *the subject* shall be solemnly discussed and decided on Thursday next.

August 4. On the motion of M. Charlier, it was decreed, that all religious houses whatever should be sold, for the benefit of the Nation.

On the motion of M. Brissot, it was decreed, that the Committee of Enquiry should, on Monday next, bring in a report concerning M. La Fayette.

One of the Secretaries read the following resolutions entered into by the Section de *Mauconseil*:

"The

"The Citizens, who have deliberated on a vote which will be presented to the Assembly to-morrow, declare that *they will no longer recognize Louis XVI. for their king* ;

"That they will repair to the National Assembly on Sunday, in order to notify this resolution, reserving to themselves the right to come to a future and final determination, according to the answer they shall receive.

"The Citizens who have deliberated, address the fruits of their deliberation to the Municipality, and all the popular societies; they invite all the Citizens to rise, and demand from the Legislature, whether it finds itself sufficiently strong to support the State, and not to quit the bar of the National Assembly without having obtained that determination which the urgency and greatness of the danger requires.

"Let us unite, let us retract the oath into which we were surprised in favour of Louis XVI. It would be criminal in us to persevere in an allegiance so hurtful to liberty."

M. Cambon observed, that such proceedings as these would infallibly tend to disorganize the Empire; and the Assembly instantly annulled the unconstitutional *arrêt* of the Section of Mauconseil.

A grenadier appeared at the bar, and declared, that many of his comrades had disgraced their corps, *by submitting to guard the King, and kissing the band of his Waist.* He said, that others of his comrades, full of indignation at such a degrading service, were coming to deposit their caps on the table. M. Girardin unfortunately observed, that, by the law, no petition can be presented by more than twenty people. As quick as lightning the inflammables exploded. "To the abbey prisons! To the scaffold! Down with Girardin! &c." re-echoed on all sides. M. Girardin, who was in the Tribune, as soon as the storm was over, went on. Another storm! during which a grenadier rushes into the hall, tears off his épaulette, then his uniform to pieces, throws the rags among the august diet, and vanishes out of the hall.

August 5. The Section de la Bibliothèque appeared to demonstrate the falsehood of M. Petion's assertion, that his petition for dethroning the King contained the sentiments of the citizens of Paris. The spokesman was interrupted by the vociferations of the people in the galleries, and the members themselves were grossly insulted; a great number of whom, sitting on the right-hand, arose together, and made a movement towards the door of the hall, saying, that the freedom of debate was at an end. M. Vaublanc ascended the Tribune, and delivered an harangue on the situation of the august diet. He said, it would be extremely proper that the august representatives should quit Paris, and remove to some other place, if they must thus be insulted by the galleries.

Referred to the Inspectors of the hall, to contrive and report some method of doing

what is impossible, shutting the mouths of a multitude of French men, women, and children.

A petition was read from the citizens of the Section of the Arsenal, declaring the proposition of dethroning the King to be unconstitutional, in case it was to be followed by the provisional suspension of the royal power. They also disapproved of the address of the Commonalty of Paris to the French army.

August 8. M. Debry, in the name of the Extraordinary Commission, brought in a report concerning the conduct of M. la Fayette.

He observed, that the gravity of the accusation, the eminent situation occupied by the accused citizen, and the dangerous influence of a culpable indulgence, all contributed to render this a subject of high importance.

The Extraordinary Commission had beheld with great sorrow a man invested with a place of high confidence, whose only duty, as a soldier, was to vanquish the enemies of his country, and, as a general, to maintain good discipline, and inculcate respect for the organs of the national will, provoking a junction with Marshal Luckner, not to combat the Prussians and the Austrians, but the pretended factions, who, according to him, governed the National Assembly of France.

Full proof of his crimes was, he said, to be found in the Apologetic Memorial of M. Bureau de Puzy, and in the Declaration of M. Gaulet, whose veracity remained unimpeached, although MM. Luckner, La Fayette, and Bureau, had lately denied the fact.

He who had appeared at their bar in order to present imperative petitions; he who had urged, or at least allowed, his army to deliberate; he who had permitted the mistaken citizen-soldiers to inform him, that they were ready to march against the factious within the kingdom; he who had employed an agent to negotiate with M. Luckner; he who had dared to make his troops believe that it was not for the Constitution they were fighting—ought to be delivered over to the arm of Justice, and punished as a traitor! The project against the Assembly was indeed equally weak and execrable; but ambition never calculates the means, nor avows a crime so full of horror, save when it is accompanied and veiled by means of success.

After this, the Reporter concluded, that it was their opinion, that a decree of accusation ought instantly to be passed against M. La Fayette. [*Loud plaudits from the galleries.*]

M. Pastoret observed, that, when the Commission deliberated on this subject, there were only fifteen members present, eight of whom only voted for the decree of accusation.

M. Vaublanc undertook the defence of M. La Fayette. He insisted that there was no positive law which prohibited military petitions; and that, if M. La Fayette was criminal in coming to Paris, MM. Luckner, Biron, &c. were equally so.

M. Brissot supported the report of the Committee

Committee in a long and eloquent speech ; after which, the question being called for, and the nominal appeal insisted upon, the numbers appeared as follows :

For the decree of accusation	206
Against it	424

Majority in favour of M. La Fayette 218

August 9. To commence this memorable sitting with some preparatory motions, expressive of general expectancy, M. Lamarck rose, and said, that the Assembly, being on the point of sitting in judgment on the grand question of the deposition, it ought no doubt to put itself in that high situation which becomes it at the present awful crisis. With this preamble he made the following motions :

1. The Assembly declares itself permanent.
2. The Assembly shall watch over the operations of the Ministry with all possible activity.
3. Efficacious measures shall be taken to cause all strangers, who have not been house-keepers for a year, to quit Paris, the Federates only excepted.
4. Commissaries shall be nominated by the Assembly, to examine the state of the frontiers.

The third of these articles, relative to all strangers except Federates being made to quit Paris, met with considerable opposition. It was said to be a strange way of establishing liberty and tranquillity in the capital, to retain those only who had, since their arrival, raised the greatest commotions in it. Nevertheless, the whole plan of the decree was so far received, as to be referred to the Extraordinary Commission.

The decree of yesterday upon M. La Fayette's affair was followed by outrages on the persons of the members who voted for him, which, to many of them, were very near ending fatally, and they are not yet safe from the fears of the mob.—We may have an idea of this from the following facts, taken out of a great number of letters written by the sufferers, the reading of which took up most of the morning.

M. Meziers writes, that, as he was going out of the Assembly, a furious woman ran at him with a knife, from which he saved himself by running between the National Guards. M. Raynard Beaucaron was threatened with the *lanterne* ; as soon as he stepped out of the hall of the Assembly, they seized on him, and were dragging him along to the fatal cord, when he was rescued by some active and more humane men who happened to be mixed in the crowd. A third letter from M. Frontiere stated, that, as he and M. Dumolard were going home, they were pelted with all manner of filth, and obliged to shelter themselves from more fatal outrages, by running into a guard-room, whence one of the Federates would have thrust him back, but for the interposition of others of the guard.

A number of other letters from Deputies complained of the same kind of insults and danger, and all insisting upon the necessity of re-establishing liberty of deliberation in the Assembly. M. Vaublanc, who had distinguished himself yesterday as the advocate of M. La Fayette, after relating the danger he had undergone, made some motions on the necessity of the Assembly's delivering itself from this seditious faction by moving from Paris, and of calling the Procureur-general Syndic to the bar, to consult upon the means of maintaining tranquillity in the capital.

Circumstantial Account of the dreadful Commotions at Paris, August 10, 1792.

The tragical scenes, that have just been acted here are such as make humanity shudder ; and the blood freeze with horror at the very recollection, and which will ever remain a stain on the history of the country. For the outrages were not provoked by any perfidy or stratagem on the part of the Royal Family, but were the result of cool, deliberated and premeditated revenge.

The event which has just taken place will hardly be believed by posterity. More than a week ago it was every where foretold by the numerous incendiaries who are the main springs of the various groupes of the Palais Royal, of the Terrace des Feuillans, &c. They had repeatedly declared that it was resolved to massacre the Swiss Guards, to drive out of the Tuilleries those National Guards who had remained faithful to the King,—and to destroy the Palace, that it might be no longer the abode of Kings. All these particulars were too unfortunately put in execution on Friday the 10th of August.

Scarcely had the clock struck twelve on Thursday night, when all the bells of Paris began to wring the alarm, and the *générale* was beat in every quarter of the capital. In the Fauxbourgs and in some other places the armed mobs were a long time in collecting together. While the *Sans-culottes* were assembling in the extremities of the town, the National Guards were joining their respective battalions. Some of them went to the Palace, where already near 600 Swiss had assembled. The remainder of the night was thus passed in the greatest confusion, to the great consternation of the Parisians. The *Sans-culottes*, joined by a great number of National Guards, did not arrive in force at the Palace till betwixt six and seven o'clock on Friday.

At eight o'clock in the morning a patrol of Swiss Guards was attacked in the *Champs Elysées*. This patrol was moving towards the Castle, and also some courtiers, and some of the King's guards. An alarm was spread ; and numbers of armed citizens of the battalion of Marseilles, and of Federates from the different Departments, began to fill the avenues to the Palace and the National Assembly, demanding vengeance on those traitors whom

whom they had seized. A scene of terrible confusion ensued. The unfortunate victims underwent a sort of mock trial, were convicted, and execution immediately followed.

The attack at the Palace began before ten o'clock. It was conducted by a regiment of Cordeliers, some Federates of Marseilles, the Federates of Brest, and a battalion of Guards from the quarter of St. Antoine. A Marseillois officer appeared at the principal door of the Palace, and demanded entrance for himself and his banditti, from a Swiss officer who commanded there. The Swiss replied, that his orders would not permit him to comply. The Marseillois officer instantly applied a pistol to his breast, and shot him through the heart. That moment the carnage began, and it lasted the whole day.

During this time, the inhabitants of all the Fauxbourgs were repairing to the Palace and to the National Assembly, accompanied by all the Sections of Paris, armed in the same manner as they were on the 20th of June, and calling out for the dethronement of the King; that he was a Traitor, and had forfeited the Crown. The King, perceiving such a mob of banditti with fury in their looks, began to be alarmed. Just at that moment, he received a message from the Directors of the Department of Paris, warning him of his danger, and advising him to go immediately to the National Assembly, and to take his family with him. He was scarcely out of the Palace before the mob, collected together on the *Place du Carrousel*, insisted on being admitted immediately into the Courts of the Palace. It was impossible for the Guards to prevent their irruption. Having rushed in, in vast numbers, they took possession of the cannon which they found in the courts, and which had been abandoned by the gunners, who had joined the insurgents.

It was observed, that this banditti, as well as the Guards themselves, were not headed by any officers; but the mob cried out, that they could do without them, for their officers could not be trusted.

During this attempt to break into the Palace, a very heavy fire was kept up on both sides, and a great many persons killed. Cannon were pointed, to prevent the entrance into the Palace; but the numbers and strength of the mob rendered resistance ineffectual; and they at length penetrated into the interior parts of it. The first resistance within was from the top of the grand staircase, where the Swiss made a very firm stand; but the mob, unawed, and encouraged by the cry of *Liberty, Victory, or Death!* soon made their way up the stair-case, when the Swiss gave way, and a general massacre ensued. They had defended themselves with great intrepidity, and slain numbers of the assassins; but, being attacked at the same instant by the National Guards within, posted there to protect the King, and by the

armed banditti below, they were between two fires, and the slaughter was of course great. The Swiss Guards had been weakened by their having sent a detachment of their corps to join some National Guards who protected the King on his way to the National Assembly; and when the King was arrived there, most of those guards dispersed to go to breakfast.

The massacre was greater than can hardly be credited; and it was reported with great authority, and the report is confirmed by both parties, that 1500 persons, including women and children, were slain or wounded during this day. There was not one Swiss soldier spared. About 60, who were not killed on the spot, were taken prisoners, and conducted to the Town-Hall of the Commons of Paris. It was intended that they should have a summary trial; but the women, particularly the *Poisardes*, rushed in torrents into the Hall, crying for vengeance; and the Swiss Guards were then given up to the fury, and every man of them murdered on the spot. Among the Swiss officers and others killed, we find the names of M. d'Affri, Colonel; M. Mandat, the Commandant; M. Erlac, M. Carle, the Jeweller, &c.

M. Suleau, the Queen's Secretary, is likewise among those whose heads were cut off in the Palace.

A scene equally shocking took place in another part of the town, in the *Rue St. Honoré*, where an action took place between another party of the Swiss and some of the Federates and Guards. The slaughter was here very considerable, particularly among the Brest Federates, who, being mistaken by the National Guards for Swiss soldiers, from their wearing a red uniform, were fired upon by their own party, and many killed. The Swiss barracks were in the course of the day set fire to, and burnt down.

Many of the women belonging to the Palace, and some others, met an equally unfortunate fate. They had fled for safety, and had reached the bridge, when they were pursued by the mob. Knowing that their lives were in danger if they were taken, about 20 threw themselves over the balustrades into the water, and were drowned.

The Palace of the Tuilleries is almost wholly destroyed, and all the doors and windows of it being broken to pieces. The mob, not contented with having murdered all those within it, afterwards placed cannon loaded with ball, and pointed against it; by which means several of the walls are beaten down. The furniture was thrown out of the windows and destroyed; and all the adjacent buildings are in flames. In the evening the Statue on the *Place Vendôme* was thrown down, and the mob have likewise since destroyed that on the *Place de Louis XV.*

In the course of Friday evening, when the

alarm.

alarm-bell was sounding in various quarters, the drums beating the *générale* in all parts of the city and suburbs, and the inhabitants every where in arms, the Assembly was already at its post.

M. Petition was instantly called for by the president. Several citizens entered, and affirmed that he was detained in the Tuilleries by armed men, as an hostage for any violence that might be committed by the people.

A decree was passed for his liberation : he soon after appeared at the bar, and stated the dangers he had encountered, and the measures he had taken for the public safety.

He was then thanked for his zeal, and permitted, at his own request, to return to the exercise of his functions.

The Minister of Justice now entered the Assembly, and supplicated protection for the King and the Royal Family.

A deputation was instantly named by acclamation ; the King, accompanied by his Consort, the Prince Royal, the Princess his daughter, and Madame Elizabeth, entered the hall ; Ministers, the Members of the Department, and of the Municipality, following. Having advanced to the end of the hall, he placed himself by the President, and addressed the Assembly thus :

“ I am come here in order to avoid the commission of a great crime ; for I know that I am in perfect safety in the midst of you, Gentlemen.”

On the entrance of the King, it was observed, on all sides, that the Assembly could not deliberate in presence of the Executive Power, on account of an express prohibition by an article of the constitution.

His Majesty therefore retired to his family at the bar, but not before he had solemnly declared, “ that he had given express orders to the Swiss Guards not to fire upon the people.”

In a few minutes afterwards, he was ushered into a *loge* provided for an *amanuensis* of one of the journals, until the Commissaries of the hall could prepare a more suitable apartment for him and his family.

The Assembly, after taking every possible precaution for the safety of the Royal Family, began to deliberate amidst the noise of cannon. A Deputy having hinted the possibility of danger, the President put on his hat, and told all the Members that they were now at their post, and ought to behave in a manner becoming the representatives of *regenerated* France. This observation was received amidst loud plaudits.

In a few minutes afterwards several random musket-shot (fired, as it afterwards appeared, by accident) broke their windows, and struck against the walls.

On this they unanimously exclaimed—

Vive la Liberté ! Vive l'Égalité !

And extending their right hands towards Heaven, swore, with one voice, that they

were ready to die in the service of their country !

The *Appeal Nominal* was now called for, in order to ascertain the names of those who had not abandoned their functions in the moment of danger.

As the name of each Member was called over, he rose, and took the following oath :

“ In the name of the nation, I swear to maintain Liberty and Equality, or to die at my post.”

Several Decrees were now passed, inviting the people to confidence ; and ten Commissioners were nominated to repair among them, in order to calm their minds, and restore tranquillity.

In the mean time, the Municipal Officers had announced, that they were about to form a new provincial administration ; and the 48 Sections had already nominated Commissioners for this purpose, who, on their arrival, instantly began to act as the Council-General of the Commons.

The *Etat-Major*, and all the Municipal Officers, were then suspended, except M. M. Petion, Manuel, and Danton.

M. Santerre was put at the head of the public force.

The people, in prodigious crowds, now surrounded M. Petion, and carried him to his house ; over which they placed a strong guard, in order to insure the safety of his person.

A letter from that Magistrate informed the Assembly of this event, and requested that a Decree might be passed for his release, as the people would, on that condition alone, permit him to return to the exercise of his official functions.

A Decree was accordingly passed, transmitted and published ; and Mr. Petion was instantly released.

The Provincial Administrators of the Commons entered, and took the oath of fidelity to the nation.

After the capture of the Castle, a prodigious crowd, of those known by the appellation of *Brigands* and *Sans-culottes*, had entered the Royal apartments, which were strewed with the most precious effects.

These, consisting of diamonds, emeralds, jewels of all kinds, gold, silver plate, &c. &c. were brought by the people to the bar of the Assembly, where they were received and registered by the Secretaries.

Assignats to an immense amount were also deposited with equal care. A large quantity of private letters, State Papers, &c. were sent to the Committee of Public Safety.

Several Swiss officers and soldiers were conducted to the bar of the Assembly ; they were instantly released, and put under the safeguard of the law.

An Address, containing a summary of all these events, was then drawn up by M. Lamarque, and transmitted by express to the 83 Departments.

In

In order to fulfil the oath they had taken, the Extraordinary Commission was enjoined to bring in the plan of a Decree, which was instantly read, as follows, and unanimously adopted amidst repeated plaudits:

"The National Assembly, considering that the people's distrust of the Executive Power has been the occasion of all the present evils; that this distrust has provoked Petitions from all parts of the kingdom, praying the revocations of the authority confided to Louis XVI. by the Constitution; that the sole means left, in order to conciliate what it owes to the safety of the people, and to its oath not to add to its own authority, is to refer the consideration of this business to the Sovereign Authority of the nation; the National Assembly decrees as follows:

Art. I. The French Nation is invited to form a National Convention, the time and place for which shall be indicated to-morrow.

II. The Executive Power is hereby *provisionally suspended from its Functions*, until the decision of the National Convention; the *Civil List* is also *suspended*, and a Committee shall state a sum which the Legislative Body is to vote for the maintenance of the King and his Family.

III. The six Ministers shall retain their functions until the Assembly, in the course of the present day, shall have decided on a new organization of the Ministry.

IV. The Extraordinary Commission shall bring in the Plan of a Decree for appointing a Governor to the Prince Royal.

V. The King and his Family shall remain within the bosom of the Assembly until apartments can be provided for them at the Luxembourg.

VI. The King and his Family are placed under the safeguard of the Law, and their preservation is confided to the National Parisian Troops.

VII. Every Public Functionary, and all Officers or Soldiers who may quit their posts, shall be declared infamous, and traitors to their country.

VIII. The Department of Paris shall proclaim this Decree in the course of the present day.

IX. The present Decree shall be transmitted by Extraordinary Couriers to all the 83 Departments.

In a few minutes after the passing of the decree, M. Brissot rose, and moved that the Assembly should declare the present Ministers to have lost the confidence of the nation. This was instantly assented to. The Assembly besides decreed, that six citizens, who were not of its own body, should be immediately elected; and that three Commissioners out of its own body should be nominated, and sent to each army.

The Assembly then passed an unanimous vote for the appointment of the three Ministers whom they had formerly voted to have carried with them the regret of the Nation, viz.

M. Roland, to the Minister of the Home Department.

M. Servan, Minister at War.

M. Claviere, Minister of the Public Contributions.

Three others were chosen by the *Appel Nominal*, viz.

M. Danton, Minister of Justice.

M. Monge, Minister of the Marine.

M. Lebrun, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Grouvelle, to be Secretary to the Council.

A Decree of Accusation was then passed against M. Dabancourt, formerly Minister at War, "for having, by his neglect to execute the Decree for the removal of the Swiss Guards, become the author of a bloody engagement." This decree was passed at one o'clock in the morning.

The Assembly has declared itself permanent.

The King and his Family, all of whom are in perfect health and safety, slept in apartments prepared for them by the Commissioners of the Hall, in the Convent of the *Feuillants*.

Upwards of fifty of the Bretois, Mar-seillois, and National Guards, were killed at the attack of the Castle of the Tuilleries, and nearly twice as many were wounded.

MM. l'Abbé Bouillon, Carle, Mandat, d'Affry, Colonel of the Swiss Guards, and several others, were killed by the mob.

The people were so general and unanimous in their resolutions, that they rose like one man, and flew to arms at one and the same moment; yet, amidst the fury of their rage, the place where the Assembly sat was considered sacred and inviolable.

No rational judgment can be formed of the real state of affairs since the above period; as the intelligence which hath been received has been derived only from limited and partial details of the Jacobin papers. It is acknowledged, however, that they have since prostrated the brass statues of Henry IV. and other memorable kings, and pillaged the churches of all the brass ornaments and monuments of their peaceful ancestors, which they have decreed shall be melted and cast into cannon of an enormous size; and nought but bloody banners grace the turrets and spires of the once admired city of Paris!

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

RUSSIA has declared herself against France; and M. Genet the French *Chargé-des-Affaires* has been dismissed, after having received the following note: "The disorder and anarchy which have for some time prevailed in France, to the prejudice of that authority which Foreign Powers were accustomed to acknowledge, and which are manifested every day more and more by new excesses, have at length determined the Imperial Court of Russia to suspend the intercourse and correspondence, which it formerly kept up with

that kingdom, until his Most Christian Majesty shall be re-established in all these rights and prerogatives assigned to him by human and divine laws. On these considerations, after having recalled from Paris her Minister Plenipotentiary, and her *Chargé des Affaires*, who remained there some time, her Majesty thinks that the presence of the *Sieur Genet*, established under the latter title in her capital, is become not only superfluous, but even intolerable. He is therefore informed, that he must quit her capital in eight days, and the States of Russia soon after as possible.

Madrid. Many persons, even some who hold important places in the administration, find themselves involved in the trial of the Ex-Minister, Count Florida Blanca. The Governor of the Council of Castile produced in this supreme tribunal letters, which prove, that the late Minister seduced four of its members to become the instruments of his vengeance against the supposed author of libel. It is the King's desire, that the conduct of M. Florida Blanca be enquired into with rigour, and with justice: and that he have all the means allowed of refuting the charges against him. The apartment preparing for him in the Castle of Pampeluna is secured with iron bars.

Since M. d'Aranda has been Minister, Spain has had no concern in the great movements of Europe. The King has occasionally indeed granted succours in money to the French Princes, but merely as private individuals in temporary distress. Foreign newspapers are allowed to be circulated all over Spain. The Superintendant Tribunal of Police is abolished. This was a kind of civil court of inquisition. The *Duchess de San Estivan*, and the *Countess de Gaivez*, who had been proscribed by this arbitrary tribunal, are already returned. The Minister is adopting every liberal measure to make the people of Spain prosperous and happy.

Smyrna. Major Lambro Cazzioni, a notorious pirate, makes great depredations amongst the vessels which trade up the Archipelagoes. Five French frigates and two Venetians are going in quest of him, and to protect the trade of the Levant.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The sons of Tippoo arrived at Lord Cornwallis's camp the 27th of February. About twelve o'clock, the works of the fort of Seringapatam were crowded with an innumerable multitude of people, and the Sultan was plainly discovered to be amongst them. In a few minutes afterwards, the young Princes made their appearance; they were then conducted from the island to a large pavillion pitched for their reception near Sibbald's redoubt, about a mile from the fort, where they were received by Sir John Kennerly, who attended them, accompanied by an escort, to head-quarters. On entering

the camp, they were saluted with 19 guns, and the part of the line they passed was under arms, and the officers saluted. Lord Cornwallis received them in his tent; which was guarded by a battalion of Sepoys, and they were then formally delivered to his Lordship by Gullam Ally Beg, the Sultan's Vackeel, as hostages for the due performance of the treaty. An awful silence for a moment prevailed. At length Gullam Ally, approaching Lord Cornwallis, much agitated, thus emphatically addressed his Lordship: "These children," pointing to the young princes, whom he then presented, "were this morning the sons of the Sultan, my master: their situation is changed, and they must now look up to your Lordship as their Father." The tender and affectionate manner in which his Lordship received them, seemed to confirm the truth of the expression. The attendants of the young princes appeared astonished, and their countenances were highly expressive of the satisfaction they felt in the benevolence of his Lordship.

Some conversation took place between his Lordship and the Vackeels of Tippoo, in which the latter declared that the termination of the war diffused happiness throughout all ranks of people; and after sitting a few minutes he retired, accompanying the young princes to their tents, under an escort of a part of our troops, which remained with them as their guard. Before they took leave, his Lordship presented a gold watch to each of them, as a mark of his regard. They were dressed in white muslin, and round their necks they wore some rows of beautiful pearls, to which were suspended a pastagon, consisting of an emerald and a ruby of considerable size, surrounded with a profusion of brilliants.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Kingston, June 2. We are authorised to say, from the most respectable authority, that it is not the intention of his Majesty's Government to weaken, in any degree, the controul and subordination which at present prevail with respect to the Negroes of this island; and that it is probable all matters of internal regulation will be left to the Colonial Assembly.

Jamaica enjoys the most undisturbed tranquillity; and, by the advices brought over in the *Lady St. John*, the last vessel which sailed from thence, the various crops promised a plentiful season; and the slaves throughout the whole island signified, by their uniform and peaceable demeanour, the utmost satisfaction with the blessings they possess from peace, plenty, and humane masters. The accounts further state, that a disorder of an epidemic nature had committed some ravages, chiefly among the Europeans; but that great hopes were entertained by the physicians it would soon abate.

AMERICA.

AMERICA.

St. Louis, Jan. 2. In the forenoon, at the castle of St. Louis, his Excellency the Governor's commission was read; after which his Excellency was sworn in as Governor, as were also such of the Executive Council as were in this vicinity.

A general meeting of the friends of the Constitution took place in the afternoon at Franks's; and twelve gentlemen were appointed to act as managers, to observe decorum, and preserve harmony. The gentlemen being authorized to choose officers, they appointed Mr. Godfrey King their President; Mr. Jacques Denechaud, Vice-President; Mr. Wm. Roxburgh, Secretary; and Mr. Joseph Duval, Assistant-secretary. A noble and elegant dinner was on the table by three o'clock. The assembly-room was lighted up. At the head of the table a beautiful painting was exhibited, on the top whereof Fame was represented as blowing her trumpet, and proclaiming to the world the blessings derived to the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada from a new and free British constitution; and displaying a banner, on which was inscribed,

*Praemia donantur Canadensis iusta laboris,
Constitus vestris concordia regnet ubique;
Sed caveas recte posito est fiducia regis,
Atque usu monstres moderato munere dignum.*

His Royal Highness Prince Edward honoured the meeting with his band.

Mr. King then addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen, and Fellow-citizens,

"I cannot but express my gratitude for the honour you have conferred on me by choosing me for your President on this eventful day. The long-wished-for epoch is at length arrived, which will cement us in true friendship. May all distinctions between old and new subjects cease! and let us be united in one body, as the only means of promoting the happiness and prosperity of the whole. May we demonstrate our gratitude to Great Britain, and prove to our most gracious Sovereign, by an inviolable attachment to his person and government, that we are faithful and loyal subjects!"

New-York, July 5. A complete overthrow has lately been given to a numerous body of Indians, commanded by one of their greatest warriors, who was left dead in the field, among many hundreds of his followers.

St. John's, Newfoundland. A very bad fever rages here at present; 150 people have died within a short time, and a greater number are at this moment ill. The fishery this season seems to turn out very bad.

A dangerous insurrection has commenced among the Negroes on the Eastern shore of Virginia. Reports state, that the Negroes in that part of the State, to the amount of 900, assembled in different parties, armed with muskets, spears, clubs, &c. and committed several outrages upon the inhabitants.

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IRELAND.

Dublin, July 23. Three houses were burnt down in Cook-street, and several persons perished in the flames; among whom was a young man whose character merits the highest eulogium. For a long series of years, by an unremitted industry and frugality, he had supported an infirm mother; and lost his life by his meritorious exertions to save her's.

SCOTLAND.

Inverary, Aug. 3. About three o'clock this afternoon the clouds emitted, in less than an hour, a quantity of rain almost unprecedented in this place and its environs, accompanied with loud peals of thunder and vivid flames of lightning. His Grace the Duke of Argyle having some cattle pasturing in a park contiguous to this place, through which a river took its course, it instantaneously rose to such a height, that part of the frightened animals were swept along with it, and fell a sacrifice to the raging element. The number carried away has not been ascertained; but five of them are found. When the rivers had returned to their wonted channel, the salmon were left scattered upon the field.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Cardiff, July 27. This was a day of great exultation in the neighbourhood of *Cyfarddfa*, in this county. The canal now forming from that place to Cardiff was then opened into Mr. Crawshay's yard, whence the iron made at his works is in future to be shipped. Upon this occasion, the introduction of the first vessel that navigated the summit of the canal was attended with the most joyous acclamation. The vessel was gaily decorated with streamers and colours; but what adorned her most was the appearance of two lovely nymphs (Miss Homfray and Miss Pidcock), who might be pleasingly imagined the tutelary guardians of the canal. When the vessel arrived at her destined port, the pleasures of good cheer, provided by the liberal hand of Mr. Crawshay, gladdened the hearts of the commonalty, whilst a more elegant repast filled the tables of the higher ranks.

Eton, July 30. The Rev. Dr. Cook, Provost of King's College, attended by the Rev. Dr. Davis, our Provost, and the Fellows of this distinguished seminary, entered the school this day at 11 o'clock, when the annual speeches were delivered in the presence of a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen of distinction.

Birmingham, Aug. 3. About two o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the upper story of the warehouse of Mr. Green, druggist, in New-street. Notwithstanding the immediate assistance of the neighbours and others, and the speedy arrival of four engines, it burnt for some time with great rapidity, when, by the explosion of about 20lb. of gunpowder, which was in one of the chambers,

chambers, the roof was blown off, and the upper parts of the walls thrown down. This proved a fortunate circumstance for the preservation of the premises, as the engines could not play with full effect upon the flames; and by half past four the fire was entirely extinguished.

Aug. 24. This morning, at two o'clock, a fire broke out in the Birmingham theatre, which in three hours reduced that elegant and extensive structure to a mere shell. Not an atom within the walls escaped the fury of the flames; and the admired front, executed by Wyatt, at the expense of near 4000*l.*, is nearly demolished. The Shakespeare tavern adjoining is materially injured; but the fire did not extend farther than the theatre.

Liverpool, Aug. 3. About one o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at a bakelouse, the top of William-street. The family consisted of an old man, two boys, and two lodgers, one of whom escaped over the top of the house out of the garret-window; the other dropped from the same window into the street: the old man and two boys unfortunately perished. By the exertions of some gentlemen, and the assistance of the firemen, the fire was got under without communicating to the adjoining premises.

Salisbury, Aug. 17. This morning, soon after eleven o'clock, the King and Queen, with the Princess Royal, and the other Princesses, arrived at the Bishop's Palace, in this city, from Windsor, on their way to Weymouth; where we shall follow them next month.

Stowe, Aug. 21. The splendour and sumptuous *fête*, commencing on Thursday, and ending on Saturday, given by the Marchioness of Buckingham, in honour of the recent marriage of Lord and Lady Grenville, exceeded every entertainment of the kind ever given in this part of the country.

Warwick, Aug. 21. This morning, about half past seven o'clock, the *jaillifant* Duke of Ormond, was ordered to the bar. The first jury was challenged; another being sworn, he was put to his trial, which lasted till near twelve o'clock, when the jury acquitted him. He spoke upward of an hour in his defence, and displayed great ability.

Aug. 24. This night the powder at Birmingham broke into the Vauxhall of that place. The Magistrate ordered out the Blues, when the mob dispersed. They did, however, very considerable damage to the gardens.

A handsome monument, which was raised by subscription, has been lately put up in the parish of All-Saints church, in *Northampton*; and, as the calamitous circumstance which it is intended to commemorate is still fresh in the memory of many people, the inscription may probably be acceptable to our readers:—

“This marble was erected to perpetuate the memory of the following awful dispersion of Providence:—At one o'clock in the

morning of the 27th of February, 1792, the lower part of the house of H. Marriott, on the Market-hill, was discovered to be on fire; and, the flames ascending with dreadful rapidity, he was obliged to leave his affrighted little ones hovering round their distracted mother; and, by an extraordinary effort, gained the roof of an adjoining house, calling aloud for that help, which, alas! could not be procured; for, in a few moments, his whole family, consisting of a beloved wife, five children, and two lodgers, perished in the flames—

“READER,

If the Almighty has hitherto preserved thee from scenes of deep distress, let thy heart glow with gratitude; and, at the same time, let thy bosom expand with benevolence towards thy suffering fellow-creatures.

“The sad remains of this unfortunate family were carefully collected, and decently interred in this churchyard.”

BAGSHOT CAMP.

Tuesday, July 24. As Mr Pitt could not be present at the Grand Review intended for the 7th of August, the troops were ordered under arms at 7 o'clock this day, to go through very nearly the different manœuvres intended for that spectacle. The Prince of Wales dined with his regiment, to the officers of which he had sent two hogsheds of claret.

25. This morning the three alarm guns were fired, for the line to turn out; which they instantly did, in whatever cloaths they could first find. The artillery on the right of the line were first formed, and ready for action in less than five minutes. After the army was formed, they marched to their alarm posts, and thence proceeded in columns to pass a defile two miles and a half on the left of the camp, when they were ordered to march back again. The army returned to their camp about five o'clock, and were dismissed to their tents till eight, when they were again under arms, two hours.

26 His Majesty, &c. &c. were upon the ground at nine. After the royal salute, the manœuvres began. The Duke of Richmond led the artillery in six divisions, Colonel Fox the Old Buffs, and Lord Harrington the 29th, which formed the three divisions of infantry. The horse followed in six squadrons. In this order the body marched about two miles from the camp to make an attack upon three batteries upon a rising ground. The attack was made and lasted for an hour, when the Buffs and the 29th, under cover of the field-pieces, took them by storm. The whole line again formed, and practised various evolutions till one, when they were led upon the heights, and formed into three brigades of six divisions each; the horse in the rear were likewise formed into six divisions. The battalions and artillery guns commanded the enemy for half an hour; when, as they approached, were checked and driven into confusion.

confusion by the steady and rolling fire of the infantry. The six divisions of horse charged, and were supposed to drive the enemy entirely from the field. At two, his Majesty, &c. took leave, and quitted the field.

(*To be continued.*)

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Mr. Schroter, of Lilienthal, has sent an account to the Royal Academy at Göttingen, of some important discoveries he has made relative to the planet Venus, by the help of his Herschel's telescope. He has not only found his conjectures respecting the height of the mountains in that planet confirmed, one of them being, according to his calculation, five geographical miles and six tenths high, but has also determined the time of its revolution on its axis. This he has ascertained, from the periodical changes in the form of its horn, particularly the southern one, to be 32 hours, 20 min. 29 sec.

Mr. Gavin Hamilton has found at Gabil fragments of at least 200 statues, but only 22 worth restoring; among the number some are in fine preservation, and very interesting as to the subjects. He has got into a public place, ornamented with a portico, pedestals, and statues, of the De-curiones, and other Magistrates. What offered next was a very large architrave and frieze, with a long and curious inscription on it, signifying that this palace was built by Polycarpus, to the memory of Domitia, daughter of Domitius Corbularus. There is likewise the donation of this palace, with all the statues and other valuables, to the city of Gabil, on certain conditions. Mr. Gavin Hamilton has been remarkably successful in restoring some of the grandest efforts of the ancient sculptors to the world. But the profits he derives from his amazing discoveries are not equal to what he expends in the pursuit. In his late researches, he has found a considerable quantity of gold and silver, which was immediately sent to the Pope, as on its discovery it becomes immediately his property.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, July 17.

The following Address was presented to his Majesty, and most graciously received:

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"We, the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, Archdeacon, and Clergy, of the church and diocese of Worcester, humbly beg leave to return our warmest thanks to your Majesty for your Majesty's late wise and provident Proclamation. In our present circumstances, Sir, nothing but experience could make it conceivable that any of your Majesty's subjects, in the full enjoyment of every blessing which the best government can bestow, should be so weak or wicked as to endeavour to raise groundless jealousies and discontents

in the minds of your people; and to disseminate such principles and writings among them as tend to destroy, under pretence of *reforming*, our excellent Constitution, in Church and State. One reformation, indeed, can never be unseasonable, which is, that of our hearts and lives, whenever they become disorderly and licentious; and this reformation, Sir, we your faithful Clergy shall labour to effect; in ourselves first, and then in those committed to our charge. In performing, or even attempting, this service, we shall do our duty to God, to your Majesty, and to the publick. For the rest, we implore the divine blessing on the wise and salutary measures your Majesty has taken to preserve the unequalled form of government under which we live from all bold and hazardous innovations, and to prevent the wantonness of prosperity (the too common disease of happy States) from disturbing the public order and tranquillity."

Whitehall, July 31. Justices appointed in consequence of the new Police Bill.

In Queen's-Square, Westminster. Crauly Thomas Kerby, Esq. Serjeant at Law. Henry James Pye, Esq; James Petit Andrews, Esq.—*Great Malborough street, Oxford-street.* Nathanael Conant, Esq. John Scot, Esq. Philip Neave, Esq.—*Hatton-Garden, Holborn.* Richard Clark, Esq. Alderman of the City of London, William Blamire, Esq; Aaron Graham, Esq.—*Worship street, Spence-ditch.* John Floud, Esq. Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. William Gascoigne, Esq.—*Lambeth-street, Whitechapel.* William Wickham, Esq. Rice Davies, Esq. The Rev. Henry Reynet.—*The High street, Shadwell.* George Story, Esq. Richard Ford, Esq. John Staples, Esq.—*Union street, Southwark.* Gideon Fournier, Esq. Benjamin Robertson, Esq. Jonathan Stoward, Esq.

Wednesday, August 2.

James Smith, alias Hyerson, charged on the oath of James Lewin, with stopping him on the highway at Islington, putting him in fear, and taking from him a watch, and one shilling, his property, was this day committed to Clerkenwell prison.

Monday 13.

Their Majesties gave a grand Fête at St. George's Hall, Windsor, on account of the Birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who on Sunday entered into the 31st year of his age. The hall was most brilliantly ornamented with wax-candles, and various coloured lamps in the centre of the hall. A canopy was placed where their Majesties and the rest of the Royal Family dined. The Nobility, &c. dined at two tables, which were placed on each side of the hall. The supper was served up at half past twelve o'clock, and the company did not depart till late next morning.

The Society of Ancient Britons, with the Treasurer,

Treasurers, Governors, and Trustees, met at the Welsh Charity-school to celebrate this day.

His Majesty lately received a present from the Duchess Condesa del Campo Alange, consisting of some of the finest Spanish sheep that her country could afford. As some return of kindness to the fair Spaniard, his Majesty has sent eight fine bay horses of uncommon beauty, which were shipped off from the Tower on Wednesday last for Bilbao, and are to be conveyed with all due care to their intended mistress.

Thursday, 23.

A boy 2 years and half old, son of Mr. Yearley, silk-dyer, George-street Blackfriars Road, caught hold of a bottle of vitriol, drank of the the same, and expired the next morning in the greatest agonies.

Friday, 24.

Joseph Lorrison, alias *Jumping Joe*, John Nutter, and James George, were executed for footpad robberies; the former of which had been a terror to this metropolis and its vicinity for twenty-three years.

Saturday, 25.

This morning, about two o'clock, a fire broke out at a coach painter's in Little Titchfield-street; a watchman gave notice on the first appearance of the fire. The engines instantly poured in; we are sorry to add, that, notwithstanding the utmost activity, two children perished in the flames, and two houses were reduced to ashes.

Sunday, 26.

The National Assembly at Paris this day resolved, that all foreign writers, who have defended the cause of French freedom, shall be honoured with the title of French citizens. A list is now preparing, at the head of which will be Dr. Priestley, M'Intosh, Mr. Christie, and many other Englishmen.

Thursday, 30.

Several of the Colleges at Oxford are undergoing repairs, some to a very considerable extent. Magdalen College chapel has already got a new roof of stone instead of the old timber one, which had begun to fall down by pieces. New College chapel is also under the hands of the workmen.

Friday, 31.

Note transmitted from the British Court.—

"In the absence of Lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas declares, that his Britannic Majesty is afflicted with the deepest grief for the events which have lately taken place at Paris, both on account of the interest which he takes in every thing which concerns their Most Christian Majesties, and of his desire to see the kingdom of France tranquil and happy. As it appears that the exercise of the Executive Power has been withdrawn from the hands of the King, his Britannic Majesty is of opinion that his Ambassador has no occasion for remaining any longer at Paris; this step being proper to manifest his intention of remaining neutral, as to what concerns the internal

Government of France. He is commissioned to express his Britannic Majesty's solicitude and anxiety for the fate of their Most Christian Majesties. He expects that their persons will be protected from every kind of violence; the commission of which would excite universal indignation throughout Europe."

Answer of the French Ministry.

"The Provisionary Executive Council feels with regret the decision of the British Cabinet to recall an Ambassador, whose presence always attested the favourable disposition of a free and generous nation, and who had never been the organ but of amicable expressions, and benevolent sentiments; but if there be any think that can diminish this regret, it is the renewal of the assurances given by England to the French nation of its determined neutrality. This assurance appears to be the result of the intention wisely reflected upon, and formerly explained by his Britannic Majesty, of *not concerning himself with the interior arrangements of the affairs of France.* Such a declaration cannot be surprising on the part of an enlightened and dignified people, who were the first to acknowledge and establish the principle of National Sovereignty, which, subjugating the expression of every particular will and arbitrary caprice to the empire of the law, was the first that gave an example of subjugating even Kings themselves to this salutary yoke, and which, in fine, could not too dearly purchase, after violent storms and long convulsions, that liberty to which it owes so much of its glory and prosperity. The principle of the National Sovereignty, unalienable from the people, is about to manifest itself in an illustrious manner in the National Convention, the convocation of which has been decreed by the Legislative Power, and which, without a doubt, will fix all parties in its interests.—The French Nation have reason to hope, that in this decisive moment the British Cabinet will not depart from that justice, moderation, and impartiality, it has shewn to the present time. In this intimate confidence, founded upon facts, the undersigned renews to his Excellency Earl Gower, in the name of the Provisionary Executive Council, the assurance which he has before had the honour of giving *vis-à-vis*, that the commercial connexions between the two nations, and their affairs in general, shall be followed, on the part of the French nation, with the same justice, and even loyalty, hitherto observed. The Council likewise flatter themselves, that this reciprocity will be held entire on the part of the British Government, and that on this footing nothing will be able to alter the good intelligence subsisting between the two nations.

(Signed) LE BRUN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs."

P. 678. Mrs. Roddam, so much and so deservedly lamented, died of an illness thus sudden and extraordinary: she sat down to dinner in perfect health with Mrs. Caldwell and Admiral Roddam; but, before the cloth was removed, her sight failed, so that she became nearly blind, and within three days she died. A blood-vessel, it is supposed, had burst.

BIRTHS.

July **A**T his house at Fredville, Kent, the 26. Lady of John Plumptre, esq. a dau.

28. The Wife of Mr. Sweeney, hofier, of George-street, Waterford, of four children, three girls and a boy, all of whom died in the space of an hour, and the mother survived her offspring only a short time.

30. At his Grace's house in Piccadilly, the Dukes of Dorset, a daughter.

Lately, at Dublin, Lady Charlotte Lennox, a daughter.

Mrs. Bland, of Drury-la. theatre, of twins.

Aug 6. At Peterham, the celebrated Mrs. Jordan, of the same theatre, a five months child, which died immediately.

9. At his house in New Broad-street, the Lady of Tho. Neave, esq. a daughter.

12. The Wife of Wm. Martell, of St. Mary-street, Portsmouth, a daughter; on the 14th, a son, and on the 15th another.

15. At Leatherhead, the Lady of William Badcock, esq. a son and heir.

17. The Lady of W. H. Crowder, esq. of Frederick-place, a daughter.

18. At his Lordship's house in Hertford-street, Lady John Russell, a son.

20. At his Lordship's house on St. Stephen's green, Dublin, the Countess of Mountcashel, a son and heir.

22. At Eyton, co. Denbigh, the Lady of Owen Ellis, esq. a son.

23. The Lady of Graves Townly, esq. a dau.

25. Lady of T. B. Howell, esq. a daughter.

At Mrs. Teedes's, in Barlow-str. Mary-la-Bonne, where she was on a visit, Mrs. Johannot Tucker, of Pembroke, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July **R**EV. Dr. Geo. Bridgeman, to Lady 28. Louisa J. Boyle, eldest daughter of the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

Rev. Hugh Wade, M. A. of Newark, co. Nottingham, rector of Thurning, co. Huntingdon, and late fellow of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, to Miss Hester Gery, one of the daughters and coheirettes of Wm. G. esq. of Bushmead-priony, co. Bedford.

29. Joachim Jacobus Giesler, of Dartmouth, vice-consul for the States of Holland, Hamburgh, &c. to Miss Higgs, of Exeter.

30. Henry Blunt, esq. youngest son of Sam. B. esq. of Springfield-place, Sussex, to Miss Mary Atkinson, of Rotterdam.

At Edith Weston, co. Rutland, Capt. F. Chaplin, of the Blues, to Miss Chaplin, eldest daughter of Lady Betty Chaplin.

Mr. Davies, jun. of Lombard-street, to Miss Rowley, of the Borough.

Lately, Mr. Wooland, linen-draper, Holborn-hill, to Miss Savage, daughter of Mr. S. hatter, of Fore-street.

Mr. Dibbs, ribbon-weaver, of Mitre-co. Cheap-side, to Mrs. Salt, of Birmingham.

At Ditchling, Sussex, Michael Chatfield, esq. to Mrs. Beard, of Rottingdean.

Mr. Byrne, of Tichfield-street, to Miss Francotte, of Wimpole-street.

Rev. Wm. Dickins, of Cherrington, co. Warwick, to Miss Bennet, daughter of the late W. D. B. esq. of Fimmere, co. Oxford.

Wm. Wilkinson, aged 91, to Mary Wilson, aged 75, both of Woodhouse, near Leeds.

At Chiswick, Major John M'Kinnon, of the 63d regiment, to Lady Margaret Affleck, widow of the late Admiral A.

At Creeny, co. Longford, in Ireland, the Rev. John Hooker, nephew to Sir William Gleadowe Newcomen, bart. to Miss Sims, of Springfield, co. Westmeath.

August 4. At Dublin, by special licence, Henry Coulson, esq. one of the masters of the court of Chancery of that kingdom, to Elizabeth Lady-dowager Trafton, relict of James Ld. T. chief baron of the Exchequer.

5. Mr. E. Timberlake, of Great Mary-la-Bonne-street, to Miss Dove, daugh. of — D. esq. of Adam-street, Portman-square.

6. Mr. Rose, of Clement's-inn, to Miss Eliz. West, of Crendon, co. Oxford.

At Workop, Edward Vavasour, esq. of Weston-hall, co. York, to Miss Augusta-Anne Sutton, of Scofton-house, co. Nottingham.

7. Mr. R. Perkins, of Fleckney, co. Leicester, to Miss M. Nixon, of Claybrook.

Mr. R. Bates, to Miss Donisthorpe, both of Leicester.

9. At Manchester, Rev. Tho. Braithwaite, D.D. archdeacon of Richmond, and rector of Stepney, to Miss Cooke, daughter of the late Otho C. esq. of Manchester.

11. Wm. Bignell, esq. of Tower-hill, to Miss Hughes, of Clapham.

Richard Parminter, esq. to Miss Sarah Hampton, both of Tower-hill.

At Marlay, in Ireland, the seat of the Rt. Hon. David Latouche, Geo. Jeffries, esq. nephew to the Lord Chancellor of that kingdom, to Miss Latouche.

13. By special licence, Lord Carbery, to Miss Susan Watson.

Mr. Daniel Harper, to Miss Shealsby, both of Tamworth.

At Craighead, co. Perth, Mr. James Thompson, jun. merchant, in Stirling, to Miss Christy Young, daughter of the late Provost James Y. of Stirling.

Capt. John Napier, of the late 101st reg. to Miss Margaret Cunningham, daughter of Rev. Rt. C. of Balgownie and Bower-house.

14. At Brodsworth, the Hon. Augustus Phipps, youngest brother of Lord Mulgrave, to Miss Maria Theluffon, eldest daughter of Peter T. esq. of Brodsworth-hall, Doncaster.

At Horsley, co. Gloucester, Rev. R. Nicholl, M.A. to Miss Woodward.

At Chesterfield, Rev. B. Tinley, of Hickling, co. Nottingham, to Miss C. F. Watson, second daughter of Major W. of Chesterfield.

At Southampton, Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Winchester, to Miss Mary Kinsman, dan. of late Rev. Mr. K. rector of Botley, Hants.

Thomas Lynch Golehorn, esq. of Jamaica, late of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to Miss Mawbey, daughter of Sir Joseph M. bart.

16. Mr. Duncan M'Kellar, merchant, in Greenock, to Miss Jenny Hislop, daughter of the late Mr. Tho. H. of Inverary.

17. Christopher Hodgson, esq. banker, of Malton, co. York, to Miss Eliz. Gilder, daughter of the late Rev. Jonathan G. rector of Arpeden, Herts.

18. Charles Ashwell, esq. of Grenada, to Miss Fanny Whitehouse, youngest daughter of Edw. W. of Walworth, Surrey.

Rich. Moore, esq. of Ryfleet, Surrey, to Miss Trimmer, daughter of the late James T. esq. of Brentford, Middlesex.

20. At Prestbury, co. Chester, Mr. Tho. Lech, jun. of Macclesfield, to Miss Mary-Aune Mills, only daughter of Abraham M. esq. of the Fence, near Macclesfield.

At Tenbury, co. Worcester, Mr. Thomas Starey, wholesale linen-draper in Watling-street, to Miss Cresswell, of Tenbury.

Thomas Raymond Arndell, esq. youngest son of the Hon. James Everard A. of Athcombe, Wilts, to Miss Smythe, daugh. of the late Sir Edw. S. bt. of Aston-Burnell, Salop.

21. At Orlingbury, Mr. Wm. Wartnaby, jun. attorney, of Market Harborough, to Miss C. Manning, of Orlingbury.

Mr. Burges, attorney, to Miss Wilson, both of Lutterworth.

At Nottingham, Rev. Wm. Tunney, master of the school in Thurland-hall, to Miss Sarah Barber.

23. At Rochester, Lieut. Forkington, of the Chatham division of marines, to Miss Burn, dan. h. of Capt. B. of the same corps.

At West Ilsley, Berks, Mr. Hen. Randell, brewer, of Hackney, to Miss Lewington.

25. At Strood, William-Henry Harpaze, esq. captain in the 11th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Rainford, of Shrewsbury.

DEATHS.

1791. **A**T Chinniah, in the East Indies, Mr. John Parry, second mate of the Major East Indiaman.

Oct. 2. Aged 66, Robert Barlow, esq. of Boston, co. Lincoln. The manly firmness with which this gentleman pursued the benefit of the country, in the draining and inclosing certain fen lands, above twenty years since, very unjustly exposed him and his family to the daring outrages of some villains, who repeatedly fired into his house, and unfortunately wounded his lady, which impaired her future health and enjoyment. He was providentially preserved, not only to

survive those popular resentments, but to enjoy the public gratulations for having persevered in the support of improvements so exceedingly beneficial to agriculture and commerce. His usefulness was curtailed by his being ineligible, as a Dissenter, to civil appointments; and because he could not sacrifice his principles, he was deprived of those distinctions and that confidence which his rank in society and public talents entitled him to participate; and which, while the same political incapacities are tolerated, must attend the gentleman to whom he has bequeathed the greater part of his property.

1792. Feb. 20. At Bangalore, Capt. James Williamson, commandant of that garrison, and of the 1st battalion of Bengal volunteers.

June 17. In Liguanea, Jamaica, Robert Spalding, esq. surgeon-general to the militia of the county of Surrey.

July . . . On his road to Geneva, Lieut.-col. Frazer, late of the engineers.

At Mrs. Benet's, Walthamstow, where she was on a visit, Mrs. Jeilicoe, a widow lady. She went to bed in perfect health, to all appearance, and next morning was found dead.

At the house of Christopher Atkinson, esq. on Clay-hill, Enfield (where she came to see her daughter, Mrs. Fisher, who has the care of Mr. A's children) Mrs. Stedman, widow of the late Dr. Samuel S. king's chaplain, prebendary of Canterbury, archdeacon of Norfolk, and died in 1768; and one of the daughters of Dr. Butts, late bishop of Ely, and sister to the wife of Dr. Owen, rector of Edmonton, where she was interred Aug. 2. She was married to Dr. S. Jan. 1, 1739.

13. In her 96th year, Mrs. Salter, relict of Rev. Mr. S. of Ashden, Essex. See his epitaph in vol. LXI. p. 88.

17. At Harwich, Rev. John Freeman, M.A. rector of Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk.

18. At his apartments in Kingsland road, highly esteemed by all who were acquainted with him, Mr. Joseph Denham.—He was educated in the academy for Protestants Dissenters then kept by Mr. Eames, F. R. S. to whom he was likewise an assistant; and such was his proficiency in the mathematics, and in classical and theological literature (being esteemed the best Greek scholar and mathematician amongst the Dissenters), that Dr. Jennings, who succeeded Mr. Eames, refused for some time to engage in that employment, unless Mr. Denham would be his coadjutor. Mr. Denham, however, declined any further charge in the academy after Mr. Eames's death. He preached indeed, occasionally, for a short time; but afterwards relinquished the ministry, and continued in various secular employments until age disabled him from prosecuting them. He compiled Mr. Howard's first book on prisons; and was applied to, to write that good man's life; but his infirmities prevented him. Several public characters, who are now dead, were his

pupils; viz. Mr. Collins, of Bath, who bequeathed to him his library; the late learned Dr. Savage; the celebrated Dr. Price, and the benevolent Mr. Howard; all of whom left him some token of respect. Mr. Howard, in particular, before his last journey, gave him an unlimited order to draw on his banker for whatever money he might be in want of: but such was Mr. Denham's integrity, that, although at that time possessed of no more than 12 or 13l. a year in the funds, he chose rather to sell out and diminish the capital, and his scanty income, than accept an offer left to his discretion; for he told the writer of this article, that he could not think it right to take any money on account of Mr. Howard's offer while he himself had any thing of his own remaining. This conduct certainly was not what Mr. Howard intended; and so well was Mr. Whitbread (Mr. Howard's intimate friend) convinced of Mr. Denham's firm honour in this respect, that he immediately begged his acceptance from himself of 20l. a-year during his life. This Mr. Denham accepted; yet, to shew that he had a heart sensible of the obligation, he has left in his will 80l. to Mr. Whitbread, as an acknowledgement. To Mr. Whitbread's honour it must likewise be added, that he has relinquished it to Mr. Denham's nearest relations. To enumerate every instance which might be adduced of Mr. Denham's integrity, would take up too much of our Magazine. Suffice it to say, that all who knew him can testify to the honesty of his character; disdaining every appearance of artifice, and posessing a soul superior to his situation, he was the admiration of his friends and acquaintances. He had embraced the strict Calvinistical sentiments as the leading principles of his religion, and was resolute and firm in his defence of them. Indeed, his resolutions were taken after the most mature consideration; and his dependance on Providence in the most trying times was the greatest proof that can be given of the efficacy they had on his heart.

19. At Rippingale, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Gascoigne, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. vicar of that place.

Suddenly, of a fit of apoplexy, in the 68th year of a well-spent life, Rev. James Robinson, many years rector of Wells, and of Weyham All Saints, both co. Norfolk.

20. Of a paralytic stroke, Rev. William Bening, vicar of Triplove, co. Lincoln, and formerly of Magdalen College, Cambridge, B. A. 1745; afterwards of Peter-house, where he proceeded M. A. 1753, and from which he had the vicarage. He was brother of Mr. B. formerly banker in the house of Smith and Bevan.

21. At Ashford-house, co. Salop, the Rev. Jonathan Green, LL. D. dean of Bedford, rector of Caynham, and in the communion of the peace for the counties of Hereford, Worcester, and Salop.

25. At Putney, Mr. Joseph Chapman, son of Mr. Wm. C. of Kennington-lane.

At Leicester, aged 38, Mr. Cha. Rozzell. He was an offspring of Irish parents, who settled and died in that town. As his abilities and eccentricities made him conspicuously distinguished when living, his death will be the more particularly noticed. From Nature he inherited strong powers, which in youth, under the pressure of indigence, he successfully cultivated, and acquired, almost wholly by his own exertions, a considerable stock of classical and mathematical learning. Possessed of the requisites for shining in the circles of conviviality, and intoxicated with the praises bestowed on his abilities, he too frequently indulged in the pleasures of the jovial board. As a poet, he certainly claimed great merit; purity of diction, and strength of expression, are the prominent features in his writings. Not content with studying the correct specimens of verse in our own poets, at the age of 12 years, unassisted by a master, he commenced the study of the Latin language, and in a few years became familiarly acquainted with Horace and Virgil. But it was not in the power of comprehending things alone that Nature was bountiful to him; she also enabled him to display these acquisitions to the greatest advantage, by bestowing on him a graceful and captivating elocution. Happy had it been for him, and pleasing to his friends, had such brilliant talents been retained within the bounds of prudence. His case, however, was not singular; instances of true genius and wild deviations are so numerous as almost to lead us to conclude, that where the former is found, the latter must be a necessary appendage. He was so consummate a master of his native language, that in his compositions, though generally written in haste, and frequently under circumstances the most unfavourable, deviations from grammatical propriety but rarely occur. Genius is so thinly sown, that we fear the inhabitants of Leicester will have cause to regret the loss of a professional poet. His smaller pieces furnished a nutriment in the news-paper of the day; and his more elaborate ones were usefully directed against the vices and absurdities of his fellow-citizens. He was in religion a Roman Catholic, and in politics a Whig; an union, in the present day, not matter of surprise. He adhered to the former from education, to the latter from principle. His *forte* lay in satire; and his favourite author was Churchill, upon whose model he chiefly constructed his verses. The critical reader will discover a striking resemblance in the manner of the two poets. Their writings also are likely to meet with the same fate; written to serve the purposes of a party, their merit die with the circumstances that gave birth to them, and only leave the lovers of genius to lament that talents so superlatively eminent were not exercised.

exercised on subjects that would perpetuate the names of their respective authors.— Whether it proceeded from a dislike to the writings of modern versifiers, or that he was fearful none would do him the favour that he had done for so many, he made choice of the following lines, from the aforementioned poet, for his epitaph :

Whether he's summon'd in life's early morn,
Or in old age drops like an ear of corn,
Full ripe he falls on Nature's honest plan,
Who lives to reason, and who dies a man.

He was an open and declared enemy to all undue exercise of power. Notwithstanding the severity of his satire, he continued till his death a favourite of all parties, which was clearly evinced by the cheerful and liberal assistance which he received during a lingering illness. Convinced of the truth of the Christian Religion, his declining days were spent in strict conformity to its precepts ; and he earnestly sought and obtained that consolation from it which its Author designed, and gave a striking proof of its efficacy in exhibiting a pattern of true piety, faith, and resignation.

26. At his seat at Mottisfont, Hants, aged 72, Rev. Sir Charles Mill, bart. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge ; LL. B. 1748. He succeeded his brother Sir Richard.

In childhood, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. apothecary, in Fore-street.

Sir Laurence Cox, late of the Rotation-office in Lichfield-street.

At Ware, after a long illness, Mr. Bramhall, wholesale haberdasher in Aldersgate-st.

Suddenly, while at dinner, at Newstead, near Wakefield, the seat of Jn. Naylor, esq. — Todd, esq. captain in the 33d regiment of foot.

27. At Bath, suddenly, in his 78th year, Rev. Mr. Francis Newton, of Mulborne-port, dissenting-minister.

At Sunbury, the Hon. Lucy Howe, youngest daughter of the late John Lord Chedworth, and aunt to the present lord.

At Liverpool, in the prime of life, Wm. Tempest Christian, esq.

28. Suddenly, at his house on Clapham-common, Emanuel Philip Bize, esq. many years an eminent insurance-broker.

29. At Stockwell, Surrey, after a lingering illness, Mr. Wm. Taylor, goldsmith, of Pantou-street.

At her house in Upper Charlotte street, Lady Grant, widow of Sir Alex. G. bart. of Dalvey.

At Basingstoke, Thomas Harris, esq. a native of Herefordshire, late commercial resident in the service of the East India Company at Chittagong. He came a passenger to England on board the Lord Camden, and was on his road to London.

30. At Oxford, after a lingering illness, Rev. Francis Lloyd, M. A.

In Wimpole-street, the Hon. Mrs. Irbys, lady of the Hon. William-Henry Irbys.

31. In his 81st year, Mr. Thomas Long, formerly an eminent clothier, and one of the aldermen of Salisbury.

About the latter end of this month, at Honfleur, in the duchy of Luxemburg, M. Horlach, a native of Russia, and author of an History of the Reigns of the Russian Princes, from the time of Rurick, who was elected grand duke in 862 ; and of a Genealogical Account of the Imperial Families of Russia.

Lately, at Gotha, on his return from Madrid, Don Manuel Galves, minister from Spain to Russia.

At Hambledon, Hants, Wm. Haverkam, esq. who returned from Bengal in 1786, after an absence of 19 years.

At Black river, Jamaica, Captain Hugh Steel, of the ship Catherine, of London.

Of a decline, in his 31st year, Mr. Wm. Munkhouse, youngest son of the late Rich. M. esq. of Winton, co. Westmorland.

At her apartments in St. James's palace, Mrs. Headop, keeper of the state rooms on the King's side ever since the first year of the present reign.

At Keynsham, near Bristol, C. Jones, well known through that extensive county by the name of the Crediton Poet. His death, after a lingering and tedious sickness, was attended with all that penury and distress which too frequently accompany true poetic genius. While resident in Devonshire he published a little volume of poems, by subscription, which was honoured with the names of very many literary characters, and obtained the approbation and patronage of the late Dr. Johnson.

At the bede-house at Newark, aged nearly 100, Jane Price.

Rev. Mr. Willoughby, rector of Alford, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Bullivant, of Guilford, co. Northampton.

Aged 73, Rev. Mr. Shilleto, vicar of Healdon, near Rutland.

At Elford, near Lichfield, aged 94, Rev. Mr. Sawrey.

At Cirencester, co. Gloucester, Mrs. Pitt, wife of Jos. P. esq. She rose, as usual, in good health and spirits, and was cleaning her teeth with a brush, some of the hairs of which, being loose, it is imagined, slipped into her throat, and, by the irritation they caused, brought on a violent fit of coughing and vomiting, which, in her advanced state of pregnancy, produced the most dismal consequences, and she survived the accident but one day. This should operate as a caution, and make people careful to examine the state of their tooth-brushes before they use them.

Aged 84, Mr. Cave, of Burrow, co. Leicester ; a gentleman whose cheerful and social disposition rendered him justly dear to his friends and neighbours. He was a truly religious, honest, and upright man.

At Silverton, Devon, in the deepest distress both of body and mind, — Northcott, formerly a chorister of Exeter cathedral, who, to avoid being brought as evidence on a certain trial there, some years since, had been sent to the East Indies, and, after his return, neglected by the persons whose interest it was that he should be kept out of sight, had fallen into such a wretched and destitute state, that the medical assistance procured by the parish-officers could only enable him to give this account of himself.

At Oakham, co. Rutland, aged 95, Mr. Nicholas Pitts.

At his house at Leigh, in his 78th year, Thomas Phipps, esq. many years an active justice of the peace for Wilts and Somerset, and one of the receivers-general for Wilts during the long term of 57 years.

At his son's house in Brecon, John Bullock Lloyd, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Brecon.

Aug. 1. Much lamented, Mrs. Woodward, of St. Mary-la-Bonne.

At his house in Welbeck-street, the Rev. Thomas Hollingbery, D.D. F.R. and A.SS. chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, arch-deacon of Chichester, chaplain to Dover castle and the Cinque ports, and rector of Rottingdean.

2. At Chippenham, Wilts, in his 78th year, John Thorpe, esq. M.A. F.A.S. late of Bexley, in Kent; who derived his descent from an ancient family seated in that county for several generations. Edward Thorpe was of Rolvynden, otherwise Rownden, in the reign of Henry VII.; whose descendants were afterwards of Westerham, of whom was John Thorpe, M.D. Oxon; F.R.S. 1705; an eminent physician, and a learned and indefatigable Antiquary. Some of his works on Natural History and the Antiquities of Rochester, the Bridge, &c. were printed in his lifetime, and many were left in MS.; among which the most material were, an accurate transcript of the "Registrum Rossense," and some original illustrations of the antiquities of Rochester, where he settled and practised physick from 1715 to his death, 1750; and was buried at Stockbury, where he had purchased the mansion of the ancestors of Dr. Plott. John Thorpe, esq. his only son, was brought up at Ludlow, in Kent, under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Thornton, M.A. a person of great knowledge in all branches of philosophy, as well as in classical learning; indeed, so much excellence was seldom known to be buried in a situation of such obscurity. Under the same master was then educated many of the sons of the first families in the county, who have risen to great celebrity; particularly Mr. Bryant, whose reputation as an author is fixed on the firmest basis. Mr. T. with a view to the profession of physick, completed his education by studying several years at University-

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college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. July 7, 1738; soon after which period an event took place that threw a damp upon his pursuits in life: Abraham Spencer, of Red-lease in Penshurst, esq. the surviving son of Gilbert Spencer, esq. (who was master of the robes to Charles II. and King William, and several years receiver-general of the land tax of this county, and whose ancestors were of St. Albans, Herts) was cousin-german to Mr. Thorpe. He had been lately high-sheriff for the county; and in him rested a landed estate of near 1000l. a-year. Many and frequent were the assurances that all Mr. Spencer's fortune would be Mr. Thorpe's; and he even knew himself entitled to it, should Mr. S. die intestate, his possession being principally a portion of the lands of his maternal uncle, Oliver Combrige, who held the same affinity to both. But such is the mutability of human affairs, that, aided by a village lawyer, Mr. S. is said to have executed a will near his death, not in favour of Mr. T. but of a person who had some time before been a very humble dependent on his bounty, his mother and three aunts being the servants who had ruled Mr. S's house, and held his purse. That Mr. T. should not question the legality of this will, was, at the time, a matter of much surprise. It had even the marked indignation of the populace, who had nearly sunk the corpse deep in Lancup-well, in Penshurst-park, ere it reached the chancel of the church. But in the character of Mr. T. moderation and content were the predominant features. Nursed on the couch of ease and quiet, his unambitious mind would not be ruffled with contention; he therefore let the questionable deed pass by unnoticed, and resolved to pursue his favourite studies in his own way. Inheriting his father's turn for antiquarian research, he was elected F.S.A. 1755; and published, in 1769, the "Registrum Rossense," with the addition of "the Monumental Inscriptions in the several Churches and Chapels within the Diocese;" to which a portrait of Dr. Thorpe was prefixed, engraved by Bayley, from a painting by Wollaston. Pursuing the plan, he gave the world, in 1788, the "Customale Rossense, from the original Manuscript in the Archives of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester; to which are added, Memorials of that Cathedral Church, and some Account of the Remains of Churches, Chapels, Chantries, &c. whose Instruments of Foundation and Endowment are for the most part contained in the Registrum Rossense; with divers curious Pieces of Ecclesiastical Antiquity, hitherto unnoticed, in the said Diocese. The whole intended as a Supplement to that Work. Illustrated with Copper Plates, from accurate Drawings, taken principally under the Editor's Inspection." His own portrait, an excellent likeness, engraved by Cook,

frata

from a painting by Hardy in the possession of Mr. Potts, surgeon, in Pall-mall, accompanies the work. He intended, had he been younger, to have gone through the churches in the diocese of Canterbury, in the same manner as those of Rochester; a plan which has been too much neglected by the Kentish Antiquary. Mr. T. communicated to the Editor of the "*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*" "*Illustrations of several Antiquities in Kent, which have hitherto remained undescribed,*" making N^o VI. of that useful collection; and several smaller articles. And to the *Gentleman's Magazine* he was an old and a valuable contributor; even the present month (p. 689) bearing testimony of his inclination to be useful; and we are sorry that the unavoidable delay of engraving a fac-simile plate prevented its appearance whilst he lived. Mr. T. married the only daughter of Laurence Holker, M.D. Cantab. a physician of extensive practice at Milton, near Gravesend, by Katharine, dau. of Stephen Allen, esq.* Having made the tour of Europe, it was this polite and finished gentleman who had the honour to entertain the Prince and Princess of Orange, and their suite, for three days, in April 1734, after their nuptials, when they were detained by contrary winds at Gravesend, in their way to Holland. (See vol. IV. 216.) Soon after, Mr. T. purchased Highstreet-house in Beekley, a seat formerly of the family of Goldwell, latterly of the heirs of Edward Austin, fourth son of Sir Edward Austin, of Hall-place, bart. This house and grounds are highly enriched by the lively Cray passing through them, and, at the extremity of the garden, forming, with an elegant simplicity, a natural island. On the death of Mrs. Thorpe, Jan. 10, 1789, to whom he had been married 42 years (vol. LIX. p. 89 †), he let Highstreet-house,

and retired to Richmond-green, Surrey, that he might dissipate the gloom of his mind by a new scene. On the 6th of July, 1797, he married to his second wife Mrs. Holland, a lady who lived with him as house-keeper, and the widow of an old collegiate acquaintance. Removing afterwards to Chippenham, Wilts, he there died, and by his will desired to be buried in the churchyard of Harden Huish, Wilts. Two daughters, Catharine and Ethelinda, survive him; and are both married.—Mr. Thorpe had the honour to be appointed one of the trustees under the charity of John Styleman, esq. See "*Registrum Roffense,*" p. 923; and also the "*Customale.*" Mr. T. was happy in a retentive memory, and could quote whole pages of his favourite Pope with the utmost facility. He was courteous, but not courtly, in his manners; hospitable, but not extravagant, at his table; skilful and curious in his garden; intelligent and communicative in his library; social, elegant, and informing in his general conversation, and on antiquarian topics almost an enthusiast. These facts are stated from an intimate acquaintance and attentive observation of many years; and the writer of this article is well warranted in asserting, that Mr. Thorpe, who lived in the genuine style of our old English gentry, was truly venerated by his family, and respected by a numerous circle of friends beyond the common rank.

At her lodgings in Queen-square, Bath, aged 74, Mrs. Mary Poyntz, cousin to the Countess-dowager Spencer, and niece to the late Hon. Stephen P. governor to the late Duke of Cumberland.

At his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, Mr. Thomas Moule, steward of that hon. society.

3. Harman Samler, esq. sugar-baker, of Clapham. He had come to town in the morning; complained of being taken suddenly very ill; was let blood soon after, and died without uttering a word more.

At his seat at Cromford, in Derbyshire, Sir Richard Arkwright, knt.; who, by uncommon genius and persevering industry, invented and perfected a system of machinery for spinning, that had been in vain attempted by many of the first mechanicks of the last and present centuries; which, by giving perpetual employment to many thousand families, has increased the population, and been productive of great commercial advantage to this country. He has died immensely rich, and has left manufactories the income of which is greater than that of most German principalities, though derived from very opposite circumstances, those that promote the prosperity of a country. His real and personal property is estimated at

above one million. In her lingering death, occasioned by a painful distaste in her toe, she showed the virtuous fortitude of a Stoick, and the humours of a saint.

* In the monumental character of Mrs. Harris, late Holker (vol. LVIII. p. 447), no notice is taken of the family of this truly good old lady. Katharine Allen was the granddaughter of Thomas Penyston, of Rochester, esq. lineally descended from Sir Thomas P. bart. 1611, seated at Halsted Place, Kent; mentioned in Guillim's Heraldry, p. 427. Camden also, in his "*Remains,*" p. 403, goes further back with this family, where he gives an epitaph, in Rochester cathedral, "upon Master Thomas Penyston, one of the clerks of the council to Queen Elizabeth," where he is styled "a gentleman of an ancient family, and allied to many more."

† There was an humble tribute to the memory of Mrs. Thorpe intended for this, her favourite, Miscellany; but, from some little, unknown, or private reasons, was then prevented. To those who were happy enough to know her, suffice it to say, that there was a degree of magnanimity in her mind, of solidity in her judgement, and of confidence in her heart, which were very far

little short of half a million. From the humble station of a harber at a village near Manchester, he gradually rose in the acquisition of this vast wealth by the accidental purchase of a single piece of mechanism, called the spinning jenny, the invention of an ingenious carpenter, who, as report says, offered it for sale from mere necessity. He has left one son and one daughter (a Mrs. Hurt), both of whom have families. Mrs. Hurt, it is said, will have 200,000*l.*; Mr. Arkwright an equal sum, with all the manufactories, worth as much more.—Sir Richard was interred at Matlock on the 9th; whence his remains will be removed to Cromford, as soon as the church begun by him there is completed. Sir Richard, we are informed, with the qualities necessary for the accumulation of wealth, possessed, in an eminent degree, the art of keeping it. His economy and frugality bordered very nearly on parsimony. He was, however, if not a great, a very useful character.

4. At his house in Hertford-street, Mayfair, the Right Hon. John Burgoyne, a privy councillor, lieutenant-general in the army, colonel of the 4th regiment of foot, M. P. for Preston, and author of a much celebrated comedy, intitled, "The Heiress," 1761, of which see our vol. LVI. p. 240. In 1774 we see him conducting the fête champêtre given by the Earl of Derby at the Oaks, June 9 that year (XLIV. 265). The year following he was ordered on the service in America. See his speeches thereon, XLV. 611, XLVI. 341. He returned from thence Dec. 11, 1776 (ibid. 576). See his speech to the Indians, XLVIII. 122; plan of the expedition by the lakes, ibid. 153; his proclamation, XLVII. 358; and success, 398; progress from Ticonderago, 455; critical situation, 549; proceedings and surrender at Saratoga, 576, 587; his examination in the House of Commons, XLVIII. 223, and defence, 250; his letter to Washington, ibid. 251; debate on his competency to sit in parliament, XLIX. 44; his speeches, XLIX. 51, 55, 107, 166, 275, 335; LI. 201, 248; LII. 214, 217, 322, 565, 613; LIV. 52, 219, 547, 623, 786; LV. 870, 1014; LVI. 231, 403, 1055, his correspondence with Lord Barrington, secretary at war, LVI. 531; and in 1779 he resigned all his emoluments, to the amount of 3500*l.* a-year, 561. His death, the regret for which will be extensive and lasting, was occasioned by a sudden attack of the gout; he had been out, apparently in good health, the day before. He has died richer in esteem than in money, for in the saving or securing of that he had no talent. His match with Lady Charlotte Stanley having been an affair of love, contracted at Preston, when the General was a subaltern, was, at first, vehemently resented by the late Earl of Derby, her father, who vowed never to see them again. As time, however, unfolded the General's character, the Earl be-

came convinced that his daughter had married (what might very easily have been missed if she had made her choice from men of rank) an accomplished gentleman, an able scholar, and a benevolent man. Lady Charlotte had accordingly, during his Lordship's life, the same stipend as her sisters, 30*l.* per annum, and, at his death, the same legacy, 25,000*l.* Her Ladyship died, without issue, June 7, 1776. — On the 12th instant, at one o'clock, his remains were conveyed, in the most private manner, from his house in Hertford-street to the cloisters in Westminster-abbey, and there deposited. Of the gay, the witty, and the fashionable, who earnestly sought his acquaintance, and whose minds were improved by the elegance of his conversation and the variety of his talents, very few were present to drop the tear over departed Genius. One coach only attended, with four gentlemen; a lady was likewise present, whose convulsive agitations proved her to "have that within which passeth outward shew." The service was read by one of the prebendaries.

At Kentish-town, after a long illness, Mrs. Binks, of King-st. Covent-garden.

5. At Hartshorn, co. Derby, Mr. Robert Shaw, son of the Rev. Stebbing S. rector of that place, a youth of the most exemplary fortitude in the severest illness, and whose affable and generous disposition had endeared him to all his acquaintances.

At his house in Lower Grosvenor-street, the Right Hon. Frederick North, Earl of Gainsford, Lord North, lord warden and admiral of the Cinque Ports, governor of Dover castle, lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of Somersetshire, chancellor of the university of Oxford, recorder of Gloucester and Taunton, an elder brother of the Trinity-house, president of the Foundling-hospital and of the Asylum, a governor of the Turkey Company and of the Charter-house, B. G. and LL. D. He retained his recollection to his last moments; his family, except Lord North, who came within a few minutes afterwards, were assembled round his bed, and he took leave of them individually. Their grief did not suffer them to leave the room for some time after the event; and Lady Caroline Douglas, at last, was forced from it. Even Dr. Warren, who must be strengthened, as far as habit can operate against nature, to endure such scenes, ran from this, convulsed with sorrow. If any extent of sympathy can lessen affliction, this family may find such relief; for, perhaps, no man was ever more generally beloved by all who had access to him than the Earl of Gainsford. He was born April 13, 1732; and married, May 20, 1756, Miss Anne Speke, an heiress of the ancient family of Dillington, in Somersetshire, by whom he has left two sons and three daughters; the eldest son, George-Augustus, born Sept. 11, 1757, and married Sept. 30, 1785, to Miss Hobart

Hobart, succeeds to the earldom and estates. The late Earl succeeded his father August 4, 1790. His Lordship succeeded the celebrated Mr. Charles Townshend, as manager of the House of Commons and chancellor of the exchequer; and in 1770, on the resignation of the Duke of Grafton, was made first lord of the treasury, in which office he continued until the close of the American war, or rather until the formation of the Rockingham ministry, which began the business of peace with the colonies. He was a man of strong mental faculties, and, as an orator, at once commanded attention and enforced conviction: but taking the helm at a time when the King's party were unpopular, and when it was supposed that the late Earl of Bute was the great machine by which the cabinet was moved, so he continued in that state of unpopularity until he resigned the seals. During the whole of his premiership (and to conduct the helm at that time required uncommonly great abilities) he studiously avoided imposing any taxes that should materially affect the lower class of people. The luxuries and not the necessities of life were repeated objects of his budget. As a financier, he stood high, even in the opinion of Opposition; and they were a combination of all the great talents in the kingdom: but, fatally wedded to the destructive plan of subduing the republican spirit of the Americans, his administration will not only stand marked in the page of history with an immense waste of public treasure, but it will appear besprinkled with the kindred blood of thousands of British subjects. To the very last moment he spoke in the senate he, however, defended that war, and said he was then, as he was formerly, prepared to meet the minutest investigation as to his conduct in that business; which nothing but the unforeseen intervention of France could have prevented from being crowned with success. His Lordship was one of the firmest and most strenuous supporters of the Constitution in church and state.—On the 14th instant, the funeral ceremony of this once great man took place, and was conducted in rather a plain than a gaudy style. The most remarkable circumstance was, that the hearse was driven by the coachman of the deceased Nobleman, and drawn by his own horses, six beautiful bays. There were only three coaches and four followed the hearse, and they contained the oldest servants of the family. About five o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th, the great bell of St. Mary's church at Oxford rang out, which was a signal that the funeral procession had arrived in the environs of that city. The officers of the University, and the whole body of resident students, were previously assembled in Magdalen College, in order to pay some tribute to the memory of their deceased Chancellor. They joined the procession at Magdalen Bridge, in the fol-

lowing order; viz.

The University marshal and bellman.
The verger, his silver rod covered with crape.
The esquire and yeoman bearers, with their gold and silver staves covered with crape.

The Vice-chancellor.

The Bishops of Oxford and Chester, followed by the Heads of Houses, two and two.

The proctors in their habits,
followed by

All the other members of the University then resident, in mourning.

They paraded on foot, before the hearse, up the High-street, to Carfax; from thence down the corn-market to St. Giles's church at the town's end, in a most solemn manner. Here they halted, and opening to the right and left, the hearse and other carriages passed through, the whole University being uncovered. The carriages of many gentlemen of the University attended the procession empty; and the bells at all the churches, colleges, and halls, tolled during the ceremony, which was truly solemn and affecting. The hearse and attendants then proceeded to Banbury, where his Lordship's remains were deposited in the family vault.

At Holbrook, co. Somerset, Edw. Phelps, esq. M.P. for that county.

In Burr-street, in his 87th year, Thomas Allen, sen. esq.

Aged 67, Mrs. Hearne, wife of Tho. H. esq. of Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

At Greenock, in the 74th year of his age, and 42d of his ministry, the Rev. Dr. John Adam, minister of the Gospel there.

6. At Hampstead, Capt. Henry Ball, of the royal navy.

At Yatton-court, co. Hereford, in consequence of a paralytic stroke, and in his 76th year, John Woodhouse, esq. eldest surviving son of Mr. Francis W. of Ledycot, in the adjoining parish of Shobdon, gent. He was in the commission of the peace for the counties of Hereford and Middlesex, and deputy-lieutenant of the former for 30 years; also, one of the directors of the East India Company, governor of Bridewell, Bethlem, Christ's, and St. Bartholomew's hospitals, of the two former of which he was clerk for 30 years. He was one of the most eminent solicitors in London, till the infirmities of age induced him to retire to an estate which he purchased at Aymstrey, in his native county; which, after the death of his widow, descends by will to his youngest son, the eldest being otherwise amply provided for.

7. Suddenly, of gout in the stomach, at Miss Reeve's house near Windsor, aged 78, Mrs. Esther Horne, widow, who had been a respected resident in Miss Reeve's family 35 years.

At Highgate, Mrs. Margaret Provey, wife of Mr. Sam. P. of Bishopsgate.

Mr. Swan, head-coachman to his Majesty.
In consequence of the fright and injury she received by the dreadful accident by fire

fire at her father's house at Bromley, the 2d instant, Miss Fuller, the surviving daughter of Mr. F. distiller, at that place. The above lady and her sister, who was burnt to death, were the only children or relations of any kind Mr. F. had. They both fell victims to the strange, unaccountable fondness for a favourite cat, which they used to take in bed every night. It is supposed that the animal playing with the curtains the flame of the candle communicated to them, and produced the dreadful catastrophe which ensued.

At Lymington, John Whiteway, esq. collector of the customs at the port of Portsmouth.

In his 66th year, in the Fleet prison, where he had been confined twelve years, for about 1500l. Robert Paris Taylor, esq. deputy paymaster, during the seven years German war, under the late Lord Holland, and afterwards M. P. for Berwick upon Tweed. Never were the vicissitudes of Fortune more strongly exemplified than in the life of this ill-fated gentleman. His claims on Government are reported to be to the vast amount of 868,421l. 8s. 5¼d.; yet did he frequently, in the latter part of his life, feel the most severe distress which the iron rod of rigid misery could inflict, having been often preserved by the humanity of sympathising fellow-prisoners from perishing, either through want of common sustenance, a bed to repose his tottering limbs, or even a room to protect his declining aged frame from the chilling damps or piercing frosty air of a wintry night in confinement. His signally meritorious conduct in his office induced the late Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, at the conclusion of the German war, to present him with a most costly service of plate, and a diamond ring value 500 guineas, now in possession of his bankers, as testimonies of the high sense he entertained of his integrity during the long experience he had of his honourable exertions in his official department, where he never omitted any occasion of cheering the sorrowing heart by every possible pecuniary and personal assistance. He has left the written documents for the above-mentioned sum, which was very lately offered to be purchased for 25,000l. and 900l. per annum during his life. This proposal he rejected with scorn and indignation, though then subsisting upon the bounty of a benevolent lady, wife to a fellow prisoner, who, actuated by the heavenly impulse of charity alone, rendered him every tender office of a sister and a mother. Such are the rotations of human affairs, and so melancholy was the lot of a liberal and worthy man, whose numerous applications to parliament, even his petition last session, passed unnoticed, through what influence we presume not to assert. It has been asserted, in one of the papers, that Mr. Taylor's brother allowed him regularly two guineas a week during his confinement,

8. At his house in Parliament-street, John Leake, M. D. physician to the Westminster Lying-in hospital, of which he was the founder; of whom, and of his writings, an ample account shall be given next month.

At Enfield, Mr. John Ward, hammer-merchant, of Bishopsgate-street, and one of the common-council of Bishopsgate Within.

At Norwich, in his 79th year, Robert Dacke, M. D. born at Reepham, co. Norfolk, and educated at the free grammar-school at Norwich, under the Rev. Mr. Reddington, a master of considerable merit. He removed to Emanuel College, Cambridge, whence, after having passed through five years in the usual academical courses, he went to Leyden, and entered himself a pupil under the celebrated Boerhaave, and other professors; took his degree of M. D.; and, returning to England, passed some time in London, in attending the lectures then given, and in visiting the different hospitals; afterwards commenced practice in Norwich, which he continued unremittingly for 53 years, with the greatest success. In the investigation of diseases he was particularly eminent. Ever attentive to obtain, as far as he possibly could, the history of the complaint for which he was to prescribe, he minutely enquired into every leading symptom, and cautiously adapted the remedies which were to be applied to the cure: yet timidity in practice was by no means chargeable to him on the one hand, or rashness on the other. To his latest year he pursued his profession, and was also a very diligent student, and made himself well acquainted with every new doctrine and discovery in the healing art. By constant practice he had acquired great facility in prescribing, and was remarkable for the neatness and elegance of his *formula medicamentorum*; a circumstance of no small importance to the patient, and not always sufficiently attended to by prescribers in general.—Dr. D. was a member of the Established Church; was constant in the daily practice of his religious duties; attentively and critically studied the New Testament in the original tongue; and had likewise a long and perfect intimacy with most of the Greek and Latin classics. Courted and honoured by mankind, he enjoyed every possible advantage and emolument from the long and constant exercise of the duties of his calling, and died (most deservedly lamented) full of riches and honour. Being a widower, and leaving no issue, the bulk of his fortune, which was very considerable, he has given to his niece, Mrs. Humfrey, wife of the Rev. John H. of Sprowston, co. Norfolk; to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital 100l.; to the charity-schools in Norwich 100l.; to Bethel 50l.; and to the Benevolent Medical Society 20l.; with other legacies to his several friends. His remains were interred at Reepham, the place of his birth.

9. At Barking, Essex, Joseph Keeling, esq. collector of the customs for Bridgetown, Barbadoes, and in the commission of the peace for Essex and Middlesex.

Mr. Rich. Corrie, merchant, in Wellingborough.

10. Killed by the mob at Paris, François Soulés, some years ago a French teacher in England, and well known at Leicester, where, in 1788, he shot Mr. John Fenton, for which he was tried, and a special verdict being given, subject to the determination of the twelve judges, grounded on a plea, that he went to the house in search of his property (a pistol which Fenton had taken from him). The plea was not allowed; but Soulés afterwards received his Majesty's pardon (see vol. XLVIII. p. 47). In Paris he was one of the persons employed by the Court for various purposes. His first effort was a translation of Mr. Burke's pamphlet on the Revolution in France, which he rendered, with very little depreciation of its elegance. After that time he wrote several small pieces against the Revolution; and had been so often at Coblenz, that he was stigmatized by the name of "The Coblenz Writer."

At the same time and place, and in the same manner, M. de Bougainville; a character of infinitely superior dignity; whom impartial posterity will deservedly rank high in the list of circumnavigators, his merits having been almost equal to those of the justly celebrated Captain Cook.

At his seat at Teddington, co. Gloucester, in his 74th year, Thomas-Charles Leigh, Lord Viscount Tracey. He was the only surviving child of Thomas-Charles, the fifth viscount, by Elizabeth daughter of Sir Wm. Keyde, bart. of Ebbington, in the said county, by whom he had William, who died before his father; Jane, married to Capel Hanbury, esq. of Pont Pool, co. Monmouth, by whom she had John, the late member for that county, who died in 1784, and two daughters, now living, Henrietta and Frances; she died in 1787; and Thomas-Charles, this last viscount, who, in 1756, succeeded his father, having married Henrietta, daughter of Peter Bathurst, esq. of Clarendon-park, by Lady Selina Shirley, daughter of the Earl of Ferrers, but by whom he has left no issue. His Lordship is succeeded in title and estates by John, warden of All Souls college, Oxford, his half-brother, by his Lordship's father, the fifth viscount, married, secondly, to Frances daughter of Sir John Packington, bart. of Worcestershire, and had issue the present viscount, Frances, bedchamber-woman to the Queen, and several other children.

11. At Howhatch, near Brentwood, Essex, in his 83d year, Jn. Willan, esq. many years a contractor with Government.

In Park-lane, Knightsbridge, in his 73d year, James Lewis, esq. late of the 39th reg.

At Halloughton, co. Leicester, in his 33d year, esteemed and lamented by his acquaint-

ance, Rev. John Fenwick, M. A. eldest son of Rev. John F. M. A. the late worthy rector of Halloughton, at the house of whose relict (Mrs. D. Fenwick, his mother-in-law) he died, after a short but very painful illness, which he bore with great fortitude.

12. In an advanced age, Rev. Thomas Stona, of Warboys, co. Huntingdon.

14. At his palace at Exeter, Right Rev. John Ross, D. D. formerly preacher at the Rolls chapel; whence, in 1778, he was promoted to the bishoprick and archdeaconry of Exeter. He was also vicar of Froome, Somerset, and F.R.S. His lordship left the greatest part of his fortune to Miss Garway, of Bristol, to whom he was distantly related.

15. At Bill-hill, near Wokingham, Berks, suddenly, while shaving himself, the Hon. John Leveson Gower, half-brother to the Marquis of Stafford, rear-admiral of the White, and M.P. for Newcastle under Line.

Rev. Talbot Harris, M. A. rector of Upton Warren, and vicar of Powick, co. Oxford.

Mr. Jn. Attwood, near 40 years writing-master of Christ's hospital.

16. At Axwell-park, Lady Clavering, wife of Sir Thomas C. bart.

17. In his 42d year, Mr. Wm. Pocklington, only son of Mr. John P. one of the aldermen of Leicester.

At Aston Clinton, co. Bedford, after a long and severe illness, Mr. John Horwood, land steward to General Lake, lord of the manor there, and one of the members for Aylesbury.

18. At Walthamstow, advanced in years, Mrs. Long, relict of — L. esq. deputy of Bishopsgate ward, and daughter of Humphry Fowle, esq. commissioner of appeal.

At Derby, aged 86, Mr. Josb. Smith, hosier. Mrs. Darwin, wife of Mr. D. printer, and master of the Cross Keys at Boston, Linc.

At his house in Spring-gardens, Lieut.-gen. Richard Burton Phillipson, colonel of the 3d regiment of dragoon-guards, and M. P. for Eye, Suffolk. He has left all his estates, real and personal, to his niece, the wife of the Rev. Charles Wright, of Peterborough.

Of a consumption, at his uncle's at Dore-house, in his 20th year, Mr. Wm. Ward, jun. eldest son of Mr. W. of Sheffield, printer. The amiable qualities which this young man possessed in a high degree held out the pleasing prospect of that success which might have been expected to attend a prudent and virtuous conduct. Those who were in habits of intimacy with him will bear grateful testimony of the goodness of his heart, and excellent endowments of his mind.

19. At Tottenham, after a long illness, Mr. Kimpton, sen. master of the Tottenham, Edmonton, and Enfield stage-coaches, and one of the most respectable men of his profession.

At his house in King-street, St. James's-square, John Bertels, esq.

Mrs. Robson, wife of Mr. R. school-master, of Uppington, Rutland.

20. At Huntingdon, rather suddenly, Mrs. Spolding, an amiable widow lady.

21. At Derby, after a few hours illness, aged 64, Mrs. Anne Leach.

23. Rev. George-Robert Wadsworth, rec-
tor of Howe and Kirtland, co. Norfolk.

24. At Swaffham, co. Norfolk, in his 62d year, after a lingering illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, William Clarke Woodbine, esq. He was of a most benevolent heart, and his abilities, good offices, and

fortune were constantly employed in the service of his relations and friends. His loss will be greatly felt and sincerely regretted by a very extensive acquaintance.

28. In his 69th year, at his house in Cheynowalk, Chelsea, Wm. Gibson, esq. formerly partner in the house of Messrs. Carr, Ibbetson, and Co. Ludgate street, from which he had many years retired, with a genteel fortune and the fairest character.

+++ Promotions, &c. &c. in our next.

PRICES OF WHEAT, from the Returns ending August 18, 1792.

First District, London, 5s. 2d. being 5d. more than our last report, p. 679.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	a.	d.		a.	d.
Middlesex	5	7	Salop	5	7
Surrey	5	1	Hereford	5	8
Hertford	4	11	Worcester	5	11
Bedford	4	10	Warwick	6	0
Huntingdon	4	8	Wilts	5	5
Northampton	5	1	Berks	5	5
Rutland	5	2	Oxford	5	6
Leicester	5	6	Bucks	5	1
Nottingham	5	9	Brecon	5	2
Derby	6	0	Montgomery	5	8
Stafford	5	9	Radnor	5	7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Districts.	1.	4.	District.	5	2
1 { Essex	5	1	8 { Flint	5	2
1 { Kent	5	0	8 { Denbigh	5	5
1 { Suffex	4	9	8 { Anglesea	5	0
2 { Suffolk	4	10	8 { Carnarvon	5	6
2 { Cambridge	4	8	8 { Merioneth	5	6
3 { Norfolk	4	7	9 { Cardigan	6	1
4 { Lincoln	4	11	9 { Pembroke	4	7
4 { York	4	7	9 { Carmarth.	5	9
5 { Durham	5	2	9 { Glamorgan	5	9
5 { Northumb.	4	8	10 { Gloucester	5	9
6 { Cumberl.	5	9	10 { Somerset	5	11
6 { Westmori.	5	10	11 { Monmouth	5	8
7 { Lancashire	5	5	11 { Devon	5	2
7 { Cheshire	5	2	12 { Cornwall	5	5
			12 { Dorset	5	11
			12 { Hants	5	5

Total Average of England and Wales. Per bushel, 5s. 4d. Per quarter, 21. 2s. 8d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 1l. 13s. 5d.

AVERAGE PRICE, by which **EXPORTATION** and **BOUNTY** are to be regulated.

Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.
1 —	2	0	7	4 —	1	18	7	7 —	2	1	3	10 —	2	7	0
2 —	1	19	6	5 —	1	18	4	8 —	2	3	2	11 —	2	2	5
3 —	1	16	5	6 —	2	5	10	9 —	2	1	2	12 —	2	3	0

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

—Aug. HAY-MARKET.

1. The Enchanted Wood—The Son-in-Law.
2. The Rivals—The Dead Alive.
3. All in Good Humour—The Surrender of Calais. [Surprize.]
4. The Enchanted Wood—The Agreeable
6. Half an Hour after Supper—King Henry the Fourth.
7. All in Good Humour—The Enchanted Wood—The Son-in-Law.
8. The Surrender of Calais—The Author.
9. *Hail, Fellows, well met!*—*Ways and Means*; or, *A Trip to Dover*—The Rehearsal—*The Rights of Women*.
10. King Henry the Fourth—The Village Lawyer.
11. The Battle of Hexham—Gretna Green.
13. All in Good Humour—The Suicide—The Agreeable Surprize. [Lawyer.]
14. The Surrender of Calais—The Village

15. The Beggar's Opera—Who's the Dnpe?
16. All in Good Humour—The Spanish Barber—The Son-in-Law.
17. The Battle of Hexham—Catherine and Petruchio.
18. Seeing is Believing—Next Door Neighbours—The Village Lawyer.
20. The Surrender of Calais—The Agreeable Surprize.
21. The Battle of Hexham—The Son-in-Law.
22. The Flitch of Bacon—Peeping Tom—The Village Lawyer.
23. All in Good Humour—*Cross Partners.*
24. Cross Partners—Peeping Tom.
25. Ditto—The Liar.
27. Ditto—The Agreeable Surprize.
28. The Surrender of Calais—The Sultan.
29. Cross Partners—The Son-in-Law.
30. King Henry the Fourth—Peeping Tom.
31. The Battle of Hexham—*The Two Socias.*

BILL of MORTALITY, from July 31 to August 21, 1792.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	721	Males	668
Females	688	Females	657
1409		1335	
Whereof have died under two years old 440			

Peck Loaf 28. 1d.

Between	2 and 5	136	50 and 60	97
	5 and 10	49	60 and 70	97
	10 and 20	41	70 and 80	41
	20 and 30	89	80 and 90	29
	30 and 40	128	90 and 100	2
	40 and 50	126		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1792.

24

[illegible]

A. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols, the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

J. BRANSCOMB, Jun. Stock-Broker, No. 4, Cornhill.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

LONDON GAZETTE

GENERAL EVEN.

Lloyd's Evening

St. James's Chron.

Whitehall Even.

London Chron.

London Evening.

L. Packet—Star

English Chron.

Evening Mail

Middlesex Journ.

Courier de Lond.

Daily Advertiser

Public Advertiser

Gazetteer, Ledger

Woodfall's Diary

Morning Herald

Morning Chron.

World—Argus

Oracle—Times

Morning Post

13 Weekly Papers

Barth 1, Brit. 1 4

Birmingham 2

Bury St. Edmund's

CAMBRIDGE

Canterbury 2

Chelmsford

Coventry

Cumberland

Derby, Exeter

Gloucester

Hereford, Hull

Ipswich

IRELAND

Leeds 2

LEICESTER

Lewes

Liverpool 4

Maidstone

Manchester 3

Newcastle 3

Northampton

Norwich 2

Nottingham

Oxford

Reading

Salisbury

SCOTLAND

Shemeld 2

Sherborne 2

Shrewsbury

Stamford

Winchester

Whitehaven

Worcester

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 Monuments from SALISBURY and WALSALE, a decollated SAINT, &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Esq.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street,
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post paid.

778 *Meteorological Diaries for August and September, 1792.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1792.

Height of Fahrenheit's Ther

ight of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

W. CARV, Mathematical

opposite Arundel-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom	Therm	State of Weather in August 1792.
1	S calm.	29,63	66	overcast, clear and fine
2	SE calm	54	65	clear expanse, thunder showers 6 P.M. [at night
3	SE moderate	28	67	white veil over the blue, fine clear day, heavy rain
4	E calm	34	67	overcast, clears up and pleasant, slight showers
5	E calm	51	65	clear expanse, serene and pleasant
6	E calm	51	64	clear expanse, very fine day
7	E calm	48	93	white clouds, very pleasant
8	E calm	50	64	blue sky, fine day
9	SE brisk	48	63	overcast, little sun, slight shower
10	W calm	48	65	great mist, sun breaks out at noon and very brilliant
11	S calm	44	67	gloomy, a smart shower, clear fine day
12	W calm	42	66	white veil over the blue, clear and pleasant
13	W brisk	36	65	white clouds, a refreshing breeze and fine day
14	W gentle	36	65	cloudy, clear and fine
15	W calm	40	64	white veil, excessive sultry
16	W gentle	16	63	rain, clears up
17	W calm	16	62	gloomy, sun breaks out at noon
18	W calm	22	61	rain, showers all day
19	W gentle	27	59	white clouds, many black clouds, showers in the [night
20	S calm	35	60	overcast, continues, and heavy rain P.M. all night
21	W calm	28,88	62	overcast, showers
22	S brisk	76	61	white and black clouds, showers
23	SW brisk	70	59	rain, showers all day
24	W brisk	29,27	60	overcast, clears up, and sun
25	W moderate	17	60	rain, frequent showers
26	SE calm	0	62	rain without intermission till 7 P.M.
27	SW brisk	28,97	61	overcast, clears up, fine
28	NE moderate	29, 4	59	blue sky, fine day, showers at night
29	E brisk	60	58	white clouds, fine day, shower at night
30	E strong	48	58	overcast, gloomy, little rain
31	E moderate	41	60	black clouds, rain at night

2. Very red horizon at sunset.—3. Horizon very fiery. Fall of rain in the night 2-10ths of an inch. Corn lodged much in consequence of the rain.—5. Great dew in the morning.—11. Wheat and barley have changed colour wonderfully in a few days.—17. Butterflies busy amongst the cabbages, &c. depositing their spawn. Red robin sings a little. The thrush has ceased his song, and been silent some days.—18. Green chisel-pear ripe and in abundance.—23. Oats cut.—26. Fall of rain yesterday and the present 1 inch 8-10th; the water out in many places. The barometer fell in the course of the day as low as 28.84. The red robin chiefly silent: twittered a little in the evening after the rain ceased.—27. Grass of all kinds laid quite flat by the last fall of rain.—30. Many leaves threw the ground by the strong wind. Wheat cut; harvest becoming general. Grain seemingly well-fed from its slowly rising.—31. Second crops of clover abundant.—Fall of rain this month 5 in. 2-10ths. Evap. 2 in. 8-10ths.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For SEPTEMBER, 1792.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXII. PART II.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 4.

✠✠✠✠✠ HE inclosed original
 ✠✠✠✠✠ papers, which relate to
 ✠✠✠✠✠ the sale of Dunkirk*,
 ✠✠✠✠✠ and have, I am certain,
 ✠✠✠✠✠ never yet appeared in
 ✠✠✠✠✠ print, are very much at
 ✠✠✠✠✠ your service. W.

1. "20th Oct. 1662. His Ma'ties In-
 structions to Alderman Backwell, about
 telling out the Monies in France.

"CHARLES R†.

"WHEREAS by a treaty between vs
 and our good brother the Most Christian
 King, wee are to receiue two millions
 of liures, which is to be counted at Paris,
 and from thence carried to the sea-side
 to bee shipped for England in some of
 our ships for our vse; and whereas by the
 same treaty three millions of livres more
 were to bee payed in two yeares by se-
 veral payments, which now, by a con-
 tract made with Mons. Herinx, mer-
 chant, (and warranted by the Count
 Destrades) is reduced vnto the sum' of
 two millions and five hundred thousand
 liures, to bee paid at Paris, and one
 hundred fifty-foure thousand liures at
 London, which is already secured here,
 which sum' is receiued in lieu of the
 whole three millions of liures, in regard
 of the recompence and compensation for
 the aduance thereof, and of the carriage
 to the sea-side; these are to require and
 authorize you our trusty and well-be-
 loved Edward Backwell, Esq. to repaire
 to Paris, and by virtue of these creden-
 tials to apply yourselfe vnto the said
 Mons. Herinx (who was acquainted
 with this your employment whilst hee
 was here at London) that by him you
 may bee introduced to the officers of his
 said Most Christian Majestie, as the
 person authorised and appointed by vs
 (whereunto this is to give you a full
 commission) to see both the two millions
 payable by his Most Christian Majesty,
 and the two millions and five hundred

thousand liures payable by the said Sieur
 Herinx, to bee iustly and truly told and
 counted, and put up into such a state
 and condition as may make it fit for
 carriage, and then to attend it vntill it
 be shipped in the ships which we shall
 appoint for the transport thereof, at such
 port as our dearest brother the Duke of
 York will give you notice of. And in
 the execution of this seruice you are to
 vse all care, diligence, and circumspec-
 tion, that the monies you receiue bee
 good, true, and current money, both as
 to weight and goodnesse, which is ex-
 pected from you euen at your owne ha-
 zard: and therefore you have hereby
 com'and and libertie, to refuse any
 monie you doubt; or in case it bee
 pressed vpon you as good, then for your
 owne security to make any triall whereof
 you thinke best, by cutting the same or
 otherwise. And herein you are to make
 all speed you can possibly, and to ad-
 vertise our High Treasurer of England
 what you find may conduce to this ser-
 uice soe timely that the answers and re-
 turnes that shall bee made vnto you,
 bring noe delay vpon this important
 seruice, which is entrusted vnto you upon
 great confidence wee have of your ex-
 perience, judgement, and good affec-
 tion you have to our seruice. And as a
 person thus qualified and thus entrusted
 wee desire all the ministers and officers
 of his said Most Christian Ma'tie to
 looke vpon you, and to give you cre-
 dit accordingly: and wee require all
 our owne officers and servants to give
 you all assistance. Given at our Court
 at Whitehall the 20th day of October,
 1662, in the fourteenth yeare of our
 reigne.

By his Ma'ties command,

WILL. MORICE."

[Sir George Cartwright's Com'issune
 beares date 5th Nouem. 1662.]

2. Mr. Backwell's Credentials and In-
 structions.

"WHEREAS by a treaty betwixt us
 and our deare brother the French king,
 we

* These papers will illustrate the plate of
 Dunkirk House in vol. LIX. p. 685.

† The royal signature is engraved in Pl. II.

we are to receive two millions of liures, which is to be counted at Paris, and from thence carried to the sea-side, to be shipped for England in some of our shippes for our use; and whereas by the same treaty three millions of liures more was to be paid in two yeeres, by severall payments, which now, by a contract made wth Mons. Herinx, merchant, (and warranted by the Counte d'Estades) is reduced vnto the sum of two millions and five hundred thousand liures, to be paid at Paris, and one hundred fifty-fower thousand liures at London, w^{ch} is already secured here, w^{ch} sum is received in lieu of the whole three millions of liures, in regard of the recompence and compensation for the aduance thereof, and of the carriage to the sea-side:

"These are to require and authorize you, Mr. Alderman Backwell, to re-
paire to Paris, and by virtue of these
credentialls, to apply yo^rselfe to Mr.
Herinx (who was acq^{ted} wth this
yo^r employment whilst he was here at
London) that by him you may be intro-
duced to the officers of his Ma^yty the
French king, as the person authorized
and appointed by us (whereunto this is to
give you a full com^{ission}) to see both
the two millions and six hundred thou-
sand liures payable by Mons. Herinx
to be iustly and truly told and counted,
and put vp into such a state and condi-
tion as may make it fit for carriage, and
then to attend it vntill it be shipped in the
shippes we shall appoint for transport there-
of, at such port as our deare brother the
Duke of York will give you notice of.

"And in the execution of this ser-
uice you are to vse all care, diligence,
and circumspection, that the monies you
receiue be good, true, and current mo-
ney, both as to waight and goodnes;
which is expected from you euen at
your owne hazard. And therefore you
have hereby com^{and} and liberty to re-
fuse any money you doubt; or, in case
it bee prest vpon you as good, then, for
your owne security to make any triall
thereof you think best, by cutting the
same, or otherwise.

"And herein you are to make all
speed you can possibly, and to aduer-
tize to our High Tres^{or} of Engl^d what
you find may conduce to this seruice soe
timely, that the answers and returnes
that shal be made vnto you bring noe
delay vpon this important seruice, w^{ch}
is intrusted vnto you vpon the great
confidence we haue of y^r experience,

iudgment, and good offices, to our
seruice. And as a person thus qua-
lified, and thus intrusted, we desire all
the ministers and officers of his Ma^yty
the French kinge to looke vpon you,
and to give you credit accordingly; and
we require all our owne officers and ser-
uants to give you all assistance."

3. "*Privy Seal Book*, 1664.—By a
privy seal, 14th Sept. 1664. The king
reciting, that Edward Backwell, esq.
did, by his command, and upon his
com^{mission}, transport himself and ser-
vants, with several necessary instru-
ments, into France, there to count and
receive from the ministers and officers
of his dear brother, the French king,
the sum of 4,500,000 livres, which was
agreed to be paid unto his Majesty upon
rendering the town of Dunkirk; in
which service as there was great pains
and charge, so there was considerable ha-
zard (the said Edward Backwell having
undertaken, and accordingly performed,
the same), to secure his said Majesty of
England against all false counting and
false moneys, orders an allowance in
consideration thereof to be made to the
said Edward Backwell of 1500l. Irro-
tul^l. xviimo die Decemb. 1664."

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 6.

I AM highly flattered by the notices
regarding my list of Heraldic writers
in your Magazine by R. P. pp. 528,
715, Mr. Dallaway, p. 606, and Mr.
Samuel Getholl, p. 694, and am happy
that it has called forth pens so much
more learned and satisfactory upon the
subject than mine can pretend to be;
yet it makes me almost ashamed to have
obtruded my superficial information in
the face of men of research so much
more careful, and opportunities appa-
rently so much greater, than myself.
In truth, there was a time when these
things were much fresher and more ac-
curate in my memory; but time, and
the pressure of events of too interesting
a nature, have changed the current of
my thoughts; and we too often are un-
willing to communicate what has once
been vivid in our minds till the fading
of more than half of it teaches us to
appreciate its value. Did Mr. Dallaway
know me, he would not for a moment
suspect me of despising a science, of
which I fear that I have been too fond.
Alas! my imagination is too wild, my
philosophy too weak, to look with cold
contempt upon the pomp of feudal man-
ners. If any personal interest has in-
creased

creased my fondness for these pursuits, if there are moments in which I muse with complacency on the history of the blood which fills my veins, and, surveying all that flatters human ambition, sometimes feel melancholy and sometimes elated, in me it may be folly and weakness; but let it be remembered, that it is a spirit which has often inflamed the noblest emulation, and led to the most exalted deeds. But I hope that, altogether, I have resolved to be content; and that I have learned to cry out with sweet Charles Cotton, in his Ode on that subject, p. 252, of his Poems,

"O, senseless man! that murmurs still
For happiness, and does not know,
E'en though he might enjoy his will,
What he would have to make him jo.

"Is it true happiness to be
By undiscerning Fortune plac'd
In the most eminent degree,
Where few arrive, and none stand fast?

"Titles and wealth are Fortune's toils,
Wherewith the vain themselves ensnare:
The great are proud of borrow'd smiles;
The miser's plenty breeds his care," &c.

He says, in a subsequent part of the Ode, that *he* only is happy,

"Who from the busy world retires
To be more useful to it still,
And to no greater good aspires
But only the eschewing ill."

Such has constantly been the opinion of my own heart; and retired from the bustle of London, at least for the summer months, I am now writing this "under the shade of my own vine." My last communication was so long ago as the 4th of April, written in the hurry and noise of the metropolis. Here I had flattered myself with more uninterrupted studies, and the unceasing pursuit of an hundred literary designs. Yet, I know not how, months have slipped away, and nothing yet is done; my books have lain unopened, and this is the first time I have had exertion enough to take up my pen to renew a correspondence with you, Mr. Urban, which I had promised myself should be so frequent. In a moment of melancholy I have been induced to commit the following sentiments to paper:

If but in woods and silent fields
My wounded heart relief can find,
Yet solitude but fuel yields
To th' anguish that inflames my mind.
On friends estrang'd, on love that's fled,
My pining fancy ever dwells;

The joy a moment's sun may shed,
The same returning grief repels.

Yet not in crowds of noisy towns,
Not in the din of busy trade,
Not where the wreath of Bacchus crowns,
Where Folly's in her bells array'd;

Not in such scenes the mournful breast
Can hope exemption from its woe;
There pallid cheeks, sighs scarce suppress'd,
And starting tears, no peace can know.

But I must return to my subject. For once, Mr. Urban, excuse the rhapsody of egotisms, and I will hope that the retirement of the country may yet produce all that I had promised myself, and that my future months may not pass as idly as those that are lately gone. My former communication ended with an account of *John Gibbon*, p. 524. The next person whom I shall add to the list is

Edward Waterhouse, esq. who was, I believe, of an Hertfordshire family, and collaterally related to Sir Edward Waterhouse, one of the Privy Council in Ireland, and Chancellor of the Exchequer there (in the reign of Queen Elizabeth), of whom he communicated an account to the *State-Worthies* by Lloyd, who, in his acknowledgement, calls him "the learned, industrious, and ingenious, Edward Waterhouse, esq. of *Sion College*." In that book Sir Edward is said to have been of an ancient and worshipful family, deriving their descent lineally from Sir Gilbert Waterhouse, of Kirton, in Low Lindsey, co. Linc. temp. Hen. III., and to have been son of John Waterhouse, esq. of Helmsledbury, co. Hertford, by Margaret Turner, of Blunt's-hall, co. Suffolk, and to have died S.P. at *Woodchurch*, in Kent, Oct. 13, 1591, where he was seated in right of the widow of *Herlackenden*, of that place; in the church of which I lately saw his monument, a plain altar-tomb, with arms and quarterings the same as beneath the print by *A. Hertocks*, of Edward Waterhouse, esq. the subject of this article. This latter person was author of a "Discourse and Defence of Arms and Armory; shewing the Natures and Rises of Arms and Honour in England, from the Camp, the Court, the City," &c. Lond. 1660, 8vo; and wholly composed (as Sir W. Dugdale informed A. Wood) a book, intitled, "The Sphere of Gentry deduced from the Principles of Nature: an historical and genealogical Work of Arms and Blazon, in Four Books," Lond. 1661, folio, published under the

name of Sylvanus Morgan, an arms-painter, living some time near the Old Exchange, in London. Wood says, "it is a rhapsodical, indigested, and whimsical work, and not in the least to be taken into the hands of any sober scholar, unless it be to either make him laugh or wonder at the simplicity of some people." He also published, according to the Bodleian Catalogue, "An Apology for Learning and Learned Men," Lond. 1653, 8vo; "Discourse of the Piety, Charity, and Policy, of elder Times and Christians," Lond. 1655, 8vo; "Comment upon Sir John Fortescue *de Laudibus Legum Angliæ*," Lond. 1663, 8vo. "Narrative of the Fire in London," Lond. 1667, 8vo. Granger adds, that he published also, "The Gentleman's Monitor; or, a sober Inspection into the Virtues, Vices, and ordinary Means of the Rise and Decay of Families," 1665, 8vo; which is the book to which his head was prefixed. Wood, who seems to have some prejudice against him, says, "he was a cock-brained man, and that he did afterwards, by the persuasion of the Abp. of Canterbury, take orders, and become a fantastical preacher; and he died near London, 1671." Granger refers to Birch's History of the Royal Society, vol. II. p. 460, for some farther account of him, and the correction of a mistake of Wood. But it appears by the Bodleian Catalogue that another book goes under the name of

Sylvanus Morgan, intituled, "Armilogia, five ars chromocritica, the language of arms by their colours and metals, &c. Lond. 1666," quarto.

Sir Edward Bysse, or Biffens, as he wrote himself, son of Edward Bysse of Burflow in Surrey, a barrister of Lincoln's-Inn, was born at Smallfield, in Burflow, the capital of which he and six, or more, of his ancestors, were not only lords of, but of many other lands in the same county, as well as of the manor of *Bysse-court* between Burflow and Smallfield. Our author at 18 years old became a Commoner of Trin. Coll. Ox. in 1633, thence went without a degree to Lincoln's-Inn, and became a barrister; in 1640 was elected M. P. for Blechingley, and on taking the covenant was made, about 1643, Garter King of Arms, (in the place of Sir John Borough, who had followed the King to Oxford,) and during the greatest part of the troubles was both *Garter* and *Clarenceaux*, "his geny," says Wood,

"being more adequate to arms and armory, in which he did excell, than to the municipal laws." In 1654, he was elected M. P. for Ryegate, and in 1658 for Gatton. At the Restoration he was obliged to vacate his *gartership* to Sir Edward Walker; in 1661 he was again chosen M. P. for Blechingley, and so continued the 17 years of that parliament, becoming a pensioner (as it is said), and receiving an 100l. every session, and yet was very poor. In the Rebellion he had been a great gainer, and in this prosperity encouraged learning, and made choice collections of books; but now, running in debt, he was obliged to sell many of them, and took dishonest courses to supply his necessities, by issuing out underhand grants of arms, as *Clarenceaux*, to the disgrace of the *Heralds' Office*. He had been one that understood arms and armory very well, but could never endure to take pains in genealogies, and in his youth was esteemed a worthy and virtuous person, but as he grew older he much degenerated. His works of learning are:

Nota in quatuor libros Nicolai Upton, de Studio militari.

Nota in Johannis de Bado aureo libellum de armis.

Nota in Henrici Aspillogium.

These three things, which were all printed together at London, 1654, fol. were written by Sir Edward Bysse in English, but translated into Latin by David Whisford. He also put out, under his own name, a translation from Greek into Latin of *Palladius de Gentibus Indiæ & Brachmanibus*, Lond. 1665, to which were added some other things. Wood says, he also gave hopes of a *History of Surrey*; but, after the Restoration, being fixed in his *Clarenceauxship*, and having got a knighthood, "he did nothing but deturpate, and so continued worse and worse till he died," in St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Dec. 15, 1679. See Wood's Ath. II. 648.

Matthew Carter published a book, intituled, "Honor Redivivus; or, an Analysis of Honour and Armoury." Lond. 1673, 8vo. By some of the examples in his book, drawn from the family of *Aucher* and its alliances, he seems to have been a man of *Kentish* connections.

I must not at present venture to take up any more room in your valuable Miscellany; but remain,

Yours, &c. FERD. STANLEY.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 8.

HAVING of late seen the various accounts respecting the Middleton family, communicated by some of your correspondents from a very benevolent motive, that of conveying (if possible) some benefit to the descendants of Sir Hugh Middleton, I will beg leave, as a friend to those of them with whom I have the pleasure to be acquainted, to inform you, in confirmation of what Veritas mentions, p. 720, that the great great grandchildren of Sir William Middleton, descended from him exactly in the manner he states, are in Devonshire, and are now resident very near Exeter, and no doubt think themselves very much obliged by the kind intentions shewn to serve them, and would most gratefully receive any information that might prove of real service to their interests.

Elizabeth and Catharine, sisters of Mr. Grene, did both marry; one, a Mr. Hunt; the other, a Mr. Atkins, or Atkinson, as Veritas likewise rightly observes, and, from authentic documents which I have very lately seen, had issue. The children of the former were John and Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Taylor. John, son of the latter (Catharine), married, and had children, viz. John, Catharine, and Elizabeth, who very probably are now living, and perhaps in or near London. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 14.

I HAVE very attentively observed the various particulars that have of late appeared respecting the family of Sir Hugh Middleton, especially those which Mr. Smith of Basinghall-street has with no small trouble developed, having at different times been at some pains to enquire into the history of that family. Indeed, I cannot pretend to have been actuated by so good a motive as Mr. Smith, having been influenced merely by curiosity, without any view of benefiting any part of the family. I am informed by some of my friends, who knew him well, that the person, whose children or grandchildren Mr. Smith wishes to serve, was a very honest, worthy person; and therefore, out of a principle of rectitude, as well as regard to my own friends, I should be very happy to second Mr. Smith's endeavours: but I doubt, from what he writes upon the subject, that he is by no means in a proper train. What may be lying in the Bank for the descendants of Sir

Hugh Middleton, the Directors of the Bank can inform him; but I will venture to assure him, that no money has accumulated or been reserved for them by the New River Company. Indeed, when first I read the letter of your correspondent, Z. A. p. 291, it appeared clearly to me that the Company could have nothing to do with the rent-charge of 100l. which he there mentions; and Mr. Smith's fuller statement of the bequests, p. 698, so abundantly confirms that idea, that I am inclined to wonder that a professor of the law should for a moment entertain a thought that the Company could *know* any thing of the aforesaid rent-charge. When a person, by bequest, purchase, or otherwise, becomes possessed of any interest in the New River, he takes care to announce it to the Company, in order that the dividends due upon his share, whatever it be, may be paid to him: but surely Mr. Smith must be sensible that it would very much injure the credit of the Company (as it would that of the Bank of England or any other public company) if they were to order their secretary not to pay the dividends, when demanded, till he had inquired of every claimant what use he meant to make of the money, and whether he were bound by any will or other deed to pay any part of it to some other person. If therefore Mr. Simon Middleton, or any body else, should at any time have left by will shares of the New River, burthened with rent-charges payable to other persons, it seems unquestionably clear that the persons, to whom the legatees of those rent-charges must apply for the payment of them, can be no other than the respective holders of the specific shares so burthened.

With respect to the family of *Middleton* (for so Sir Hugh subscribed his name to his will) in general, I will beg leave to trouble you with a few observations, which I persuade myself you will not think altogether useless, in case a new Baronetage should be published. All the Baronetages I have seen give not the least information about Sir Hugh's son Henry, whom they all agree in describing as his 5th and youngest son, although Sir Hugh, in his will, mentions him before Simon, and afterward appoints his lady sole executrix, and leaves her, *inter alia*, his house, and lands at Bush-hill for her life, and the reversion of them to Simon, whom he expressly mentions as his "youngest son."

son." The first baronet of the family was styled at his creation Hugh Middleton of Ruthin in co. Denbigh, Esq. for he was never a knight, though the contrary has been asserted: his grandson Hugh Middleton of Hackney in co. Middlesex, Esq. eldest surviving son of his son Simon, was created a baronet Dec. 6, 1681; if the account given of this branch of the family in Wotton and Kimber's Baronetages, of which Mr. Knapp has sent you a copy, p. 700, be a true and perfect one, there is no doubt but that this title expired with the grantee; and yet Anson in his Baronetage introduces Middleton of Hackney as a baronet that was in existence in 1709, and appears to imagine that the titles granted to the other branches of the family were extinct. The fact is, that, besides Sir Hugh, Thomas Middleton of Chirk Castle, Esq. the eldest branch of the family, (being grandson to Sir Thomas Middleton, Lord Mayor of London in 1613, who was Sir Hugh's elder brother), was also created a baronet, July 4, 1660, which title expired with his grandson, Sir William, in 1717. I am inclined to think, but am not certain, that Dr. Chamberlayne, who married Sir Hugh's eldest daughter, lies buried in the church-yard of Woodham Mortimer, near Malden, in Essex. Sir Hugh was undoubtedly succeeded by his son Sir William; but the compilers of all the Baronetages that I have seen seem to have been exceedingly ignorant about his successors: one of them seems to have been a Sir Hugh, who was appointed a captain in the navy Jan. 1, 1712-13, and dismissed from a Court Martial in 1727, but restored again; I apprehend that this gentleman married a daughter of Comyn of Chigwell, in Essex, Esq. and had by her a son of his own name, who succeeded him, a most worthless, wretched character, of whom see your vol. LIV. *qd init.* and vol. LXII. p. 707; he died unmarried, and with him, I conceive, ended the male line of Sir William Middleton, third, but eldest surviving son and successor of the renowned Sir Hugh. But supposing all these to be false, which we have surmised, and that all the other male descendants of Sir Hugh Middleton are gone, which is probably the case; yet, if Mr. Smith's statement be authentic, the title cannot be extinct, but must undoubtedly rest in Sir John, the second whom he mentions, or, in case of his death without issue, in his uncle James Middleton, as he is

and representatives of Henry, fourth, but second surviving, son of Sir Hugh Middleton, created Baronet the 22d of October, 1622. The original arms of the family appear to have been, Vert, a chevron between three wolves heads erased. Argent. Afterward they bore, Argent, on a bend Vert, three wolves erased of the field; but, on the application of Sir Hugh, the bend was altered to a pile by William Camden, Clarendieux, 1622. Crest, in a ducal coronet Or, a dexter hand proper. Sir Hugh's motto appears to have been *Virtus fama*.

I shall only add, that your curious readers may find more information respecting the Middleton family, and particularly respecting the eldest daughter of Sir William, the second Baronet, and her descendants, in your vol. LII. p. 73; LIV. p. 805; LXII. pp. 422, 720. Yours, &c. E.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 15.
JOHN CHEYNE, the prebendary of Lichfield, supposed, p. 604, to have been buried at Hanbury, was collated to the prebend of *Sandiacre*, in the church of Lichfield, in June 1382; and his successor, William Ulf, Nov. 11, 1409 (Willis's Lichf. Cath. I, 460); so he was probably also rector of Hanbury.

Does *Vetustas*, p. 705, by a *projecting pyramid* mean a gabel end? or to what part of the building in Mr. Grose's view does he refer?

P. 706, col. l. 15, for *Hellerius* read *Heilenius* or *Hellenica*.

I have a print like that described by P. T. p. 719, but by no means a *fine* one, and of very late date.

I fear your correspondent *Sciolus*, p. 702, would not be paid for the trouble of opening Sir William Selby's coffin: the lines mean certainly no more than that his unfulfilled reputation will be handed down to posterity in lasting records superior to decay. D. H.

* * * The Portrait of Mr. Richardson, engraved on the new Plate I. . . . and printed by the length of the
Highwayman, the Englishman, the
to
the
country of the Some
in Mr. Richardson's *Life*, may be
"Anecdotes of Mr. Powel," and in the
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY; and the
justified
TANNICE,
and
of
The Universal Magazine for January
and February, 1750. M. G.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF MR. BUDWORTH.

(Concluded from p 686)

MR. B. was excessively humane, and a rare example of "temperance, sobriety, and chastity;" always, and in every thing, extremely neat, but never finical. Upon the whole, he enjoyed a tolerable good share of health; but he was strangely troubled with the hyp*. Many a time has he taken to his bed, when, in the language of Dr. Radcliffe, he was as well as any man in England, if he could but have thought so. He was then meekness itself. However, on the convalescent turn, a different change of temper took place, and he would chastise pretty severely; though he never once in his life sent a boy home with any thing like a piece of buckram attached to his posteriors, common as it was with those famous tutors Osbafston and Busby.

Musick is to be numbered among his favourite amusements. He occasionally invited a few select performers; among whom may be reckoned Mr. Gunn†, organist of the New church in Birmingham, and Mr. Lyndon‡, organist of Wolverhampton. As a singer, Mr. B. must be pre eminently distinguished. He had a charming voice; it was at once manly, clear, and succulent; and he sang with great judgement and taste; but here I am again reminded that his finances would not allow of these entertainments being often repeated.

He was fond of exercise, and only wanted companions of equal taste with himself; for he never could submit to common jests and the consequent insignificant laugh: he thought there was something mean and unmanly in such conceits. Hence he rarely appeared on the bowling-green, though often soli-

cited. He liked ringing; but, as he could have no associates, the clapper was taken out, and he then rang a dumb peal by himself. In his earlier days he had a taste for archery, and he kept some handsome bows and arrows in his parlour; but I believe he seldom or never used them latterly.

Mr. B. in the style of that time, was an high churchman§. But here I would beg to be indulged with a remark on the mistaken notions of many people, I will say a great many, who *then* seemed to think that High-church, Tory, Jacobite, and Rebel, were synonymous, or very nearly so; and hence their great surprize when they beheld so many High churchmen boldly step forward and take the lead in associations that were formed to oppose the Pretender. Mr. B. like a great many others, was very zealous for the Established Church against the Dissenters of every persuasion; and his most extravagant eulogy on K. Charles the First (for it even exceeded Ld. Clarendon's), while, on the other hand, his reflections on Milton were equally severe, might lead some people to conclude that he was a *rank Tory*; but, as he had been heard to say, "I think I could shake a good broad sword against the Pretender," we can be at no loss to guess at the extent of his political principles.

In regard to the Methodists, he at first entered into conversation with a few of those whom he thought the most zealous among his parishioners. He insisted, that those passages in the New Testament, which relate to the Holy Spirit, and are translated *in you*, or *within you*, on which Messieurs Whitefield and Wesley laid so much stress, ought to be rendered *among you*. I

* I have heard that a *fool* was never known to have the hyp. It is somewhat remarkable, that the head schoolmaster, the under schoolmaster, and the clerk of the parish, were all much esteemed for a clearness of conception and a soundness of judgement. This is seldom to be met with at the same time in persons of their profession in a small country town; and it is not less true, that they were all, at times, troubled with this unaccountable disorder.

† Mr. G. was highly, and indeed justly, celebrated for his extempore interludes upon the organ; they were so enchantingly sweet, that some went so far as to say that he was rarely excelled; but, when he was fettered with bars and time, his "Sonatas for the Harpsichord" drew from the celebrated author of "Hermes" the following very severe stricture: "If they were turned upside down, and the bass was played for the treble, and the treble for the bass, or if a treble was taken from Corelli, and placed to a bass of Handel, there would be equally as good harmony and connection." In some of his musick there was such wild, eccentric passages, that a person would naturally conclude he often sat down to compose without any resolution.

‡ Mr. L. had not the rapid, brilliant finger for execution, but he was a good judge of playing, and an excellent timist: his scholars were numerous, and of the best families.

§ Would not Dr. Johnson, on hearing or reading this, have said, "*Went not mine heart with thee?*"

think the then Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry gave the *ton*, in which he was followed by Mr. B. and several of his reverend and learned acquaintance, Bird, Darwall, &c. in their personal disputes with the Methodists.

This *new* translation did not by any means prove satisfactory. They urged, "it is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father which speaketh *in* you," Matt. x. 20; and "the Holy Ghost dwelleth *with* you, and shall be *in* you," John xiv. 17: which, without a strange perversion of language, could not be rendered *among* you. And, to prove that the promise of the Holy Spirit extended to individuals, and was not spoken to Christians collectively, nor restrained to the Apostles, they adduced, from St. Peter's well-known sermon at the day of Pentecost, "The promise is to you and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call," Acts ii. 39*. Mr. B. on finding his proposed new version thus strenuously resisted, totally declined any farther controversy, and, I believe, never afterwards spoke to them on the subject. With submission to the respectable authorities I have mentioned, I believe that the major part of your impartial readers will be apt to conclude, that this proposed deviation from the common reading bordered too much upon a quibble to produce any very splendid effects.

It may now be proper to say something of what was deemed to be the least amiable part of his character. Complaints or objections that related to him, however trivial, he never could bear; his decidedly conscious superiority spurned at every thing which looked like *disputing* to him. He felt the slightest reflection as sensibly as Mr. Pope or Dr. Johnson, and, like them, never forgot it. This, however, must be laid in his favour,—that he was one of the last men living who would have

taken *Nemo impune laceffit* for his motto. He was removed to an almost infinite distance from every thing that had but the semblance of *malice* or *revenge*; he dropped all acquaintance with those who affronted him, and there his resentment ultimately ended.

After the death of Mrs. B. he began to be somewhat more shy and reserved; and, as his sermons were not much relished by his parishioners, this shyness and reserve increased to such a degree, that at length he was thought to be one of the proudest men that ever existed.

When he found that his preaching did not please, he would, by way of contrast, hire some of the poorest sermonizers that ever disgraced the pulpit†. This, however, did not produce the desired effect; his parishioners, having little or no alternative, patiently submitted. At last he framed the resolution to preach no more, because, as he said, he could not preach to please them; which he strictly observed to the day of his death.

Though he did not preach, he frequently read prayers. As a reader, he had few equals; the tone of his voice, and his delivery, were in an high degree captivating. There was, however, nothing of the theatrical air, for he had little action. But there scarcely ever was a more expressive countenance than Mr. B's, while he sat under one of those miserable humdrums whom he recommended to the pulpit. Often have I contemplated an assemblage of speaking characters, if I may be allowed the expression, in what was simply a peasant look; but in that look (solely intended for his parishioners) were strongly and strikingly depicted his conscious pride and pleasure, his surprise, wonder, and ineffable contempt, just as though he had varied his countenance as he felt the passions.

It must be confessed, that his sermons were too sublimely conceived for a plain country congregation‡. It should not, however,

* I remember that the Roman Catholics (who are pretty numerous in that parish) objected to it, and to the criticism on which it was founded.

† One of these was insane. He thought it nothing extraordinary to preach for six months together upon one text, "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" which sometimes occasioned a little peevishness through the following question from a farmer to his neighbour who had been at church:—"Well, have you been to see *Old Job* boxed about again?" One would have thought he had been poring over the very voluminous Mr. Caryl, whose ponderous folios on *Job* were so well received by the Puritans, that it gave rise to the following pun:—"Poor *Job* made *Caryl* rich."

Another of the miserable wights—but, "peace to their manes!"

‡ On the death of Mr. B. they fell into the hands of his usher, who afterwards got himself

however, be forgotten, that part of his audience consisted of young gentlemen of a refined classical taste*, his own pupils; and that some of them were going immediately from his school to the university. Nothing, therefore, from Mr. B. that favoured of the common hiring, the recluse, or the pedant, would have been received by *them* with any high degree of satisfaction; they naturally expected much better things; and of this he must have been superlatively conscious. Seldom, indeed, shall we find a better judge of composition and style, or one who could, with less difficulty, unite elegance with ease, and plainness with dignity; but, after a dislike was signified, I dare venture to believe that he would not have altered a single word, no, not to have gained the approbation of the whole parish.

Be this as it may, mere dry morality, and abstract reasoning on the social virtues, metaphysical and learned disquisitions on the nature of virtue and vice, reason and conscience, how noble, sublime, or excellent they might appear in Epictetus, Seneca, Socrates, or other Heathen philosophers, rarely make any favourable impression on an unlettered audience; nor have I known, or even so much as heard, that such discourses, however elevated the language, or how-

ever well delivered, have ever mended the morals of any one person: though I have been acquainted with a great many whose lives and conversation have been greatly reformed by those serious and important truths which come home to the bosom and business, on which our everlasting all depends, and which was brought to light by the Gospel.

It has been already hinted to what an excessive pitch Mr. B. carried his shyness and reserve. I am now to add, with what an unremitting scrupulous attention he exacted the most profound respect from his parishioners; while he, in return, commonly walked along with an unpar-ticled indifference. If he spoke, it was to find fault, or to censure. To some of his tradesmen, and, indeed, wherever he knew he could show his authority, and there was no resisting it—and never, perhaps, did it sit with more ease upon any man in the world—to these people, I would say, that no person ever discovered a more disdainful and imperious disposition; insomuch that few of his parishioners could meet him without blushing. Dreaded like old Frederick the First of Prussia, every one endeavoured to avoid him; till at last it might almost be said, “his citizens hated him;” and no sooner was his death announced than

self ordained, and then preached them in the same church. But scarcely ever was such a splendour of language and sentiment more ungracefully delivered; insomuch that few of the hearers seemed to have any conception of what doctrine the preacher meant to enforce.

* Our present most excellent Bishop of Worcester, Sir Edward Lytton, bart. one of the knights of the shire for the county of Stafford, and it were easy to name many others. I hope the following anecdote will not offend his Lordship's delicacy if he should condescend to read it, as I speak from undoubted authority:

Mr. B. would sometimes observe, that young Mr. Hurd did not apply himself much to his book when he first came to his school, and that he continued in an unpromising state till the last year before he went to the University, when he began to study in earnest; and soon made such an astonishing progress, that, with raptures would Mr. B. say, he never knew so surprising an alteration, and so great an improvement, in such a short time. It is indeed well known, that some of our most eminent writers, Dryden, Swift, Warburton, &c. gave no very early indications of great genius.

The following anecdote of Bishop Warburton I received from a clergyman of good character, who assured me it was an undoubted fact. I think the scene lay at Newark.

Mr. W. when a young man was sometimes exceedingly absent in company; he would often sit silent, or doze in the chimney-corner. This frequently exposed him to a laugh: in short, he was on that account rather the butt of the company; all which he pleasantly enough received without ever shewing any resentment; and he seemed to his acquaintance to be an easy, good-natured man, who was not overloaded with either learning or sense. One evening, while the company was very lively, he seemed more than usually thoughtful; not a word dropped from his lips: when one of his acquaintance, with a view to raise another laugh, said, “Well, Mr. W. where have you been; and what will you take for your thoughts?” He replied, with a firmness to which they thought him an entire stranger, “I know very well what you and others think of me; but I believe I shall, one day or other, convince the world that I am not so ignorant, nor so great a fool, as I am taken to be.” Bp. Burnet, when his son Thomas said he was planning a greater work than his Lordship's celebrated History of the Reformation, could not be more surprized than were Mr. W.'s companions. But, when his Divine Legation appeared, they recollected this circumstance, and concluded that he was *then* considering of the plan for that very elaborate work.

messenger was dispatched after messenger to solicit Mr. Bromley's return to the school.

I will not attempt to vindicate this conduct in a minister of the Gospel, who certainly ought to practise as well as recommend the pattern of the *bumble* Jesus to our imitation, but leave it to those who may be inclined to think him less reprehensible. What tended to give it a still more haughty appearance was the social and agreeable temper of Mr. Bromley and Mr. Adams, whom I have already mentioned. I shall not, however, be thought to do this part of Mr. B's character full justice, without giving his own account of it to those few friends with whom he was intimate. "Because," says he, "I do not associate with every common person, people think that I am very proud." To which must be added, that, among his acquaintance, there could not be a more cheerful or a more pleasing companion, nor, to his servants, a better master.

M. N.

P.S. One of his reproofs deserves to be remembered, on account of the good effect it produced, and perhaps might still produce if it was more generally known. I must just premise the not very decent custom of country people standing with their faces to the wall before they go into church, and for which the angular parts and buttresses are but too well adapted. As Mr. B. was going to read prayers, he observed a tradesman in that attitude, whom he stopped with "Pray, Sir, if that was a nobleman's seat, would you have taken such liberties?" Poor Mr. — was too much engaged to walk off, and the question admitted of no reply; he used afterwards to say, that he never, in all his life, was so greatly ashamed.

Mr. URBAN, *Manchester, Aug. 16.*
I HAVE been making the tour of the Lakes, and have only this day got a sight of your Magazine for July. I find, in p. 651, that Mr. S. Getholl corrects me in a mistake about Mr. Budworth. As I am not acquainted with that part of England, I will thus account for the mistake. The epitaph, I was in hopes to have been able to send you, was in Latin; the translation, as far as I can call to memory, was thus:

"To the memory of
WILLIAM BUDWORTH, M. A.

vicar of this *, and of Brewood church, and schoolmaster of the same.

He was a man thoroughly qualified for both professions, by the politeness of his studies, the integrity of his life, and the unaffected simplicity of his language.

His honest heart made him too much despise all dependance on the rich, and their riches.

To this person, the worthiest of masters, and the best of friends, Sir Edward Lyttelton, baronet, has erected this monument, as a lasting testimony of his affection and gratitude.

As well as I can recollect, the above is a translation of the epitaph; but I am unacquainted where he was buried *.

I find "M. N." is going to give memoirs of that gentleman. I feel much pleasure in expectation, as I dare say he will correct any of my errors; for I only wrote by hearsay, and shall be open to conviction.

A RAMBLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 17.*
OF the life, character, and writings, of Thomas Wilson, LL. D. and Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, Mr. S. Getholl (p. 651) will find some memorials in the undermentioned books:

Lloyd's State Worthies, p. 390.
Fuller's History of Cambridge, p. 75.
Strype's Annals, vol. II. pp. 89, 512; and addition to vol. I. pp. 25, 31.
Tanner's Bibliotheca Britannica et Hibernica, p. 777.
Britann. antiq. & nov. vol. II. p. 1459.
Warton's History of English Poetry, vol. II. p. 453; vol. III. 331, &c.
Hutchinson's History and Antiquities of Durham; of which cathedral Dr. W. was installed Dean, Feb. 5, 1579.
Ducarel's History of St. Catharine's near the Tower (Bibl. Topog. Britan. No. V.). Dr. W. having been master of that hospital; and he was buried in the church belonging to it, June 17, 1581.

W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, May 20.*
IN the cathedral of Christ-church, in this city, a monument (sent ready prepared from England) has been very lately erected, with several inscriptions thereon; which I send for your inspection, and communication to others, in order to shew how a man may erect

* Most probably at Sharneshill, where he was also vicar. See p. 684. EDIT.

three monuments to himself (as Chronothologos has it) by craft. This monument consists of two *hermes* or *termini*; one bearing a bust of the bishop, the other of his lady. The former, under the bust, has the inscription No. 1; the other that marked No. 2. Between them, and in part a little elevated, is a tablet crowned with a pediment, which contains the inscription No. 3. The monument, however, being placed close to the floor, without any pedestal to support it, wants sufficient elevation to make it appear worthy the memories of so many illustrious personages.

EGOMBT IPSI SIBI.

No. 1.
To the memory
of the Right Reverend
Dr. WELBORE ELLIS,
descended from
an ancient family
of Kiddall-hall,
in Yorkshire.
Preferred to the
Bishoprick of
Kildare,
and Deanery of
Christ-church,
Septem. 22, 1705.
Translated
to that of Meath,
March 17,
1731.
One of
his Majesty's
most honourable
Privy Council.
He died January 1st,
1733,
and was buried
in this church.
His only
surviving son,
the Right Hon.
Welbore Ellis,
caused this
monument
to be erected.

No. 2.
To the memory
of Mrs. DIANA ELLIS,
daughter of
Sir John Briscoe,
of Boughton,
in Northamptonshire,
and of Amberley castle,
in Suffex, Knt. and
of Lady Anne, only
daughter of Nicholas,
Earl of Banbury,
by the daughter
of Montjoy,
Earl of Newport.
Married to
Dr. Welbore Ellis,
Bishop of Kildare,
July 28th, 1703;
by whom she had
many children,
the names of which
are on the
adjacent tablet.
Died in
January, 1739,
and was buried
in this church.
Her only
surviving son,
the Right Hon.
Welbore Ellis,
caused this
monument
to be erected.

No. 3.

The issue of the marriage of the Bishop of Kildare and Mrs. Diana Ellis:

Anne, born Aug. 3, 1707; married to Henry Agnew, esq. of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny, to whom she had several children. Her second husband was George Dunbar, esq. of the county of Fermanagh.

She died Sept. 14th, 1763, and was buried in this church.

John, born December 25th, 1709; died November 20th, 1711.

William, born May 13, 1711; died on the 7th of the same month.

James Ellis, born October 28th, 1712; died on the 18th of the same month.

Philip and Charles Ellis, born January 21st, 1715.

Philip died 14 May, 1715; Charles, August 31, 1716.

Diana Ellis, born Aug. 5, 1719; died May 15, 1718.

All buried in this church.

This tablet was erected to their memory by their only surviving brother, the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, esq.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 14.

I AM much obliged to your correspondents by the additional information concerning Milton's *Paradise Lost*. Excuse me, however, if I do not believe the article in your last, p. 615, concerning the old Bible. Milton would not write himself *Miltonias*. Milton would hardly scratch such a portrait, and write under it, like a school-boy of the lowest forms, "*Myself*." Mr. Hartlib would hardly write to Milton a message about a book (and a book so strangely described, as between scholars) in Milton's Bible, or the Bible of any person. Milton would not have made such a remark concerning the perpetual fire of the Persians. Milton was not born at Oxford; but, as is well known, in Bread street, London.

I have enlarged my list of editions till I have brought them, I think, to sixty.

I have obtained Marchant's; which, though the notes are very far from correctly printed, may, from the nature and the general selection of them, be an useful pocket-volume for general readers, who may happen to meet with it.

Of late we have had many reports concerning the recovery of part of the lost Decads of Livy: sometimes of MSS. of the original found at Palermo; and, at others, of a translation preparing from the Arabic of nearly the whole. With respect to the original, what we have of it has been discovered at four different periods at least; and the immense accumulation of MSS. since the dissolution of the French monasteries, gives some probability that France may have a better prospect than even Sicily of restoring to the Literary World this long-lost treasure; the hope of recovering which, every year of neglected investigation must, however, render continually more precarious.

C. L.

* The year then began the 25th of March; so that this young gentleman appears to have died some months before he was born.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, Bath, July 4.

VISITING a worthy friend near Worcester, he was kind enough to take me to the gardens; &c. of the Earl of Coventry, a gentleman who once invited me to see them himself. But failing (in his Lordship's opinion) on a little commission he honoured me with, to procure him the produce of a distant clime, I took the occasion of seeing how MY PLANTS grew in his absence; and indeed I was charmed in the highest degree as to the gratification of mine eyes; for never did I see a more beautiful spot, nor any kept in such perfect order. It was formerly the seat of *personal beauty*; it is now the seat of prudence, economy, and order. A vast extent of ground, formerly a mere bog, is now adorned with islands and tufts of trees of every species, and watered round in the most pleasing and natural manner possible. At the entrance of it is erected a very elegant monument to the ingenious man who created the most beautiful part of the noble environs, which is thus inscribed:

“To the memory of LANCELOT BROWN,
who, by the power of
his inimitable and creative genius,
formed this garden-scene out of a morass.”

My friend who accompanied me thither remembered it in that state; and to him it was a greater surprize (it could not be of more delight) than it was to me. In a plain, but neat, parish-church, which stands near the mansion-house, I had those sensations which all susceptible minds must feel when they tread on the *chequered marble* which now covers what was once the case of the most beautiful woman ever beheld on this side, if not on any side, of the meridian line. I had the honour too of seeing the present lady's dairy; a dairy flowing with milk from animals called cows, but such as I had no conception existed in this or in any other kingdom. In short, Mr. Urban, if there be a spot upon the habitable globe to make a *death-bed* terrible, it is Lord Coventry's at CROME, in Worcestershire. I wished to see the interior of the mansion-house; but, finding that the servants had learnt my name, and consequently that I had not the honour of being upon the terms I once earnestly wished to be with the noble owner, I declined the *entrée*, and, on my departure, I rejoiced that, at the age of seventy-three, I left it the property of any noble lord rather than

mine, as I conceive the attractive charms of such surrounding beauties might make my approaching fate, and resignation to Heaven's will, a more arduous task than I hope to find it, when I have much to expect, and little to regret, leaving this spot behind me, and when I go to that place where neither *docks* nor *weeds* grow, and where that equality, which Payne recommends on earth, can only be found. P. T.

E I S T E D D F O D, 1792.

AT the Congress of the Welsh Bards, or *Eisteddfod*, held the 29th and 30th of May last, at the Town-hall, Denbigh, the London Gwyneddigion Society's Annual Medal and Chair for the best Poetical Writer *On the Massacre of the Welsh Bards by Order of Edward the First*, being the given subject proposed by the said Society, were adjudged to Mr. Robert Williams, alias *Robyn Erch*, of Llys Padrig in Eifionydd, Carnarvonshire. This bright genius is no more than 21 years of age, and is a descendant of that much-admired Bard, *Dafydd Nanmor*, who shone conspicuous about the year 1460, and resides on the same spot where that celebrated Bard lived and died, his father being now proprietor of said *Dafydd Nanmor's* estate.

The Chair for the best Writer on Extempore Subjects was adjudged to Mr. Robert Davies, of Nantglyn, near Denbigh.

Second Day, the Medal and Vocal Chair, for the best Singer of *Penillion* with the Harp, were adjudged to Mr. John Jones, of Llan-Nerdd, near Denbigh, now justly honoured with the appellation of *The Welsh Leoni*.

The Welsh Catch was contested for by two brothers, viz. Mr. David Owen, alias *Ebedydd Siberi*, and Mr. William Owen, of Maes y groes; which was won with much difficulty by the latter.

That celebrated catch never was performed with such unparalleled judgement before. The hall resounded with repeated applause; after judgement was given, the catch was twice encored.

The grand Medal adjudged to the ingenious Mr. Williams cost the Society five guineas: on the front of which is a beautiful emblematical device; on the other side, an inscription signifying for what and when given; with the following lines, the young Bard's own production:

Llyma

Llyma ddu odfa adfyd, o wewyr,
I wiw awen hyfryd,
Beanydd, â gorthrwm benyd,
Cwyn y beirdd yw acen byd.

Cyfyngdra rhwyga yn rhagor, arnynt,
Oer-nod och dieifor;
Mâl cwrwgl yn mwnwgl môr,
Boenau ing, heb un angor!

Ffoi'fant yn drech i lechu, ac afar,
A gofid o'n dentu,
Cryg lwfr feirdd, craig lefair fu,
O! tybiais yn attebu!

On chairing the young Poetical Hero,
at the request of the company, the fol-
lowing lines, written by a member of
the Gwyneddigion Society, were spirit-
edly addressed to the Bard:

No wonder then, as thou first drew thy
breath

Where Nanmor struggled with vindictive
Death,

That simple Nature thus should thee inspire,
In natal hour, with lofty Nanmor's fire:
Thy infant form, methinks, experienc'd aid
From David Nanmor's transmigrated shade;
E'en at the font, in pledge of future good,
The Muse and Nature for thy sponsors stood.
Break not their bonds, by Prudence guided be,
The Muse and Nature have been kind to thee.
Repose thy hope in Candour's brightest ray—
Let mad Ambition to her cause give way,
There rest content with what plain Nature
yields,

Which far exceeds the crops of classic fields.

RHAIADR.

An English ode, composed for the
occasion, was also well performed, and
met with general approbation; upon
which the principal Bard gracefully
rose from his chair, and paid the fol-
lowing compliment to the author of the
piece:

Puroriaeth odiaeth hywiw-deg

M—su—L.

Mwya anlawdd fwyndeg,

'Roes i ni o fri di freg,

Awch Awenydd Ychwaneg.

ROBYN ERCH.

The meeting was remarkably well
attended, and the whole business con-
ducted with such cheerfulness and pro-
priety as could not fail giving the
highest satisfaction to every party.

From the great exertions of genius in
the rising sons of the Muse, there is
every reason to hope that, in the course
of time, Ancient British Poetry will be
restored to its original purity, the beau-
ties of which have been held in the
highest esteem; and the prizes given at
the Eisteddfods are not considered as
trifling spurs to emulation. J.

MR. URBAN,

March 26.

I WISH I could give your ingenious
correspondent, MONAST. DUNELM.
(p. 133) a more satisfactory answer;
but thus far I can assure him, that, since
the *bouleversement* of the French nation,
many thousand volumes, to the three
hundred thousand which before adorned
the King's noble library at Paris, were
brought thither, but are still lying in
the utmost confusion. This accession
the learned and polite librarian, l'Abbé
Desauners, considers to be a very great
acquisition, even to that, the finest li-
brary in the world; a library the best
furnished and the best conducted of
any; for, as poor old Matthew Green
says, in his *Seeker*,

'Tis plain, without turnpikes, so nothing
to pay.

Not asking whence they came, I cannot
say they are the gleanings of religious
houses, but it is very probable they are.
This great magazine of knowledge is
open every day in the week to *strangers*;
and I was rather hurt, when the Abbé
politely told me so, to hear him add,
"but I hope the National Assembly
will soon open it to all the world." I
should have been better pleased (con-
sidering his and the *King's situation*) if
he had made use of the KING'S NAME,
rather than both their *present masters*.
PARIS, so much inferior to LONDON,
in all other respects, daily offers, not
only the King's library, but many
others, where literary men may keep
the *best company in the world, without
dress or expence*. But, in London, *such
company* cannot be approached without
both, and scarcely then. Is not this a
national disgrace? I know not any ob-
ject in the whole city of Paris which
can strike the eyes of a stranger with
more reverential awe than to see so no-
ble a structure as the King's library in
Rue Richieu wainscoted with four
hundred thousand volumes! and adorn-
ed with globes, terrestrial and celestial,
nearly twenty feet diameter, where
chairs, tables, paper, ink, &c. are placed
for its visitors, to read, take notes, and
waiters who attend to give them the
books called for, without an idea of
pecuniary recompence. Perhaps too,
at *this time*, it is the *only* spot in that city
where there does not appear *strong
marks* of the disorder in which the great
machine of government is thrown. I
most heartily agree with your Durham
correspondent (I wish he had been a
fellow

fellow *Wanderer*), that to be an Englishman is *no recommendation* in France; they do most cordially hate us; and men of discernment may see it through all their *varnished urbanity*. But he who now visits France, and who had seen it five years ago, would be astonished at the change of men and manners. It was then a great national *masquerade*; now they have *unmasked*, and, in general, are more *outré* than ever*. In short, it is a LAWLESS COUNTRY; and no man, however prudent his conduct may be, can be sure that within an hour's time he may not *superfede* a street-lantern.

A country in which magistrates dare not punish offenders is not a very safe residence, especially for strangers, and I am astonished to find any Englishmen going thither who can conveniently stay at home. When *Monheur Cara*, the *National Assembly*, the *Emigrant Princes*, and the *King* have put the machine into perfect order, should I be able, I shall be happy to taste their grapes once more. Till then, my *wanderings* shall be nearer home; till then, they have my best wishes that they may gain that liberty due to all mankind.

P. S. Pray, Mr. Urban, inform your correspondent O. P. p. 133, that I agree with him, that Mr. John Wesley was a man "whose failings may be justly pardoned for his virtues; nor would I have disturbed his athes but to vindicate the character of Mr. CAUSTON, who, though I was a stranger, and in a strange land, received me into his family, and rendered me many acts of disinterested friendship, which nothing but my being a very *youthful Wanderer* could have induced him to do. He was the chief magistrate of an infant colony, appointed by the TRUSTEES, and his conduct was much approved by them, and the founder, Mr. Oglethorpe. Mr. Wesley reflected upon his character unjustly; as he did upon that very humane Indian king, TOMO CHACHI. He was angry with *Tomo* because he was not a Christian, and because he loved rum. *Tomo* knew the effects of rum, but he knew not the rewards of Christianity. He was, however, a good KING, as kings go on that side of the water; and when a white man was under the discipline of the whip, for ill treating an Indian woman, TOMO CHACHI, KING OF YAMACRA, slept in between, and said, "Whip me! whip me!" I often

had the honour of dining with his Majesty, and, speaking their language, I knew him better than *the King of the Methodists* did. When TOMO, CENAUHEE his QUEEN, and TONOHOI his nephew, visited England, they had our King's coach. Sir Robert Walpole, or the Duke of Newcastle, made some scruple about sitting down in their presence; and, though somebody gave the king a gold watch, he thought a shirt and a new blanket far preferable to it, and that *Yamaca bluff** was a much prettier spot than Windsor-castle or Hampton-court; and so do I; for, *Yamaca* was raised by the Architect of the WHOLE WORLD.

Tell Lord M. nooddoo that the birds taught the Creek Indians to speak. *Cuckera-cucera-cue* signifies the break of day, for so the bird crieth. I wish it had been my lot to have been a Wandering Indian instead of a Wandering Briton; and I doubt not but that I should have found a place, though not so exalted, in the next world, quite good enough for the soul of an Indian, who had never seen John Wesley or George Whitfield. I believe we were sent hither to *serve* one another. I can, and do, adore GOD, but I cannot *serve him*. Yet that *alone* seems to be the Methodistical doctrine. But what is it, whether *Methodism*, *Magnetism*, or any kind of *Oddisms*, which will not have its run, and then be forgotten? I will venture to prophesy, that now Lady Huntingdon and Mr. Wesley are gone, that body of people will be divided into as many parts as there are preachers, and that it will be "Look here! look here! here is the true Punchinello!"

Yours, &c. A WANDERER.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, July 20.*
NOT a few of the admirers of the late Mr. Thomas Warton's literary abilities are concerned, that his "*Poems on various Subjects*," published in the course of the last year, were not presented to the world with more elegance and accuracy. As you have not hitherto taken any notice of them, the following strictures may not perhaps prove altogether unacceptable.

The "inscription" in p. 179 is evidently borrowed, though undoubtedly improved, from the following lines, transcribed from the autograph of the

* On *Yamaca bluff* stands the town of *Savannah*.

* This was written in March last! EDIT.

ingenious Dr. Phaul Bacon, whose death is recorded in your vol. LIII. pp. 93, 406. They were written many years ago at the desire of a friend, who placed them over a spring, which supplied a salutary beverage to those who resorted to it :

"Gentle Reader, see in me
An emblem of true charity ;
Who, while my bounty I bestow,
Am neither seen nor heard to flow :
Repaid by fresh supplies from Heaven
For every cup of water given."

"The Progress of Discontent," in p. 183—190, owed its origin to the following verses, subjoined to a theme by Mr. Warton when an undergraduate ; with which the President of his college was so much pleased, that he desired him to paraphrase them in English :

Qui sit Mæcenæ, &c.

"Cum Juvenis nostras subiit novus advena sedes,
Continuò *POPE* præmia magna petit :
Deinde potens voti quiddam sublimius ambit ;
Et socii lepidum munus inire cupit :
At, socius, mavult transire ad rura sacerdos ;
Arridetque uxor jam propriique lares :
Ad rus transmissa, vitam instaurare priorem,
Atque iterùm *POPE* tecta subire, juvat.
O pectus mirè varium et mutabile ! cui fors
Quæque petita placet, nulla potita placet."

It is somewhat strange that the "Ode for his Majesty's Birth-day," printed in your vol. LIX. p. 552, should be omitted in this collection of our Laureat's poems. The omission also of the truly beautiful lines, "intended to have been placed under a statue of Somnus, in the garden of the late learned Mr. James Harris, of Salisbury," a corrected copy of which is printed in p. 164 of Mr. Headley's second volume of "Ancient Poetry," is almost inexcusable. The collection might have been made still "more complete" (see the Advertisement prefixed), had more "pieces of pleasantry and humour been added from the Oxford Sausage;" in pp. 112, 114, of which are inserted two celebrated performances of the abovementioned Dr. Bacon, who, in 1763, wrote the following lines on a bust of Milton, in the gardens at Nuncham :

"Could Milton be restor'd to sight,
He might, at good Lord Harcourt's cost,
See here with exquisite delight
The Paradise his Adam lost."

• In p. 29, *note*, "Sir" should be era-

sed, the author of the *Oceanus* having no right to such title.

P. 112, v. 1, for "appears" read "uprears."

P. 114. The 16th verse should stand thus :

Or heifers' rushing through the brake, alarms.

P. 150, v. *penult.* for "has" r. "hast."

P. 202, v. 10, for "Or" read "O'er."

P. 262, v. *ult.* for "fragantis" read "fragrantis."

P. 263, v. *ult.* for "paritur" read "pariter."

P. 266, v. 10, for "pronos corollos" r. "pronas corollas."

Such gross blunders of the press are, among several others, a disgrace to this publication, and as such are submitted to your correction by

ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

SINCE your correspondent collected the inscriptions in the church of Culworth, p. 205, 6, a mural monument of marble has been erected on the North side of the chancel with the following inscription :

"Sacred
to the memory of those
whose remains have been deposited
within these walls,
bearing the name of D'ANVERS.

Sir John D'Anvers, knight, was buried Feb. 17, 1642, aged 63.

Sir Samuel D'Anvers, knight and baronet, was buried Jan. 27, 1682, aged 73.

Sir Pope D'Anvers, baronet, was buried May 14, 1712, aged 68.

Sir John D'Anvers, baronet, was buried Sept. 26, 1744, aged 71.

Sir Henry D'Anvers, baronet, was buried Aug. 10, 1753, aged 22.

Sir Michael D'Anvers, baronet, was buried Aug. 20, 1775, aged 37.

This monument was ordered to be erected by their descendant, Mieriel D'Anvers.

1790."

With Sir Michael the title of the Culworth family became extinct. In your review of Mr. Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, in p. 1128 of your last volume, you justly entertain a wish that it may be continued. As it is brought down but a little way into the present century, and as the most difficult part is done, it would reflect honour on the gentlemen of the county to promote the completion of it to this time, could a proper person be found for the work.

ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr.

* Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity college.

Mr. URBAN; *Bermuda, June 26.*

I DO not recollect to have met, in your Magazine, with any animadversions on some severe and illiberal attacks on the characters of Steele, Lord Orrery, and Johnson, by Sheridan, in his late Life of Swift, it appearing to me that Steele and Johnson have done more essential service to the cause of Religion and Virtue, in a few pages, than Swift has done in many voluminous publications; and that Lord Orrery had a respectable character. He seems to speak of Swift as he thought he was, "nothing to extenuate, nor set down ought in malice." It cannot be impartially denied that Swift's treatment of many females of worth and distinction was grossly vulgar and unmannerly, and that of Stella and Vanessa was most barbarously brutal; if, as it is asserted, each knew his attachment to the other, it renders their conduct not entirely irreprehensible. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, Aug. 23.*

PLEASE to correct the following error into which you have been led by the Dublin and other news-papers: P. 479: "the Rev. Mr. Boys," "the Rev. Nathaniel Boyce."

The Rev. Henry Coffart, mentioned in pp. 387 and 477, is not as you interred in the college chapel near the pulpit; he not only having been alive at the time you are made to say he died, but being now actually living at his chambers in Trinity college; and Dr. John Hume, dean of Derry, pp. 582, 671, is not only living at this day, but was alive (like Partridge) the very time you say he died. A. M. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Amen corner, Aug. 31.*

PIOUS frauds have certainly done great disservice to a religion, the divine authenticity of which is supported by such solid and irrefragable, as not to require the aid of doubtful or adventitious, proofs. I have been led to this reflection by observing that many learned and pious divines (particularly that ornament to his profession the worthy Dr. Clarke) have adduced that text in Job, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," as a proof of Job's belief of a future resurrection; to which, according to the translation of Kennicott and other moderns, it hath no more relation than it hath to the building of Babel: and the general tenor of the reasonings in that most noble and pathetic compo-

sition seems most palpably to controvert. Kennicott hath it, "I know that my Vindicator liveth," &c. "And that, after my adversaries have mangled me thus, even in my flesh shall I see God, whom I shall see on my side;" and so on. I marvel the authors of "Free and candid Disquisitions" did not advert to it when they very properly noticed a manifest impropriety in one of the prayers in our burial-service, which hath, exclusively of that and the text in question, a claim to great commendation, and from which, allowing it only as of doubtful authority, it ought to be expunged. The Scriptures should *stand* on their own intrinsic merit; *fall* I am confident they never will, though several pop-gun batteries are lately raised against them. The soldier Paul can alone discomfit a host of such generals as Gibbon, &c. &c.—I have remarked another passage as improperly quoted by the same divines: "All Scripture is given by inspiration." This, it is said, is false in fact, and denied by Paul in his other epistles. These are inadvertencies which ought to be guarded against, when vain men, to be thought wise, affect to deny the inspiration of the whole. I trust, however, that the new translation now undertaken by Dr. Geddes will obviate many of these inconsistencies, as those, whose more immediate province it is, seem to be very indifferent about it. W.

Mr. URBAN, *July 10.*

WILL you permit one of your oldest readers, and a former correspondent, to beg a corner of your very useful Magazine? It has for many years afforded me great pleasure; and particularly that of observing the gradual progress of literature for half a century, from the great variety of instances of it which it has announced to the world. Amongst others, it gives me no little satisfaction to see Biblical learning, ever since the excellent Bishop Lowth's translation of Isaiah, again lifting up its head in many new translations of, and comments on, several parts of the Scriptures.

Mr. Wintle's improved version of Daniel, published not long ago, has given me much information: and I have read with equal pleasure and edification Mr. Zouch's small tract, just come out, on the 8th chapter of that Prophet, intitled, "An Enquiry into the Prophetic Character of the Romans." This gentleman

gentleman has more than suggested a new idea on the subject. Dr. Henry Moor, Grotius, the very learned and venerable Mede, almost all the writers who have gone before him, have applied it to Antiochus Epiphanes: he has ventured to dissent from them, and makes it more than probable that it is prophetic of the national character of the Romans. And this he has done with equal learning and ingenuity, but with that great modesty which generally characterizes the real scholar.

Mr. Wintle, indeed, thinks that one part agrees with Antiochus, and the other with the Romans; whilst some apply the passage in dispute to the Roman Pontificate, or to Antichrist. Mr. Orton, in his exposition of the Old Testament after the manner of Dr. Doddridge, explains the passage in question of the Romans, but adds no note whatever to his paraphrase. Amidst this uncertainty and doubt, Mr. Zouch, by a regular and methodical enquiry into the subject, thinks it cannot apply to Antiochus; and has shewn that the 23d, 24th, and 25th verses, are so strikingly prophetic of the Romans, that almost every feature is Roman, and perfectly corresponds with the portrait which their historians, their painters, and poets, have given us of the national character of that people. His reading must be extensive indeed to have furnished him with authorities from all their best writers; and he has also availed himself of testimonies, equally denoting the national character, from public inscriptions, from statues, medals, and coins, and might have adduced many more proofs of this kind if it had been necessary; for you can hardly take up a medal, or even the common currency, that was struck not only in the provinces, but in the most obscure and least populous colonies throughout the empire, in which a symbol does not meet your eye of one trait or other described in these three verses, and marking the character of the Roman people.

Though I have said, almost every feature appears to be Roman, yet this ingenious writer must pardon me, should he see your Magazine, if I suggest a doubt how far he is right in applying to the Romans the "understanding dark sentences," or seeing into futurity. That they pretended to it, is well known; as is also, that they were governed, in their most important concerns, by a class of men set apart, and paid by the

State, for this express purpose. He allows, indeed, that in other nations recourse was had to these arts, but insists that it was among the Romans chiefly that matters of the greatest moment wholly depended upon them. For this he appeals to Cicero's character of them, as surpassing all other nations in piety and religion. This religion consisted in a scrupulous attention to the occult sciences of divination, to omens, presages, &c.; yet still, however religiously they attended their ritual, and depended on the performance of that duty, "understanding dark sentences," which is the expression in the text, or seeing into futurity, if that is the meaning of it, is a different thing from only pretending to that knowledge.

Another remark I would offer on what this learned writer says on the expression "shall practise," which, in the original, is, "shall labour and work." From this he intimates whether, when it is predicted of a nation, that it shall perform great works, we may not interpret the expression as denoting such a people abounding with illustrious monuments of art. But, as he only suggests the idea, and lays no stress upon it; and though the remains of their noble and magnificent works are to this day a subject of wonder and admiration, and a model to the architect, the statuary, and the painter; yet I hope I may be pardoned in making a doubt, whether these were not rather beneath the notice of the prophetic character, and that it was only the great achievements of this wonderful people that are here foretold.

On the words, "he shall stand up against the Prince of Princes," Mr. Zouch thinks the word translated *stabit* is here, as in many other places, used in a forensic sense, and signifies to stand up in judgement, and expresses the judicial proceedings of the Roman judge against Jesus Christ. And I am so well pleased with this interpretation, that I am tempted to transcribe what follows: "This splendid title is properly applied to him who is called the Prince of the Kings of the Earth; Lord of Lords, and King of Kings; the Prince of Peace; whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, that shall not pass away; to whom all power is given in heaven and earth; who, like a triumphant conqueror, led captivity captive; who is the star that was to come out of Jacob, and the sceptre that was to arise out of Israel;

rael; before whom all kingdoms shall fall down, and whom all nations shall serve; the ἀρχηγός, or Captain of our salvation." After this Mr. Zouch goes on to observe, that "the place, the time, and the mode, of cutting off the Messiah, were all particularly foretold. Jerusalem, that bloody city, as Ezekiel terms it, the killer of the prophets, and the stoner of them that were sent unto her, was the place where our blessed Lord was to suffer. The time was specified by many distinct marks of prophecy; but by none more so than that emphatical criterion, the departure of the sceptre of legislation and supreme authority from Judah. And if the inrollment, made by the Romans in the year in which Christ was born, may be deemed an act by which Judæa was declared to be a Roman province, then the prediction of the sceptre departing from Judah was literally fulfilled. The mode of his death affixes it to the Romans, who then exercised dominion over the Jews; and this astonishing event, of 'standing up against the Prince of Princes,' came literally to pass under the procuratorship of the Roman governor Pontius Pilate."

I am afraid you will think this paper already too long; yet I wish to take notice that this learned writer, in a few pages, on the life and character of Antiochus, subjoined to this tract, has gone into an accurate investigation of his conduct through every period of his reign. But two or three traits in his character, considered by the late Bishop Halifax, in his Warburton Lecture, as agreeing with this prophecy, are all that are necessary to be pointed out. I wish to speak of that learned prelate with all possible respect; yet I cannot help observing, that the truth of history obliges Mr. Zouch to differ with him *totò cælo*. His Lordship says, "the cruelty and subtlety of Antiochus's disposition are well expressed by his being called a king of fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences; his mean and obscure origin by the phrase of the little horn, and by becoming mighty, but not by his own power." His cruelty is not denied; nor that his reign was at first crowned with victories, but without glory to himself or his people. The only instance of his subtlety was that low cunning with which he attempted to sow the seeds of dissension between the two Ptolemys; in which miserable device he was disappointed. And surely

his origin ought not to be called mean and obscure: he was lineally descended from a long race of kings, and was educated at Rome, where he lived many years as an hostage in great affluence and splendour; nor ought it to have been said of him, that he became mighty either by his own power or that of others, since he was a less powerful prince than most of his predecessors.

Mr. Zouch concludes this Appendix with observing; that, though his Lordship is of opinion that Antiochus is the very character described in the eighth chapter of Daniel, yet he doubts not but that a quotation from Sir Isaac Newton's Observations on the Prophecy of Daniel, p. 123, will leave a different impression on the reader. And so indeed it does, as nothing can be more apposite to the purpose than the opinion of that great and good man upon the question.

Upon the whole, this small publication is fraught with accurate criticism and sound reasoning; the language is temperate and correct, and betrays none of that caviling spirit that often disgraces the page of the disputant; and, would but the learned author go on, there is little doubt but he will rank with the first Biblical writers.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 5.
IN p. 676, the death of John Roberts is recorded as having happened at Digbeth, *near* Birmingham, which I think would have been more properly printed *in* Birmingham. I have seen streets of that name in Birmingham, Coventry, Lichfield, &c.; and presume there are many more Digbeths. Not being perfectly acquainted with the meaning of the word *Digbeth*, I take the liberty of requesting an explanation by some of your correspondents.

Dig, I believe, is derived from the Danish *Duger*, to make a trench about; and *beib* implies both. The Digbeths of those towns which I have mentioned will be found hilly streets between low ones; which induce me to conclude that the word means no other than a piece of ground intrenched about: but this is only my supposition. The opinion of better-informed topographers will much oblige me.

ARCHDONALD SANDYRRIL.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 6.
AFTER having had the admirable Epic poem of our great Milton

immor-

immortalized by the pen of an Addison, it might have been expected that some one would have pointed out the beauties of his other works; but it seems to have happened to him, as to his predecessor Shakspeare, that his *chief-d'œuvre* has attracted all praise to its centre, and left the rest of his productions to sink into almost total oblivion. The very great pleasure I received from the perusal of his miscellaneous poems induce me to offer to the world, through the medium of your very excellent and extensive Magazine, some observations which occurred to me. It has been objected by some, that too early a study of Milton has spoiled many a genius; but I must confess myself to be of a different opinion. A professed imitation of any one can never succeed; and, however alluring it may seem to tread the path of a great master, it will be found highly difficult to chuse his excellence and avoid his errors. So far I agree with them. But, as the careful perusal of the best authors tends to inform the judgement, enlarge the ideas, and to strike out a new way in the old road, I own myself inclined to place Milton at the head of these; since there are few, if any, that display so many beauties with so few defects. It is my intention to make a few remarks on the principal of these poems; and I begin with his "Elegy on the Death of a fair Infant, dying of a Cough;" a niece of the author's, and which appears to have been composed in the year 1625, being the 17th of his age. The first verse runs thus:

O, fairest flower! no sooner blown but blasted;
Soft silken primrose fading timelessly;
Summer's chief honour, if thou hadst outlasted
Bleak Winter's force, that made thy blossom
dry;
For he, being amorous of that lovely dye
That did thy cheek envermeil, thought to kiss,
But kill'd, alas! and then bewail'd his fatal
bliss."

This juvenile specimen of his genius possesses all the necessary qualities of an elegy, at the same time that it partakes of that variety of diction, that noble wildness, and that impressive purity of expression which is the characteristic of this great poet. The next that I shall consider is his "Hymn on the Nativity," which is indeed a masterpiece of its kind. Few, very few, of our modern odes are to be compared with it. Here he gives scope to that rational sublimity which, whilst it attracts the ear, im-

presses itself on the understanding, and like the sun, not only warms, but lights. The epithets are wonderfully adapted; and such a swift succession of objects variegate the scene as keeps the imagination in irresist'd thralldom. The similes are strikingly noble; and he has every where displayed the greatest subject that ever engaged the pen of a poet in the greatest possible perfection. The following idea is particularly beautiful:

So when the sun in bed,
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his head upon an orient wave,
The flocking shadows pale
Troop to the infernal jail;
Each fetter'd ghost slips to his several grave,
And the yellow-skirted Fays
Fly after the night steeds, leaving their
moon-lov'd maze.

Yours, &c. W. J. ODDY.

Mr. UREAN, Aug. 7.
IN p. 527, Scrutator expresses a desire to be informed of the connexion between Dr. *Edward Chamberlayne* and *John Chamberlayne*. This enquiry I am enabled to answer from the best authority, by having in my possession a collection of the "*Angliæ Notitiæ*," from their first publication in the year 1669 to the last edition in the year 1755, and thence continued, by the "*Court Registers and Court Calendars*," to the present time.

The first twenty editions of the "*Angliæ Notitiæ*" were published by *Edward Chamberlayne*, LL.D. and F.R.S.

The one-and-twentieth edition, "with large additions and improvements," was published in 1704 by "*Edward Chamberlayne*, LL.D. and continued by his son *John Chamberlayne*, esq. F.R.S." As this quotation conveys all the information desired by your correspondent, nothing more need be added by,

Yours, &c. M. W.

Upon the union of the kingdoms, the title of the book was changed from "*Angliæ Notitia*" to that of "*Magnæ Britannię Notitia*."

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 8.
THOUGH it must be allowed that the proof adduced by Mr. Robertson, of the eleventh book of the *Odyssey* having been translated by Broome, does great credit to his critical penetration, yet I cannot help thinking that a more general one may be found in the different style of versification in the translators. In Pope, the elegance of his dic-

sion,

tion, and the facility of his verse, cannot but please every one who has a taste for poetry; yet the want of variation in his numbers, as necessary to poetic as musical composition, must undoubtedly be admitted: and in that particular the advantage is evidently on the side of Broome; his pauses are not so periodical; but, like Dryden's, are more happily diversified, and the sense appears less fettered by the manacles of rhyme. If you think this observation has any pretensions to truth, you are at liberty to insert it.

IGNOTUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

AS your anonymous correspondent, p. 602, wishes to know if any swallows were seen between the 19th and 28th of April, I can inform him, by means of your entertaining Magazine, that, on the 15th of that month, I saw about twenty sitting on some low willow-twigs at Mimms Wash, which is between Barnet and St. Alban's. They seemed drying and cleansing themselves, and I did not observe that there were any on the wing. It was a cold, misty day, and they seemed, by their manner, as if they were wet and chilly. I was only travelling, and that being in a post-chaise, I could not watch them so long or so attentively as I otherwise would have done. Also, on the 29th of March, I saw one martin, of the species called sand-martins, near a bridge. It appeared to hawk about very vigorously for flies. It was, for the time of year, a remarkably fine day. I observed it for some time, and at last lost sight of it among some other birds. This was in one of the inland counties North of London. I never myself saw any bird of this kind so early before; and, though no ornithologist, I could not help minuting it down.

To the account of Mr. Cowper, given in your last Magazine, p. 615, among that of other living poets, may be added, that he lives at Weston Underwood, in the county of Bucks. He enjoys at present a better state of *health* than he has done for some years before. The humorous story of John Gilpin was originally written in prose by Lady Hesketh, widow of Sir — Hesketh. I have heard, but do not report it as a fact, that Mr. Cowper is employing his excellent talents in a translation of Lucan; but I must own that I think, if it is to be like his Homer, it would be

more to his credit to write such original poetry as his Task, &c.

Mr. Crabbe was the son of a glazier, of Aldborough, in Suffolk; but, on his disliking the business, his father put him under the instruction of an apothecary. In this capacity, if I am not mistaken, he wrote his first work, and was then, by the exertions of his friends and Mr. Burke's patronage, both got into orders and made chaplain to the late Duke of Rutland. Mr. Burke never heard of his name till he saw his writings, which made him take such notice of him, and very deservedly.

If, Mr. Urban, any of your correspondents will solve the following question, I shall be much obliged to them. A malicious person, who owed his neighbour a grudge, defaced and broke a grave-stone which he had erected for his father. The person aggrieved wishes to punish him, as he was caught in the fact; but nobody here can decide whose property the stone was, or who should prosecute him; whether the church-wardens, the person to whose father it was erected, or the rector? W. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *East Brent, Somersetshire, July 17.*

IN pursuance of the wishes of A. B. in p. 555, I here send you some account of the LOCKE family. If it be not better done by any other hand, it is at his and your service.

Tradition considers the name of Locke of Scotch extraction, originally spelt Loch; but, if so, it must have been in very early time; for, when Alfred divided this kingdom into parishes, the dwelling of a great man, known by the name of Locke, was called, after him, Lockstown, or the Town of Locke. It adjoins East Brent, whence I date this letter, and where the family at one time became numerous. At present it is called Lockston, alias Loxton, the lordship of which belongs to the Marquis of Buckingham. The parish of Locking is distant two miles from Lockstown, and hath long since been divided; but a large farm of many hundreds per annum, called Lockinghead, together with the perpetuity of the living, belongs to the merchants of Bristol.

The Locke family in this neighbourhood consider themselves as descended from a very antient house, arguing that they gave name to the parishes where they

they lived before the Conquest, and do not derive their name with a DE from the parishes, as is very commonly the case. However, I have not seen any account of this family before Robert Locke, whom we find to have been joined with Thomas de Saint Maur, as Vicecomes of Wiltshire, anno 1350. John Locke, sheriff of London, 1460, is the first in a pedigree in my possession. Thomas, his son, was a merchant in London, who died anno 1507, and by Joan his wife (who was the only daughter and heir of Mr. Wilcock, of Rotherham, in Yorkshire,) left three sons, John, William, and Michael. John is said to have died without issue, and buried in Mercers' chapel, 1519, with his arms in the window; a proof the family bore arms before those granted by Queen Mary, 1555. William married two wives; first, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Mr. Spencer, a citizen and fishmonger of London; secondly, Catharine, daughter of William, and sister and coheir of Sir Thomas, Cock, of Wiltshire, knight. Rose Locke, the only daughter by the second ventor, was married to Anthony, son of Walter Hickman, of Woodford in Essex, esq.; by whom she became ancestor to the baronets of that name, the late Lord Montjoy, the present Earl of Plymouth. Matthew Locke, the youngest son by the first ventor, had an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to Richard Chandler, of London, merchant, son of William Chandler, of Little Walsingham, in Norfolk, gent.; whose only daughter, Elizabeth, married Ferdinando Richardson (who died 1596), groom of the stole to Queen Elizabeth. The above William Locke, 25 Henry VIII. undertook to go over to Dunkirk, and pull down the pope's bull, which had been there posted up by way of a curse to the king and kingdom. For this exploit the king granted him a freehold of 100l. per annum, dubbed him a knight, and made him one of the gentlemen of his privy-chamber. Sir William lived to be an alderman of London, and was sheriff of the city in 1543. He died 1550, and, by his first wife, left issue eight sons and daughters, exclusive of Matthew already mentioned. Of these elder branches of Sir William Locke's family we have, in Somersetshire, a very imperfect account. George Locke, of Tiverton, who was buried at St. Sidwells, in Exeter, anno

1586, was supposed to be one of the sons. And from another of them, Thomas Locke, of Little Horsely in Essex, is said to have been descended. He married Susannah, daughter of Sir William Welby, of Gedney, in Lincolnshire, knight of the Bath, whose issue was an only daughter, Susannah, wife of the Rev. John Carse, D.D. She died Nov. 10, 1649. Perhaps from one of these sons descended the Rev. John Locke, rector of Askerwell, in the county of Dorset, father to the Rev. William Locke, who died 1686, and who, by a daughter of the Rev. Lyte Whynnel, clerk, became seized of the perpetuity of his father's living, which was, by the Rev. William Locke, his son (who died May 8, 1722), sold to William Bennet, of Norton Bavent, in the county of Wilts, whose grandson is the present incumbent. It has been supposed that we are indebted to some part of Sir William Locke's family for two very respectable characters in the persons of Sir John Locke, knight, an East India director, who died 1746, and James Locke, his brother, husband to the Turkey Company. I think you have told us, in your Magazine, that a Mr. Oates, of Richmond in Surrey, had one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, in 1748, with a daughter of the latter; and a Mr. Rawlinson, of Wiltshire, is thought to have had some such sum with a daughter of the former, with whom he intermarried in 1740.

The Rev. Mr. Locke, of Newark upon Trent, the Lockes of Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Essex, London, and Bristol, including the celebrated Miss Locke, of poetical memory (see p. 72 of your present volume), can say whether they do or do not derive their descent from Sir William Locke, knight, alderman of London.

Michael Locke, younger brother of Sir William, according to a pedigree now before me, was father, amongst other children, of Matthew Locke, who became seated at Pensford, in Buckinghamshire, and had two sons, Richard and Christopher. The former was of Bedminster, in the county of Somerset, and, dying 1617, left John Locke, his son, Mayor of Bristol 1641, father of another John Locke, of Bristol, merchant, whose son, Samuel Locke, became a merchant in London, and of whose family and death I have not been able

able to procure any account. Christopher Locke, the youngest son, soon after Abbot Whiting's lands at East Brent were granted to the Whitmore family, was sent into that parish (which, as I before observed, adjoins to Lockstown), to divide the forfeited estates into farms; and, having laid out a valuable farm for himself, at a place called Pilrow, built a large house, and became the stem of a very respectable family, whose baptisms, as by the parish-register *pene* me, are as follow :

1. Christopher, baptized March 25, 1593, father of another Christopher, of Pilrow, William, of South Brent, and John, of Locks Broad House, in the parish of Mark. This last Christopher had two daughters, Anne and Christian; the former married, first, Henry Symonds, of South Brent, ancestor to the Symonds and Hardens; and, secondly, to Tory Tutton, great grandfather of Isaac Phelps, of South Brent, esq. Christian intermarried with Robert Dod, of Burnham, ancestor of the Dods of that parish. William, of South Brent, had one daughter, Mary, who married John Petheram, ancestor to the Petherams of this neighbourhood. John, of Locks Broad, had but one daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Champion, and, by a female issue, became ancestor to the Guy family.

2. John Locke, baptized August 1, 1595, was church-warden of the parish 1630, and upon our parish-book his name is signed as represented in *plate II.* (where the Locke arms are also engraved, *fig. 4*). He became a captain of foot in the civil wars of Charles the First, and was killed at Bristol in 1645. He had two sons, one of whom died in his minority; the other was the judicious JOHN LOCKE, the great metaphysician and philosopher; of whom hereafter.

3. Honour, baptized August 21, 1597, and, intermarrying with Francis Shepard, of Mark, became ancestor of the Shepards, Giles's, Giblets, Stars, Coomers, Counsels, and Smeath's, in this part of Somersetshire.

4. Christian, baptized July 3, 1601; of whom we have no further account.

5. Lewis Locke, baptized 13 July, 1606, was buried at Taunton Saint Mary Magdalen, March 27, 1692. By four wives he had thirty-five children, most of whom lived to be men and women, and, what is more remarkable, his eldest son, John, born 1625, was fifty-

nine years of age when his youngest son, Christopher, was born, at Taunton, *anno* 1684. It is reported in the family, that John had a great grandson as old as his younger brother; which is, perhaps, the chief reason why this branch of the family cannot truly ascertain their respective degrees of kindred. It is, however, generally believed, that all the Lockes of Somersetshire and Devonshire derive themselves from this Lewis; but, whether so or not, we know that Allen, one of the younger sons by the last wife, was father of another Allen, who was father of the present Mr. Tho. Locke, of Taunton, maltster, who has six sons, three of whom are settled in London, and three in Taunton, the youngest being a Master of Arts of the university of Oxford; also, one daughter, not yet married.

William Locke, of Pitminster, near Taunton, was another son of Lewis, by his fourth wife. He married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Cookley, of Dunstar, gentleman, and died January 25, 1719, aged 49. His only son Richard married Hannah, the only daughter of John Dod, of Burnham, in the county of Somerset, gentleman, and became an inhabitant of that parish. He died 1765, aged 59, leaving the present Richard Locke, esq. of Highbridge-house, in Burnham, his son and heir. This last gentleman is well-known in the literary line as an Antiquary and Agriculturist, he having, in the course of forty years, written many essays and short pieces, upon various subjects, in the different periodical publications of the day, some with, but more without, his real signature. His two essays in the fifth volume of the Bath Agricultural Society's Papers (one, on the improvement of meadow-land; the other, an historical account of the flat part of Somersetshire as it has been, and still is, capable of improvement), are originals in their kind. He has been announced in your present volume, p. 241, as the original author of the History of Taunton; in which town he was not a resident, as there intimated, having always resided in Burnham, where he was born. The ingenious Mr. Richard Locke, of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, is his only son. The arms borne by this branch of the family are, Party per fesse, Azure and Or, a pale between three falcons indorsed, counterchanged. Crest: falcon of the same with a padlock in its beak.

Another

Another Richard Locke, of Pitminster abovementioned, was author of two mathematical tracts; one intituled, "An Essay on the Longitude," printed for Meadows and Atby, in 1732; the other, "The Circle squared," printed for J. Wilford, in 1734. I do not know whether he was a grandson, or great grandson, of Lewis; but he was uncle to the present John Locke, esq. of Pitminster, whose only daughter and heir was lately married to Thomas Welman, esq. near Taunton.

John Locke, esq. the celebrated philosopher, was son of Captain Locke, already mentioned to have been killed at Bristol. He was born at Wrington (which is eight miles from East Brent), 29 August, 1632; and, immediately upon the death of his father, was sent to Westminster school; whence he was removed to Christchurch College, Oxford, in 1651; took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1655, and Master of Arts in 1658; became secretary to Sir William Swan, an English envoy to one of the foreign courts, in 1664; travelled with the Earl of Northumberland in 1668; began to write his "Essay on Human Understanding" in 1670; made Fellow of the Royal Society in 1671; Secretary of the Presentations under Lord Chancellor Cowper in 1672; Secretary to a Commission of Trade in 1673; took the degree of Bachelor of Physick in 1674; travelled to France in 1675; became a courtier, under the Earl of Shaftesbury, 1679; was prosecuted for libeling the Government in 1682; deprived of all preferments, even his student's place at Christchurch College, in 1683. By the application of William Penn to King James the Second he might have received his pardon on pleading guilty; which he refused, with this memorable saying: "He had committed no crime, and therefore should not plead guilty." In 1685 he fled to Holland, and was one of the eighty-four persons demanded by King James of the States General, which made him live in exile till 1687, when he constituted a weekly assembly at Amsterdam; amongst whom were Mr. Le Clerc, Mr. Lunborch, &c. &c. In 1689 he returned to England, with the Princess of Orange; was made commissioner of appeals in 1690; appointed one of the commissioners of trade and plantations in 1695, which he resigned for want of health in 1700. He died at

GENT. MAG. September, 1792.

Oates, in the county of Essex, the country-seat of Sir Francis Masham, bart. on the 28th of October, 1704. His works consist of twenty-two different publications, collected in three volumes folio.

I have never seen any account of this gentleman's marriage; neither do I know upon what ground Sir Peter King, lord chancellor of England, was considered as his nephew, unless it was in consequence of becoming his heir. Near fifty years since, I have heard one of the grandsons of Lewis Locke call the chancellor son of a tallow-chandler in Exeter, and treat his name with some reproach, under the idea of having supplanted the Locke family in the affections of their relation; although this gentleman allowed he was not the heir, neither could he tell who was. Perhaps some of the female line of his father's elder brother.

That too much room for local matter may not be stolen in such an useful work as the Gentleman's Magazine, it became necessary to introduce, within a narrow compass, as much information as possible. It must, therefore, be expected that many younger branches of this respectable family are left unnoticed, and many proofs omitted that might have been adduced; but, if there be any imperfection or deficiency of importance in the present account, any person interested can, by a private correspondence or otherwise, have recourse to Mr. Locke, late mayor of Oxford, Wadham Locke, esq. of Devizes, Wilts, Thomas Locke, esq. of the Herald's-office, who is at present Norroy king at arms, or to any of the parties mentioned in this pedigree to be at present living.

H. F. Y.

P.S. Having room, I ask Q is the Rev. Dr. Locke, of Norwich, and the Rev. William Locke, rector of Burwell, in Norfolk, mentioned in Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," p. 296, the same person, and how connected with this family?

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 22.

THE enquiries of your correspondent A. B. (p. 555) as to the family of Mr. Locke, I am not furnished with materials to answer, but have no doubt many of your readers have it in their power to give a very satisfactory answer to them. With respect to his arms, I can inform A. B. that he bore, or claim-

ed to bear, Party per fesse Az. and Or, a pale counterchanged; on the three pieces of the first as many falcons (or hawks) volant of the second. At the same time it is proper to inform him, that Edmondson, in his Alphabet of Arms, gives the following coat as granted to the name of Locke, 5 July, 2d Philip and Mary, viz. Per fesse Az. and Or, a pale counterchanged, three hawks with wings indorsed of the last. Crest: A hawk with wings indorsed, holding in his beak a padlock Or.

It appears strange that your correspondent I. T. (p. 614), who seems to have studied Hudibras so closely, should apply to you to be informed of the meaning of the word *Smec*, of which he might have found an abundant explanation by only turning to the notes on the passage which he mentions as the first where the unintelligible word occurs; where he would have found that it was an abbreviation of the famous word *Smeclymnus*; which has already been illustrated in your vol. LI. p. 464; LII. p. 22.

Yours, &c. E.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 13.

IN the Supplement to the LVth volume of your Magazine, p. 102 (for I love occasionally to turn over your former volumes, in which I am always sure to find something worthy of observation, which had before escaped me), a correspondent under the signature BRON writes as follows: "In p. 187 (vol. V. of the octavo edition of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire) Mr. Gibbon has this singular expression, "the power of the Goths was the *stone of Tantalus*;" an error, I conceive, of the press, or press corrector. Taken abstractedly, it is *only applicable to Sisyphus*, for the punishment of *Tantalus* was of a *very different nature*. But when the author, in the conclusive part of the sentence, remarks, that the stone "was *suspended* over the *peace* of the state," it either recalls to the mind of the *classic reader* the incident of the sword which, by a single hair, was suspended over the trembling and temporary mimic of regal power at the banquet of the Sicilian Dionysius."

That the "*stone of Tantalus*," however, could not possibly be a misprint (which even you yourself, Mr. Urban, seem induced to think "it must be"), or error either of the press, or of the press-corrector, must be self-evident;

press-men, or press-correctors, being too little acquainted with the history of either *Tantalus* or *Sisyphus* to be capable of confounding one with the other. Besides, the stone of *Sisyphus* was *NOT suspended*, therefore Sisyphus could not possibly be meant by Mr. Gibbon. The punishment of *Tantalus*, your correspondent takes it for granted, "was of a very different nature" from that of a suspended stone; and such *classic readers* as glean their knowledge from the *Pantheon* may be reasonably expected to think so. But those who look as high as Mr. Gibbon does well know that the metaphor he uses is *strictly just*, and that THE STONE OF TANTALUS WAS ACTUALLY SUSPENDED OVER HIS HEAD. It is impossible for authority to be more respectable or decisive than that which I am about to produce. In the *Orestes* of *Euripides* we have the following passage;

——— Τανταλος
Κορυφῇ ἐπὶ τελευτῇ δειμαίνων σιτρον
Αἶρι ποτᾶται. ———

Tantalus

Timens saxum, quod supra caput ejus imminet,
Pendet in aëre.

And the same punishment is alluded to in a subsequent scene. See also the *scholia* upon both passages. Cicero will likewise inform us: *Pœtæ IMPENDERE apud inferos SAXUM TANTALO faciunt.* Tusc. Disp. lib. IV. 16. Again: *De fin. bon. & mal. lib. I. 18. "Accedit etiam mors, quæ, quasi SAXUM TANTALO, semper IMPENDET."*

I will make no farther observation upon this matter than merely to say, that charges of such a nature, against a writer of Mr. Gibbon's consequence, ought to be made with great diffidence, even by persons of real learning.

Yours, &c. H. R. D.

Mr. URBAN, June 17.

IN Archæologia, vol. X. p. 129, the gentleman who describes the North door of Queenington church has the following words: "amongst which may be distinguished the Deity crowning the Virgin Mary, who holds a dove." He appears to have quite mistaken the subject, which is a representation of the Trinity; the figure which he conceives to be the Virgin is intended for the Father, who, in this case, is usually represented with a crown upon his head: the other figure, with the nimbus, or glory, is that of our Saviour.

In

In the same page, the description of the bas-relief over the North door of this church is not quite satisfactory. It should have been described as a representation of Christ delivering souls out of Purgatory.

In p. 182, Mr. Pegge, speaking of fig. 12, on the font at Burnham-Deepdale, gravely informs us, by way of commentary on the conjectures of Mr. Crowe, that "he is of opinion that the legs belong to the table, and not to the company." Now I am of opinion, Mr. Urban, that *the legs belong to the company, and not to the table.* Moreover, it will be perceived, by any one that shall take the pains to peep into this said "merry-making," that neither Mr. Crowe nor Mr. Pegge had examined it with their spectacles on nose, for there are, positively against the opinion of Mr. Crowe, not less than three legs instead of two, one of which, resting upon a stool, has been admirably foreshortened by the sculptor of this font. Indeed I do not think that either of our Antiquaries have duly respected the memory of this great artist, either by supposing that the table could have been possibly supported by three legs, or much less that he could have designed to have allotted but two legs to the whole company. It is but doing him common justice to suppose, that every guest had originally his quantum of legs, which Time alone has deprived him of.

P. 309. From line 4 to the bottom, &c. had been already printed in p. 265.

P. 333. The "fragment of sculpture, which appears like a whip with a long lash of thong," almost amounts to a proof that this temple was dedicated to Apollo, who is represented with a whip in his hand on medals, particularly on those of Severus, Alexander, & Aurelian.

P. 360. Surely this meagre and unsatisfactory disquisition by Mr. North, upon the introduction of Arabic numerals, was hardly worth printing, as it scarcely conveys any information whatever upon the subject. In p. 374, he leads us to expect that he had made a great discovery concerning Rob. Grossetest being the instrument of their introduction into this country; and cites as his authority a passage from Matthew Paris which does not contain a syllable about this man; on the contrary, it ascribes their introduction (if *figuras Graecorum numerales* means Arabic numerals) to John Basingstoke.

ANTIQUARIOLUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

BEING a constant reader of your Magazine, I could not avoid noticing the following paragraph in a letter from your Bath correspondent, p. 683 :

"This unfortunate lady fell a sacrifice to one of the most audacious experiments that ever was tried. No sooner was she delivered, than (strange to tell!) a glass of cold water was exhibited. It did not prove immediately fatal; but she who used to overflow with milk for weeks and weeks, as I have often heard the good women say when they were lamenting her fate, now had scarcely a single drop. For the honour of the obstetric art, it is to be hoped that such dangerous empiricism will never be repeated."

Your correspondent, Mr. Urban, is too unqualified in his assertions, and brands with the name of *dangerous empiricism* what, in very many instances, must be deemed good practice. Accoucheurs of the present day, and regularly bred, are in the constant habit of exhibiting not only *a glass*, but even *large and frequent draughts, of cold water*, if certain symptoms (which it might be here impertinent to particularize) come on, *immediately* after delivery; and still more (to increase your correspondent's astonishment!) to apply cold as liberally as possible. I have myself been for some years a practitioner in midwifery, and have had recourse frequently to cold water *externally* as well as *internally*, and in no one instance has the least prejudice arisen to the patient from its use; on the contrary, I have ever found it (mind, Mr. Urban, in certain cases) the *safest*, as well as the most *grateful, cordial*, I could *rationaly* employ. With how much justice, therefore, your correspondent calls the exhibition of a *glass of cold water* in Mrs. B's case *one of the most audacious experiments that ever was tried*, I leave to your candid readers to settle in their own minds. Allow me, Mr. Urban, to be equally miscellaneous with many of your correspondents.

It being generally credited that the sea continually flows into the Mediterranean through the straits of Gibraltar, many ingenious men have attempted to explain the phenomenon; some reconciling it to their ideas of the large evaporation that must obtain within the straits (and which the Rev. Mr. Townsend has not *completely* done away, see his Travels); and others supposing a

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counter current to exist. The following fact is not unworthy of being recorded. Conversing with a naval officer on the subject, he assured me he was once in a man of war attempting to pass the straits when the efflux was so strong that the ship could not stem the current, but was driven out of the straits, though assisted by a leading-in wind that otherwise would have carried them about four knots an hour.

Though not an old man, allow me to trespass a little more. Being very much troubled with the *ascarides* (which my father has also been for many years tormented with), I will thank any of your correspondents to assist me in getting rid of them. They who have felt how teizing these little animals are will not deem my request impertinent. Without any apparent cause, and even when nothing medicinal has been taken, they are much less troublesome at some times than at others. For weeks together I feel myself as it were quite free from them. They then suddenly become troublesome, and continue so for a period of no certain duration, when I am again made happy with another interval of ease. For a time, I know, anthelmintic purgatives will relieve; but neither *asafoetida*, steel, sulphur, bitters, or Port wine, taken for a constancy, give radical relief. They live and appear active in solutions of *argentum vivum* and *asafoetida*, which have been used as an *enema*. Why should *ascarides* only begin to be troublesome in the evening, and cease to be so during the whole of the day? Would any of your readers convey, through the channel of your Magazine, a method of effectually eradicating them (if possible), rather confirmed by *experience* than plausible in *theory*, he will most essentially oblige

A MEDICAL SUFFERER.

Mr. URBAN, *Bermondsey, Surrey,*
Sept. 15.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself Humanus, p. 696, and who appears to be actuated by pure benevolence, laments the want of a public institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb children of the poor. It will consequently afford him, and we trust many more of your readers, much pleasure to be informed that such a charity is already instituted, and, considering its infant state, has met with extraordinary success, having more than

250 annual subscribers, besides some liberal donations*.

The first general meeting of this institution was held, by public advertisement, at the Paul's Head Tavern, Cateaton-street, on Thursday the 30th of August last. Henry Thornton, Esq. MP. and who is treasurer to the charity, was requested to take the chair; and the resolutions then passed were published in The Times, The Star, and Public Advertiser, of September 3. A committee of twenty-four gentlemen was appointed, who are now exerting themselves to add to the very respectable list of subscribers, and carry the whole design into execution as fast as possible. To endeavour to exalt and recommend this institution by comparing it with or attempting to depreciate others would be invidious. No, Mr. Urban, though warm advocates for this new species of charity, we will most cheerfully grant, that to instruct the ignorant of any description—to supply the wants of the indigent—heal the diseases of the sick—bring back the lunatic to the use of his understanding—liberate the prisoner from his dreary and unprofitable confinement—restore suspended animation, and prevent the depredations that have nearly desolated the shores of Africa; these, all these are noble designs, and speak the unbounded liberality of Englishmen; and our prayer is, that none of them may ever be destitute of support, but continue to flourish as long as our miserable world shall exist. All then that we request is, that this charity may be ranked among the rest as useful and important, and be allowed to have an

* To publish the whole list of subscribers and benefactors to this rising charity would be no small recommendation of it to the attention of others; but, as this would too much intrude upon your publication, we will only claim the indulgence of mentioning a very few of the names of those who patronize this laudable design.

Donations.	£.	s.	d.
Samuel Whitbread, Esq.	21	0	0
Henry Thornton, Esq.	21	0	0
The Earl of Dartmouth	10	10	0
Mr. James Neal	10	10	0

Annual Subscribers.	£.	s.	d.
Henry Thornton, Esq.	5	5	0
Sir James Sanderson and Co.	5	5	0

We trust the gentlemen named will excuse the liberty we have taken, as it is not designed to flatter, but to stimulate others to imitate their example.

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N. B. As Humanus has intimated his design of assisting an institution of this kind, if he will either send his address, or call upon either of the persons whose signatures are subjoined, he may receive a more ample account. Subscriptions are received by the above gentlemen, and also at the following Bankers :

Henry Thornton, Esq. Treasurer, Bartholomew-lane.

W. Fuller, Son, and Co. Lomb. str. Welch, Rogers, and Co. Cornhill.

Dorset, Johnson, and Co. Bond-street.

Dorien, Martin, and Co. Finch-lane.

Sir James Sanderson and Co. Southwark Bank.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 18.

IN p. 492, of your present volume, Mr. Polwhele mentions the Giffards of Devon. Query, Whether one of that family is not married to a sister of the present Viscount Courtenay ?

The ingenious author of "Arthur," p. 504, is the son of the last Archdeacon of Cornwall.

In p. 508, Vigornienſis has very laudably communicated to us the law concerning the destruction of monuments. The preface to the new edition of "Paradise Lost" imparts the sentiments entertained on that subject, by a moralist, a philosopher, a patriot, and a scholar. Alluding to the supposed intrusion on Milton's grave, Mr. Lofft says :

"It were to be wished that neither superstition, affectation, idle curiosity, or avarice, were so frequently invading the silence of the grave : far from honouring the illustrious dead, it is rather outraging the common condition of humanity, and the last melancholy state in which our present existence terminates. Dust and ashes have no intelligence to give, whether beauty, genius, or virtue, informed the animated clay. A tooth of Homer or Milton will not be distinguished from one of a common mortal ; nor a bone of Alexander acquaint us more with his character than one of Bucephalus. Though the dead be unconcerned, the living are neither benefited nor improved ; decency is violated ; and a kind of instinctive sympathy infringed ; which, though it ought not to overpower reason, ought not, without it, and to no purpose, to be suspended."

I join heartily with M—s (p. 532) in reprobating the ill-judged removal of

the ruins of the Black Prince's palace, and in wishing for a view of the remains of Chaucer's house.

The monument of artificial-stone, described in p. 588, was made under the inspection of Miss Coade, the owner of the manufactory, and the daughter of the person who discovered the composition. The design of this monument is deficient in consistency, as no allusion can exist between the Roman Vestal and the parties commemorated ; neither is there any connexion between the vestal and the cherubs. For the tomb of a royal virgin, the figure of a Vestal would be a proper and majestic decoration.

The correspondent who signs his letter, p. 602, with three asterisks, may be assured, that, on the 14th of April last, and subsequent to that day, a considerable number of swallows were hovering briskly in the neighbourhood of Maidenhead-bridge, and were actually building nests in several places thereabouts. This correspondent has doubtless perused the remark inserted by Mr. Pennant, in his Ornithology, respecting the congregating of swallows near the above-named bridge in retiring time.

Whenever Mr. Dallaway, p. 606, publishes his work on Heraldry, I shall gratify myself in the purchase of it ; and he has my hearty good wishes for the success of his undertaking, provided the strictest *chastity* (I hope the expression may be excused) of heraldry be observed in his performance : if not *pure*, its value will be none. Mr. D. may perceive by this proviso, that I am as true a friend to the science as himself. The persons who affect to despise it are only those styled *misbrooms* ; i. e. vain people of unknown origin, and self-acquired fortunes, who affectedly regard with contumacy whatever money will not buy, whether it be virtue or good blood.

SIGLA.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 25.

HUNSTON church (pl. II. fig. 1), is a small antient structure with an angular turret for two bells, which hung exposed ; a form uncommon in this part. It contains a body and one (South) aisle, which is separated from the body by three pointed arches supported by neat and light round columns. The entrance from the South (the only one it appears originally to have had) is through a Saxon arched door-way, adorned with a waved ornament and moulding (fig. 2). From the alteration in the win-

dows,

dows, additional buttresses, &c. it appears to have undergone various alterations by repairs. The roof of the church is now much lower than when first built, as is evident by the angle of the roof in the wall: the porch is also of later date, as appears by its patched materials, and the East side wall of the porch being close to the side of the door-way; part of the moulding round the door-way is also chipped off to make way for the roof. There is not one monument within the church, nor the appearance of there ever having been any. It is now in so decayed a state that its utter ruin seems unavoidable before long. The 48th of Edward III. it belonged to the prior of Boxgrave. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Boxgrave and diocese of Chester, valued in the king's books at 9l. 4s. 7d. *per annum*; the present incumbent is the Rev. Richard Green.

Hunston lies about two miles South-east of Chichester, in the rape of Chichester, and hundred of Box and Stockbridge; it is bounded on the South and East sides by Mundham; West, by Donnington; North, by Rombald's Wyke. The land is principally inclosed; a small part of the arable, but the greater part of the meadow and pasture, is in common. The village contains about a dozen houses, most of which are round the verge of a small common; on which, and in the common meadow, after the festival of St. James, the farms have leases for turning out cattle in proportion to their size; a cow-lease is valued at 12s. 6d.; a horse double; or two cows may be turned to common on one horse-lease. Land lets for 20s. per acre, and upwards, 120 rods, hedges included, to the acre. The situation is low, the soil wet, and in general is a strong loamy earth bearing plentiful crops of wheat.

Yours, &c. T. S.

* * * *Fig. 3. in pl. II. is sent by S. S. as a drawing from a monument in Walsal church. By the arms on the breast it appears to have been one of the Newites, formerly lords of the manor; sed Qu.?*

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 6.

IT has lately been asserted, that the Archbishop of Canterbury, as visitor of All Souls college, in Oxford, has set aside that part of the founder's statutes which directed that, in the election of Fellows, one of his kindred should have the preference to a stranger. This ap-

pears to me so incredible, that I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who will give you an account of what has been done by the visitor, if indeed any thing at all has been done.

Your very agreeable correspondent, A Southern Faunist, will add to the pleasure I receive from his letters if he will give the English names of birds and plants. I (and perhaps others) have not leisure to make myself master of the scientific names.

P. 591, col. 2, l. 21. By substituting the word *battle* for *bath*, a whimsical confusion is made.

I am sorry to see the name of Linnaeus Frenchified into Linné. If you were to write Hugo Grotius's name in that manner, should we know who was meant?

Q. X.

Mr. URBAN, Manchester, July 18.

CONTEMPLATING on the innumerable number of ponderous folios, under whose immense weight the shelves of old libraries even groan, it is a matter of dispute, whether the surprising assiduity of the authors in composing those laborious works, or the neglect with which these productions of human diligence are now suffered to almost moulder away (while both they and their authors are every day more overwhelmed with the cloud of oblivion), is more worthy our observation? Influenced by the above train of thinking, often stealing from the busy crowd, with secret pleasure I visit these sacred repositories of departed merit: here, Mr. Urban, to use a simple phrase, I find myself both delighted and instructed. Some time since, indulging my favourite pursuit, I chanced to meet with a folio volume of sermons by one Dr. Robert Gell; whose name having never occurred to me in any biographical memoirs, it was my immediate intent to see if I could meet with any particulars relating to this divine. The result of my search, knowing that Biography bears no inconsiderable share in your useful Miscellany, I was resolved to communicate to you; trusting that, if it was worth your insertion, it might oblige some of your various correspondents. I shall first enumerate the works of my author, as far as they have come within my knowledge. His principal work then is intitled, "An Essay upon the Pentateuch, by Robert Gell, D. D. Minister of St. Mary Aldermary, London, 1659," fol. 3; it is comprized in 17 sermons, 805 pages.

His

His second is called "Stella nova, a new Star leading wise Men unto Christ; or, a Sermon preached before the learned Society of Astrologers, Aug. 1, 1649, in the Church of St. Mary Aldermary, London, by Robert Gell, D.D. Minister of the Word there." Text, Matt. ii. 2; 31 pages 4to. Can any of your correspondents inform me of any account of this Society of Astrologers? But to go on. In the *Elenchus Scriptorum in Sacram Scripturam, Operâ Guil. Crowei*, printed at London, 12mo, 1672, there occurs this account of my author: "Robertus Gellus, Anglus, Fridsburgi in Cantia editus, S.T.D. in loca plurima Pentateuch. Ang. edit. fol. Lond. 1659. Obiit in 1664 vel 1655." Anthony Wood, in his *Athen.* says, that Dr. R. Gell was of Pampisford, in the county of Cambridge, rector of St. Mary Aldermary, London; and that he was descended from the family of that name at Hopton (in the parish of Wirksworth), in the county of Derby. Wood also styles him D.D., and says that he died 25th March, 1655. One more quotation, and I finish. Mr. Masters, in his *History of Christ-church College, Cambridge*, in his Appendix, hath an extract of a letter from a Mr. Robert Gell, of Christ College, to a Mr. Mod, about Bene't College business, dated 13th Aug. 1626; probably the same as our divine. Masters also, in his account of the members belonging to his college, mentions Robert Gell as admitted 1601; M. A. 1609; and, in a note, queries, whether this abovementioned R. G. M.A. was not afterwards minister of St. Aldermary, 1659? Perhaps the intended Historian of Derbyshire may throw some light on this author's family, &c. the Doctor being, I think with Anthony Wood, of Derbyshire origin. J. G. WORKIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Warrington, Aug. 16.*

AS your Magazine is always open to every plan that tends to promote the happiness of society, I humbly solicit a corner in your next for a subject of no small importance. It is a well-known maxim in law, that *ignorantia juris excusat neminem*; that a want of knowledge of the law excuses no man from the penalty of it. This clearly demonstrates the very great necessity there is for a better promulgation of the laws than we at present possess.

Some very sensible and well-written observations of Thomas B. Bayley,

Esq. of Hope, near Manchester, upon this subject, were inserted a few weeks ago in one of the Manchester papers. His keen and discerning eye could not permit so palpable a defect to pass by unnoticed. His strenuous and active exertions in the office of a magistrate have long evinced to the world his legal erudition, his unbiassed justice, and his extensive philanthropy. But public virtue needs no panegyric. The plan which he submitted to the consideration of the publick was, to have extracts of all the penal statutes inserted in the public newspapers. This might in some small degree remedy this evil; but that it would not have that general effect it ought to have is evident from these plain and obvious reasons.

The number of individuals who have an opportunity of reading the newspapers is truly small, in comparison to those who neither read nor see them for months or years. This being the case, the majority of the poorer sort of the people can reap no advantage from it. They will still remain involved in the same gloomy veil of ignorance.

Since it is so essentially requisite that every individual should be made acquainted with the tenor of the laws, it behoves the legislators of this country to adopt some better mode for the promulgation of them. And, let me ask, whether a knowledge of the penalties and punishments they incur by different transgressions would not be the most effectual means of checking their malicious designs and unjust desires?

As a fellow-citizen, I humbly submit to the consideration of the publick a plan that, perhaps, might be attended with the most salutary and beneficial consequences. The sheriffs of every county should be commanded, at the close of each session of parliament, to transmit to the constables of the respective townships a plain and simple abstract of the contents of the penal statutes that have been passed, directing them to get the same read on the Sunday following at the end of morning and evening service at the door of the next parish church or chapel. By this means, the young and old, the rich and poor, would gain without any expence or trouble an accurate and early communication of the laws; and no longer could it be said, to the disgrace of Englishmen, "you have wise and salutary laws to restrain the passions of men; but how little do they avail, when the

greater

greater part of that class of people, who are the most liable to infringe the rules of justice, know not that such laws really exist, unless by fatal experience!"

Yours, &c. W. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

SINCE I have had some acquaintance with the German, I met with the description of London written in that language, and published at Hanover in 1736. This author speaks highly of the *Latin Coffee-house*, an appellation I do not remember meeting with in any other topographical description; but, from its situation, which is represented as very near St. Paul's, I apprehend the Chapter should be understood. The words of the author are to the following purport: "Not far from St. Paul's Church, is a *genuine* Coffee-house, called the Latin Coffee-house. Here for the most part are the learned to be found, who discourse of every thing new in literature, and other subjects pertaining thereto. But especially one may find many *bel esprits* here, who reason upon things ingeniously and fundamentally, and much to the content of the hearers. One can never do wrong in frequenting such a place; one may always improve by it, and make an acquaintance safe and respectable." The origin of the term *sterling*, says the same author, is as follows: "Richard I. of England sent for a mint-master from Germany in the thirteenth century; and the money struck by this person was called sterling, to distinguish it from that which had been made before by other hands." The same author describes an amphitheatre for boxing near St. James's Park, &c.

W. HAMILTON REID.

Mr. URBAN, *Neath*, Sept. 11.

YOU gave us in your Magazine for last March, pl. III. fig. 3, an engraving of an old inscription at Lantwit Major, in Glamorganshire, communicated to you by Mr. Edward Williams. The same appears in vol. VI. of the *Archæologia* of the Antiquarian Society (plate III. fig. 6); but is said there (through a mistake) to be at Cwrt-y-dafaid, in the said county. This error must have arisen from the circumstance of another antient stone (with some letters engraved on it), but very different from the former, being placed in that situation.

There is no explanation of the above inscription in the *Archæologia*. I was in hopes some of your ingenious corre-

spondents would have favoured the public ere now with one in your much-admired Miscellany; but, as that is not the case, I beg leave to offer the following:

In nomine Dei patris et spiritus sancti
Hanc crucem Houel prope agit pro anima.

The *Italick* letters are not in the inscription, but are requisite to complete the sense.

I have not been able to satisfy myself respecting the meaning of the two last words, nor of the letter immediately following the proper name Houel; but should be happy to have it pointed out by some ingenious Antiquary. W. D.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 12.

HAVING met with the following epitaph in my travels this Spring, your inserting it will much oblige,

Yours, &c. J. S.

"On the North side of this churchyard rests the body of KENRICK PRICE, who, for more than thirty-seven years, without the least worldly profit, presided over the orthodox remnant of the antient British church in Manchester with truly primitive Catholic piety, fervent devotion, integrity, and simplicity of manners, and every trait of character which could adorn the life of an unbefitted primitive bishop. He died 15 September, 1790, in the 69th year of his age, and 39th of his episcopate. May he find mercy of the Lord in that day! He was consecrated 8 March, 1751-2."

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 14.

I THINK one may venture to affirm that, what your correspondent W. B. describes, LIV. 258, and thence transferred to Mr. N's Leicester Collections, 730, as a pewter plate intended to hold salt on the breast of the party deceased, dug up in St. Mary's church, at Leicester, was nothing more nor less than a *paten*. Such, with the rays or glory within it, may be seen in Drake's *Eboracensis*, 472, and *Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain*, I. Introduction, p. lxix, and plate there. R. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 15.

YOUR Irish correspondent, p. 326, asserts *generally*, "Supporters are only borne by Peers; Knights of the Garter, although not Peers; and Knights of the Bath, who receive on their creation a grant of supporters:" but I remember, though I am no great herald, that some antient Baronets have their supporters, as *Dering* of Kent, and *Houghton* of Lancashire; and perhaps there may be others of that rank. L. E.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 16.

I SEND you a letter on Mons. l'Abbé Cartier's work, which gained the prize of the Academy of Antiquaries at Paris, which I gave to Mr. Rey, publisher of the *Journal des Sçavans* at Amsterdam, July 25, 1781.

"Sir,

"In your Journal of this month, p. 288, a learned Abbé says, the antients knew America; and that, *from the little the ancient authors have left us* on the long voyages of the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Marseillois, and Vannois, there is no doubt of their intercourse with the Americans; and likewise, that *Julius Cæsar intended to reform the Roman navy on the Rhodian and Vannois plan.*

"Though I believe easily in history when it has an air of truth, yet I cannot but look on these assertions as strange hypotheses; they appear the more so, as the most experienced sea-faring gentleman can give no probable conjecture on such matters, not even how the antients worked their ships, nor the manner of managing the number of oars in their ships of war.

"But, Sir, as I have some practice in the nautic arts, and know most of the methods for working ships in the known world, and what has been done for shortening voyages to the East Indies and the Western Part of the South Seas, I make bold to hazard some objections on the opinion of this learned Antiquary.

"I agree that the antients built large ships, and some much larger than necessary to cross the Atlantic ocean, though not of a proper figure for that purpose; and that the Greeks constructed vessels double the length of our first-rate men of war, as may be seen by Ptolemy's ship of 400 feet long, and 50 broad in the midship, with a proportionable height (*Rollin*); it had 4000 men for rowing, 3000 soldiers, and 200 sailors. This proves that Ptolemy preferred oars to sails, which, in all likelihood, were small in proportion to those made use of in our days; though this ship was double the length of our largest, which have six times more sailors.

"To give a farther proof of the largeness of some of the ancient ships of war, I shall mention what a French author says, in his *Commerce des Egyptiens*.

"The military navy of Ptolemy was two ships of 32 rows of oars, one of 12 rows,
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four of 13 rows, fourteen of 11 rows, thirty-nine of 9 rows, with a double number of quadriremes, and others of less size."

"Hiero, king of Syracuse, had a ship built under the direction of *Archimedes*; it was of a very extraordinary size, and had such a number of conveniencies, that we can have no notion of them, being so different from those of our time.

"But, to speak of ships not so extraordinary, and which were more proper for the Mediterranean sea than any of those built by the Armoricans, or ancient Gauls, we have but to look on those constructed by Demetrius for the siege of Rhodes, which, as far as we can conjecture, were such as could contain 1200 men.

"Here is what Plutarch says of those vessels:

"Demetrius built large ships, which had so majestic an appearance that they fascinated the eyes of all those who perceived them; and in such a manner, that his very enemies were struck with admiration when they saw this king's ships, with fifteen and sixteen rows of oars, pass so quick along the shore."

"The learned Abbé Cartier says, that "the death of Cæsar hindered the reform he intended to make in the Roman navy. Mark Antony, at the battle of Actium, followed Cæsar's principles; and it is known that he would have gained the day had not Cleopatra fled with her ships."

"To such assertions we make bold to answer, that such a man as Mark Antony, engaged in continual civil wars, running from Rome to the Alps, then to Lombardy, thence to the capital, and again to Asia, against the Parthians and Egyptians, and at last plunged in perpetual feastings, &c.; such a man, we must think, was very improper to make reforms in matters which had been found useful for many centuries, since we see that, in our days, we have been more than fifty years in finding the proper length of our naval cannon.

"I shall not pretend to decide on Cæsar's intentions; but I leave you to judge if such an account, as M. L'Abbé gives us of Cæsar's intended reform, is probable. What Plutarch says of the battle of Actium may be a little in favour of Antony's preferring heavy ships; but his conduct proved his wrong judgement. This ancient author says,

"Mark Antony had no less than five hundred ships, among which were several of
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eight and ten rows of oars; his vessel appeared more fit for triumph than battle.

"Cæsar had *two hundred and fifty* ships, all light, and easy to work, but without the least appearance of pomp.

"Mark Antony burnt all his small vessels, but reserved his best and largest, from three to ten rows of oars, and sixty Egyptian ships. When every thing was in order, he went round his fleet in a light frigate, encouraging his men to keep their post in the straits, and think themselves upon firm ground, from the weight and steadiness of their ships. After much stay in the same place, Mark Antony's men, impatient to attack, from the opinion they had of the strength of their vessels, made their left wing advance; which Cæsar perceiving, made his right wing fall back to decoy his enemy out of the straits. Antony's motion was very agreeable to Cæsar, as he knew Antony had not hands enough to move his ponderous vessels; for which reason they could not strike with their beaks, as was usual in sea-fights. Thus Octavius, taking the advantage he had over his antagonist, gained the victory."

"This battle shewed the judgement of Cæsar, and the little understanding in Mark Antony in what was necessary to work heavy ships; for, if he had had men in proportion to the size of his vessels, he would have sunk Octavius's ships at the first shock; but what could be expected from such an imprudent man?"

"Let us now see if the Romans thought the Gallic ships preferable to theirs. When Julius Cæsar's fleet was built on the Loire, and had the necessary quantity of men for rowing, as well as pilots and sailors, in order to attack the Venetians; he says,

"The enemy had an advantage from the make of their ships; their bottoms were flatter than ours, and of course they were less liable to be damaged when the tide left them on the shallows; their heads and sterns were high, and better fitted to withstand the violence of the waves of the ocean; they were built with oak; their cross-timbers were a foot square, and fastened with nails of an inch thick; their anchors fastened with iron chains*; their sails were made with pliable and *well-prepared* skins, more proper to endure the tempestuous winds of the ocean, and give motion to such heavy bodies. It was against such ships (said he) our fleet was to engage, *but we surpassed them in quickness of motion*, though we could not hurt them with our beaks, they being too strongly built for us; nor could we safely attack them on account of their height; for the same reason

* These iron instruments prove that the *Gauls* had iron works.

they were not afraid of shallow water, nor being left ashore when the tide went off, all which our vessels dreaded."

"To shew how much fitter the Roman ships were for this purpose than those of the Gauls, we see that, when Cæsar first appeared on the British coast, the natives were astonished at the shape and manner of going of the Roman ships, and at the effect of the Roman engines, which made them fall back, and give Cæsar's army time to land. This demonstrates that the Roman manner of building was fitter for their purpose than M. L'Abbé Cartier thinks; from which we may conclude, that Cæsar thought little about changing his manner of building to copy after an inferior one.

"A farther proof that the Romans would never have copied the Gallic method of building ships in the slow manner which the Gauls made their vessels: the Romans had sure rules, by which every carpenter could work properly, as may be conceived by the great number of ships they built when wanted, and as appears by what these conquerors did on the Gallic shore, where Cæsar ordered his army to build* as many vessels as they could while he was in winter quarters; but, as he had observed that "the waves of the ocean were lessened by going in and out of the tide, he ordered his ships to be less lofty than those built in the Mediterranean, in order to have them drawn on shore with less difficulty; and that they should be broader, in order to carry more burthen, and be lighter for rowing as well as for sailing."

"At Cæsar's return from winter quarters, he found upwards of 600 ships and 28 galleys built†, though his men had had a hard winter, so desirous were they to follow his orders.

* This shews that every man could work at ship-building from easy rules, very different from our method, which is attended with an infinity of costly moulds.

† At first sight, it is surprising how the Romans could build such a quantity of ships in a winter; but, if rightly considered, it will be seen, that all the soldiers could make use of saws, axes, augers, and all the necessary tools for working wood; and, as every man who can make use of such instruments can figure timber as he pleases, all the army could be ship-carpenters; and the more so, as the antients had general and simple rules for ship-building, of course the officers, in the winter-quarters, filled up their time with superintending those works.

"Cæsar,

“Cæsar, at the head of five legions, left the Gallic shore with a gentle Southerly wind, which fell at midnight. This made the tide carry him to the right; and, at day-break, he perceived Britain on his left-hand, which made him tack about to regain what he had lost in the night, in order to land in the same place which had been so fortunate for his return last campaign. On this occasion his soldiers shewed their desire to make up for lost time, and rowed forward the heavy transports with as much quickness as if they had been galleys; for which Cæsar praised them much.”

“This single instance shews how the Romans could make use of their oars in their ships of burden; and that the antient vessels were made so as to employ sails and oars at the same time, and, of course, to keep up to the wind nearer than we do in moderate weather.

“The better to prove the improbability of the Romans copying the heavy Gallic ships, we have but to look at the sea-fight before Marseilles, where they had much trouble with twelve great vessels, built in thirty days after they had cut down the trees; the greenness of the wood rendered them so heavy that they could hardly be managed.

“From these premises every one will conclude, that Cæsar never dreamed of changing his manner for that of the clumsy Gallic mode, since, three centuries afterwards, as Appian says,

“The Romans had *two thousand* light ships, and *fifteen hundred* vessels with five and six rows of oars; they had also *eight hundred* large ships, which they named Ptolemiques, for their Emperor's pomp, carved and gilt from head to stern.”

“Having said something on what is most remarkable in the antient ships of war, we must take a little notice of their mercantile vessels. As far as we can discover, their proportions were four breadths for one length, as may be seen in the *Wishes* of *Lucian*, when he mentions a large ship, which carried corn from Alexandria to Rome, which, from bad weather, was driven into the *Pe- reum*, the port of Athens.

“As the Grecian and Roman seas were not so extensive as those of the ocean, their ships had no need of such strong timbers as we make use of at present; for which reason, we may safely say, that neither the Grecian nor the Roman merchant-ships could cross the long space in the Atlantic ocean which separates Europe from America, though

they went over the Black Sea, as appears by what follows.

“An antient author, mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, says, that, ‘from the Northernmost parts of the Black Sea, where the Scythians dwell in ice and snow, ships have been seen to come, with a good wind, from those frozen countries, and arrive in ten days at Rhodes; after which they have been at Alexandria in four days; and in ten days more went up the Nile into Ethiopia.’ *Commerce des Egyptiens*. And thus they could run, in the space of 24 days, from the coldest regions to the hottest.

“From what has been seen, ship-builders in those days knew how to make their vessels run from the North part of the Black Sea to Egypt in 14 days, which shews that the antients had more knowledge in maritime affairs than generally our sea-faring gentlemen think, who seldom give themselves the trouble of looking into antiquity, where they would find our forefathers had some understanding in the arts as well as ourselves. From what has been said, the Romans had no need to change their system of ship-building for that of the Gauls.

“We allow that M. L'Abbé Car-tier's remarks may be curious; but, from the little which authors have said on these matters, how could he imagine such a problematic proposition could be believed by the members of the academy? Yet they did believe it. But, from what has been shewn, any body may boldly say, that, *nineteen* hundred years past, our forefathers could never cross the Atlantic ocean, and of course could not know America. I have heard indeed, forty years ago, that an Irishman, taken by the Savages in America, cried out in his native language; and that the words he spoke had such an effect upon these people that they thought there was some connexion between the Irish tongue and their own, which induced them to give him his liberty. There, Sir, is one more discovery for your inventive Antiquaries; it may lead them to the analogy of the Hibernian grammar with that of the Americans, as well as on the arts and sciences, manufactures and commerce, of these wild people.

“But, to shew how cautious writers should be in advancing hypothetical notions, the shortest way to America is more than thirty degrees in longitude, through

through strong currents and tempestuous oceans, large enough to swallow ten millions of Gallic flat-bottomed ships, rigged I know not how, *with pliant, well-dressed skins, and anchors fastened to iron chains.*

"Besides, they must have had other methods of working their ships than those they have left us a notion of, to navigate in those dangerous seas, which make the boldest mariner tremble. But to come from that new world, how could they find their way in latitudes where fogs are so thick as to hinder one man's seeing another half way over the ship?

"From what you have seen, Sir, it must appear very extraordinary that M. L'Abbé Cartier should conclude so positively from, as he says, *the little documents which the antient authors have left us*; but it is still more extraordinary that an academy of Antiquaries should have crowned such a work, especially when most of the sea-faring gentlemen of our days are of opinion, that all that has been said of the antients on their ships of war with oars is fabulous.

"Let these gentlemen remember, that Julius Cæsar, in his Commentaries, is very particular in the description of his engagements with the Egyptian ships before Alexandria.

"I do not pretend to give reasons why our writers and mariners do not believe what the antients have said; but I am persuaded that those who generally comment on antient arts have very little experience in those of our times, as may be seen in the *Encyclopédie*, which are almost written and copied by men who make it their business to write on arts they never have practised.

"From this we may conclude, that the knowledge of the antient arts is not easily obtained from the works of our present writers, who, for instance, name three-banked ships, &c. those with three rows of oars, for want of understanding the practical part; like those translators who understand not the true style of the language, and much less the technical terms of arts, which will ever put in confusion the greatest orator in the world, if he has not experience in the art he speaks of.

"As you see, Sir, I have given some reasons to shew how far we are from having a thorough knowledge of the antient maritime arts, I hope to be excused if I venture an opinion on what I think *material for saving ships in many cases,*

together with a great number of men's lives. I mean to take something from the antients, and apply it to our manner of acting, for which I should propose a premium: 'For the best manner of tacking about, without sail and with sail, to go in and out of port backwards and forwards without turning, in all weathers except storms or strong winds, as the antient Greeks and Romans did, this to be done without obstructing the present manner of working ships, One Thousand Pounds.'

"Many think the French are the best theorists in naval architecture; but their method, as well as those of other nations, appears not to be founded on plain and fixed principles; for the dimensions of their ships they are at variance one with the other. For example, says a builder at Brest, a ship ought to be from 175 to 180 feet long, by 47 to 50 broad, and 22 to 25 in the hold. Vessels of other sizes have no better rules; a frigate of 36 guns, they say, ought to be from 120 to 130 feet in length, by 33 or 34 in breadth, and 16 or 17 in the hold.

"I shall not say that such a diversity of dimensions proves their not having just ideas of the proportions of their art; but I shall make bold to put a few questions to these gentlemen.

"What inconvenience would there be in making a first-rate ship of 200 feet long, and 50 broad, with a hold of 25 feet? It would carry more sail, and go quicker. Such dimensions are so simple that a child could put them in practice, since they give four breadths for one length, and the hold is in the mid-ship. All ships should be made in these proportions, that is, in aliquot parts; then we should be certain which would be best for different uses.

"To build frigates of 108 or 110 feet long, for thirty guns, merely for the accommodation of metal, is like being guided by accessory parts to find principles for the direction of the whole, whereas it should be the subject which governs the attribute. Nothing, in short, is more apt to lead into difficulties than reasoning from random principles instead of founding them on harmonious rules, which lead to true maxims, and give the first idea of the parts which compose an invention. This antient manner of reasoning is not easily to be found in the modern contrivers, who seldom or never look out of the track they are in, and even offer premiums to understand

understand a part more of the wrong routine they have ever followed. I am, my good friend, your humble servant,
 “ W. BLAKEY.”

Dr. HARRINGTON's Reflexions on Phlogiston, or fixed Fire.

(Continued from p. 623.)

AT the conclusion of my last paper on this subject it was observed, that, in the formation of æther, the acid and the spirit of wine are so united as to form a neutral body; the acid disappearing by being saturated with the phlogiston or fire of the spirit of wine.

The process is just the same when water is applied with the acid in the formation of inflammable air from iron. The water so absorbs and damps the heat as to hinder the acid from flying off with the phlogiston of the metal in the state of vitriolic acid air; but it becomes so united with the phlogiston and the water as to be perfectly saturated, losing its acidity in the state of inflammable air. And what confirms this theory is, that æther acts in the same manner as inflammable air, giving the same violent explosion with pure air. This has been clearly proved by Dr. Ingenhousz. If there is any difference, it is that the æther has a larger proportion of the acid than the inflammable air, and the phlogiston of the spirit of wine is more grateful to our senses.

The nitrous acid, owing to its volatility and great attraction for phlogiston, is found to be difficult to form into æther; yet, if its volatility is suppressed, by suppressing the heat generated in the process it may be done, and likewise a quantity of inflammable nitrous air may be produced, which shall have all the characteristics of common inflammable air. It may be remarked that, in nitrous metallic solutions, if the rapidity of the solution is checked by the acid having dissolved tin, and then some fresh tin is added to the solution, the acid will leave the calx to act in an easy manner upon the phlogiston of the fresh metal, so that there will be a very gentle effervescence, and the acid will fly off with the phlogiston, forming an air that would not, as Dr. Priestley found, turn the vegetable juices red. He even found it in some cases to be perfectly inflammable, so as to explode in the same manner as pure inflammable air.

The attraction of the marine acid for phlogiston being not so great, it unites to it with less violence than the other

acids; therefore it generates less heat, and, when applied to iron, nine-tenths of the air it produces is inflammable. This Dr. Priestley found to be true, see vol. I. p. 144. And what more particularly corroborates this doctrine is, that part of the air generated is an acid air, and the inflammable air produced is clearly the marine acid united to a less saturation of phlogiston than the inflammable air generated by the diluted vitriolic acid. But, to put the manner in which this inflammable air is generated beyond a doubt, we need only attend to Dr. Priestley's experiments, who found that, if the marine acid air is applied to iron, it will reduce the iron into a calx, one half being absorbed by the calx, whilst the other half is united to its phlogiston, forming this marine inflammable air.

Now, I cannot comprehend how Mr. Lavoisier, in this experiment of the marine acid turning into air, will account for this phenomenon. Will it be said that it is from the decomposition of water? This cannot be, for it is the pure concentrated marine acid. And, though it were granted that this marine acid air contains water, yet only one half of the marine acid air is imbibed, the other half is evidently saturated with phlogiston. If instead of the calces of metals, which our modern aerial philosophers say decompose water, common phlogistic bodies, such as oils, &c. which possess no calces, be taken, they will produce the very same effect as iron with the marine acid air; and for the truth of this fact I refer to Dr. Priestley, vol. I. p. 149. But, to be still more particular: If nitrous air is applied to iron, half of it will be absorbed by the calx, and the other half will become what Dr. Priestley, I apprehend mistakenly, calls dephlogisticated nitrous air, but which, as I have endeavoured to prove, is formed of the nitrous acid and the phlogiston of the metal; and it is from this circumstance that it will allow bodies to burn in it the same as atmospheric air. Dr. Priestley often formed this air with such a full saturation as to become inflammable air, in the same manner as the marine acid becomes inflammable. See vol. IV. p. 455.

One can scarcely believe that any hypothesis should have been formed in opposition to this obviously plain and clear experiment. If you mix the nitrous acid, oils, or spirit of wine, the whole mixture may be formed, as Dr. Priestley found,

found, either into nitrous air, or into phlogistified nitrous air (improperly called dephlogistified, a mistake which has been, I apprehend, a source of much error), and phlogistified nitrous acid. When iron is in a state of solution in the nitrous acid, if the vegetable alkali is added to it, the acid leaves the calx to unite to the alkali, and the fixed air of the alkali being expelled unites with the precipitated calx. This calx is the pure earth of iron, though not impregnated with pure but fixed air. The same phenomena take place if lints and calcareous earths are dissolved in the nitrous acid. In the solution of lints Dr. Priestley found nitrous air to be produced, i. e. the same air as came from the iron in its solution; but from calcareous earths comes fixed air. Hence it evidently appears in these solutions, that the acid expelled those bodies with which the earths were united: in two instances phlogiston, in the third fixed air. If these earths are precipitated, and phlogiston added to one, they will form iron; and, if fixed air is added to another, they will again form calcareous earths. And, moreover, if the precipitation is made by an alkali, they will all be precipitated and united with fixed air. If fresh nitrous acid is added to these precipitates, it will expel the fixed air. And so far are these calces from having a power of decomposing the acids, that, if you add the nitrous or vitriolic acid to *minium*, which possesses this pure air, either of them will expel it, just as they expelled its fixed air.

In order more clearly to understand the manner in which these phenomena are produced, take a solution of lead or mercury in the nitrous acid, precipitate them by the fixed alkali, then add more nitrous acid to the precipitate, or expose it to heat, and you will expel the fixed air they imbibed from the alkali. But if these precipitates are exposed for a considerable time to fire, so as to imbibe and neutralize a great quantity of it, forming *minium*, or the *mercurius precipitatus per se*, and then add the nitrous acid, or expose them to a great heat, the fixed air, having been neutralized with fixed fire, will be expelled in the state of pure air.

But, to convince Mr. Lavoisier that either the acid, fixed air, or oxygen gas, will form metals into calces; if a metallic solution be precipitated in the nitrous acid with an alkali, the calx will

fall down with the fixed air of the alkali; but if it is done either with the *precipitate per se*, or *minium*, the calx will be precipitated with the oxygen gas. Therefore, this puts it beyond all manner of doubt how the calces are formed: Besides, if you precipitate it with a caustic salt, the calx will be precipitated with the fire of the salt; and, if with a metal, it will be precipitated with its metallic splendour from the phlogiston of the metal.

The very same takes place when water is saturated with this fixed air and exposed to the rays of the sun. The rays, the fixed air, and water, unite, and form pure air. And if it was not from this union, but from a decomposition of fixed air, that pure air is formed, we should find after the operation either the carbone of Mr. Lavoisier, or the phlogiston of Dr. Priestley. Besides, the process may be conducted in a heat not much exceeding 40 degrees, and then certainly neither Mr. Kirwan nor Mr. Lavoisier can suppose the fixed air to be decomposed in this temperature.

But let us reason still more closely on this decomposition, as it has been called. The carbone of fixed air, we are told, is strongly united with the oxygen gas; and it is allowed that water has no attraction for carbone. Whence then comes the decomposition? As we can see clearly what is going on in the process, an attention to this simple experiment will solve the question. Water is transparent: here we have neither crucibles nor gun-barrels to peep through; nothing to obstruct our observation. The water, saturated with fixed air, is evidently penetrated by the rays of light; the fixed air vanishes, and pure air appears. Then, agreeable to Mr. Lavoisier's doctrine of decomposition, we ought to find a great quantity of carbone in the water. But although, in the course of a summer's sun, with one of Mr. Parker's glasses, you may thus make gallons of pure air, yet, after continuing the process for a month, let Mr. Lavoisier, or they who put faith in his theory, try, after the most minute examination, to find this charcoal in the residuum of water. The quantity, however, ought to be very considerable, for Mr. Lavoisier seriously proposes to establish a manufactory for the decomposition of fixed air.

It is also a little singular that charcoal, which is said to possess carbone in such abundance, should not attract oxy-
gen

gen gas without a burning heat, while the blood, merely by simple exposure, turns pure air into fixed air in any temperature.

There can be nothing clearer than the following experiment. Mr. Scheele exposed the calces of gold and silver to the sun, and they were reduced by it; and from the same cause the fixed air, by attracting and neutralizing the rays of the sun, became pure air, i. e. they both recovered a due proportion of phlogiston, or fixed fire; the calces to recover their metallic splendour, the fixed air its vital principle.

I cannot help smiling at Mr. Tennant, who, in opposition to so plain and so evident an experiment, made one to prove the decomposition of fixed air. He burnt phosphorus with calcareous earths (which make an imperfect combustion), and then took the residuum and burnt it with nitre; in consequence of which fixed air was produced. Now, the explanation is simply this: a part of the phosphorus, with which the nitre burned, was still united to the earth; and, during the combustion and the heat, the marble parted with its fixed air. But, if the marble had not contained an atom of fixed air, Dr. Priestley found that the nitrous acid would with different bodies, such as spirits of wine, oils, &c., form fixed air. This singular hypothesis is adopted, and experiments brought to prove it; and the mind, when once impressed with a previous hypothesis, readily believes every expe-

periment made in its favour, not considering that experiments may be differently explained. If Mr. Tennant and others will attend to Mr. Parker's glasses when fixed air is turning to pure air, prejudice apart, I am sure this doctrine must be given up.

Mr. Tennant's experiment did not totally exclude atmospheric air. But, if he chuses to repeat it, he will find that if the magnesia is made into a perfect lime, i. e. without a particle of fixed air in it, it will act upon the phosphorus, turning it in part into the phosphoric acid. The explanation which, agreeably to my theory, I should give of the process is this: the earth of the lime, having a strong attraction for the acid of which the phosphorus is formed, will, along with the fire it contains, and that which it will acquire when exposed to a red heat, so act upon the phlogiston, as to decompose the phosphorus in part with the phosphoric acid, and the whole from the smoke into a black body. If sulphur be digested in oil of turpentine, and then slowly distilled for ten or twelve days, it will (according to Homberg, see Mem. Par. 1703) be converted into the vitriolic acid. Thus, from the effect of actual fire during combustion, the phlogiston, or concentrated and dormant fire, of both these combustible bodies is dissipated. Need we wonder then at the phlogiston of the phosphorus being set loose in Mr. Tennant's* experiment?

In the well known experiment of decompounding

* This refutation of Mr. Tennant's hypothesis was in the hands of Sir Joseph Banks, together with the Reflexions on Phlogiston, or fixed Fire, which I am now publishing in The Gentleman's Magazine, so early as the 14th of March; and, very soon after, they were in the hands of Mr. Cavendish, for the purpose of being read before the Royal Society; an honour which I have been disappointed of. This is not the first time that I have found it necessary to be very careful of dates; and I hope I shall be pardoned for mentioning this circumstance here, as I wish it to be generally known, that I had refuted Mr. Tennant's experimental hypothesis a considerable time before it was done by a writer in the correspondence of the Monthly Review for March last. The singular, and, I hope I may be allowed to call it, absurd, idea, that fixed air is formed of charcoal and pure air, originates from an experiment in which it appears that, when charcoal is burnt in a given quantity of oxygen gas, there is a greater weight of fixed air left in the residuum than the original weight of the oxygen gas. But Dr. Bewley has proved that part of the fixed air comes from the charcoal, which, it is well known, possesses fixed air. But, to shew more forcibly the different modes of reasoning of our present philosophical chemists, let us examine Mr. Kirwan's explanation of Homberg's experiment in Mem. Par. 1703: "If sulphur be digested in oil of turpentine, and then slowly distilled for ten or twelve days, it will be converted into vitriolic acid." Mr. Kirwan says, that the vitriolic acid is formed from the fixed air in the oil of turpentine being decomposed, its pure air leaving its carbone, and uniting to the sulphur.

Here, according to Mr. Kirwan, the oil contains, as a component part, so much fixed air as to be sufficient to form the sulphur into the vitriolic acid. But, wonderful to relate! if this same oil of turpentine is burned in oxygen gas, the fixed air which is left is considerably less in weight than the oxygen gas; but charcoal, which they say possesses no fixed air, leaves the fixed air heavier than the pure air. But, as a proper explanation of the experiment,

compounding corrosive sublimate with fixed alkali, the mercury is precipitated with the fixed air of the alkali, and, if exposed to heat, will part with that fixed air in the state of pure air, and the mercury at the same time will be reduced. What then, let me ask the fa-

vourers of Mr. Lavoisier's theory, becomes of the supposed charcoal?

But various phenomena in favour of my theory may be adduced from circumstances which pass almost every day under our observation. Vegetables, by fermentation, and other processes, have

periment, let us attend to Dr. Bewley. "Here it appears that two high phlogistic bodies, by the action of heat, without either dephlogisticated air or acids, will have their phlogiston turned into actual heat. The oils, and likewise the phlogiston of the sulphur, are consumed, so as to form actual heat, there being a slow and gradual combustion. But, if the operator is not very cautious, he will be made sensible of the combustion by the exploding of the vessels.

"It is surprising to see the most clear and obvious facts wrested by their hypotheses. Mr. Kirwan says, it is by the fixed air uniting with the sulphur, the sulphur being first dephlogisticated. Now, if we allow that the oil contains fixed air, what was to decompose it, what to dephlogisticate the sulphur, and what became of all the phlogiston? It surely must have acted the part of an invisible spirit. But, by attending accurately to the experiment, you may sensibly perceive a slow combustion, with a separation of heat and light." See Bewley's Treatise on Air, p. 60.

But Dr. Bewley having shewn the fallacy of their arguments in respect to the composition of fixed air, when speaking of pure air being formed by exposing pure water impregnated with fixed air to the rays of the sun, concludes in this jocular strain: "Now, can Mr. Lavoisier, upon the formation of pure air from fixed air, find the carbone, which ought to have been deposited in the water, being set free from its combination with fixed air? Nay, will it not give our reader a laughable surprize when I tell him, that Mr. Lavoisier seriously proposes a manufactory to obtain charcoal by the decomposition of fixed air? See his Elements, p. 230. But I will hint to him a better manufactory, and one more conformable to his hypothesis. He says, that water consists of hydrogen and oxygen gasses, and that these gasses, with the addition of *Carbone*, or charcoal, form alkohol or spirits. Now, as the river *Saine* produces plenty of water, and as charcoal is a cheap commodity, the transmutation of water into spirits would be a manufactory that would turn to good account. This would lower the price of *French* brandy in Old England; or, as several of our English chemists are no less industrious and ingenious than Mr. Lavoisier, the Thames might be turned into good *British* spirits; which would render that article still cheaper. But, alas! this, I am afraid, will still be one of the chemical desiderata; and, as this kind of chemistry will not effect so much good, an alarm may be spread on the other hand. For, according to them, water is formed of inflammable and oxygen gasses, two bodies the most combustible in nature. If, therefore, they should be able to set the Thames on fire, London would be in danger of being reduced to ashes."

Had our chemico-aërial philosophers not stuck so closely to their experiments in bottles and glasses, crucibles and gun-barrels, but looked into Nature, and tried if their theory would account for, or be confirmed by, other phenomena, they would have foreseen and avoided the dance of absurdities into which it has led them.

But, to follow Dr. Bewley's facetious manner, Mr. Lavoisier, in his Elements, p. 106, says, "It appears that one pound of olive oil consists of 12 oz. 5 gros, 5 grains, of charcoal, and 3 oz. 2 gros, 67 grains, of hydrogen." Now, wood in being charred will, by the action of the fire, give out nearly the same proportion of hydrogen, or inflammable air. Then wood and olive-oil are the same body. But, to be more exact, by heating charcoal red-hot, you may make it imbibe the same proportion of the purest hydrogen from metals, about the fourth of its weight, chemically attracting it with great avidity, then they ought to form olive-oil; but would Mr. Lavoisier, or his adherents, wish for such oil to dress their fallads with? Most of our aliments are supposed, by these new theories, to be principally formed of carbone, or charcoal; but I am afraid it would be found difficult of digestion. Mr. Tennant, in his decomposition of fixed air, formed charcoal that would not burn, it being principally the earth of the lime, or, in other words, charcoal upon a par with the fallad-oil of Mr. Lavoisier.

Yet such are the absurdities of our modern theories. But, as Mr. Kirwan, in his Essay upon Phlogiston, p. 52, says, "it is impossible to deny all credit to those who asserted that lime-water was precipitated by taking the electrical spark in common air, though it did not succeed with Mr. Cavendish, either from his using an instrument of different power from that used by others, or air phlogisticated by a different process." Now, in order to conclude this long note, permit me to ask Mr. Lavoisier, if he can possibly suppose the electric spark to be charcoal? Yet, according to his theory, it must be charcoal by turning pure air

R. H.
their

their acid converted into fixed air, and gooseberries, and most other fruit, from being acrid and sour, will become in a few days sweet, and tending to alkaliscence; many of them will turn from green to a fine florid red, the same colour which the crude and acescent chyle receives in the lungs during sanguification, and, from a similar cause, the concentration of fire from the atmosphere.

If arguments were wanting, it might be mentioned that the caustic, volatile, and fixed alkalis will dissolve copper, and form it into a calx. How then can this fact be accounted for upon Mr. Lavoisier's hypothesis? Here are no acids, nor oxygen gas, nor water, employed in the metallic solution. But in the next Magazine, with permission, I will treat of the calcination produced by combustion. **ROB. HARRINGTON.**

(*To be continued.*)

P. 622, col. 1, l. 18, *for* dephlogisticated *r.* phlogisticated; l. 52, *for* displace *r.* dissolve.

Mr. URBAN, *July 6.*
THE original of the figure herewith sent you* (some female saint probably, whose history I could wish to see illustrated) was found in pulling down part of the wall at a farm-house at Weltoning, in Bedfordshire, for the purpose of making an oven; and, as it was thrown out among the rubbish, apparently on breaking a stone, it probably was perfect when placed at first in the wall, which was built with materials removed from Tuddington, the ancient house fitted up by Paulinus Pever, "like a palace, with state rooms, chapel, bed-chambers, and other apartments, of stone covered with lead, and environed with orchards and parks in a manner which astonished the beholders †." **A. M. S.**

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 18.*
MUCH is said in the "Memoirs of Mr. Hollis," about his application to Abbate Venuti to inscribe his dissertation "De Dea Libertate"

SENATUI POPULOQUE BRITANNO.
The Abbate could not comprehend Mr. H's meaning, and sent him the following dedication:

SENATUI POPULOQUE BRITANNO
REGIIS ACADEMIIS
MUNUSCULUM CONSECRARI
ET SUAM IN VIROS NOBILISSIMOS

* See plate III. fig. 1.

† Camden's Britannia, ed. 1789, l. 324.
GENT. MAG. September, 1792.

AC DOCTISSIMOS ACADEMICOS
OBSERVANTIAM
DEVOTUS NOMINI MAJESTATIQUE EORUM
TESTARI VOLUIT
RODULPHINUS VENUTI, ROM ANTIQ.
PRÆSO.

ANNO REP. SAL. MDCCLXII.

Mr. Hollis was by no means satisfied with the very general turn of this inscription, which lowered it so much from his *summa* idea. But, as he could never be induced to make any alterations in any MSS. submitted to his judgement by any of his friends, he printed the above dedication, just as it came to his hands, without the least alteration, (Memoirs of Mr. H. p. 156), affixed to fifty copies of Venuti's tract, which he dispersed in London. **B. B.**

Mr. URBAN, *Poland Street, Jan. 20.*
ON the West side of the grand cross in Salisbury cathedral, towards the North porch, on a large square marble slab, crowned with a pediment, is the following inscription (*pl. III. fig. 2*):

In this cathedral are interred the remains of JAMES HARRIS, of this Close, esq. son of Thomas Harris, of Orcheston St. George, in this county, who died in 1679, aged 74 years. He married Gertrude, daughter of Robert Tounson, bishop of that diocese, who died 1678, aged 86 years.

Of JOAN, daughter of Sir Wadham Wyndham, of Wyndham Orchard, in the county of Somerset, and wife of the above Thomas Harris. She died 1734, aged 84 years.

Of JAMES HARRIS, esq. of this close, son of the above Thomas Harris, and Joan, his wife. He died in 1731, aged 57 years.

Of the Right Hon. Lady ELIZABETH HARRIS, third daughter of Anthony, second Earl of Shaftesbury, and wife of the above James Harris. She died in 1743, aged 62 years.

Of ELIZABETH HARRIS, daughter of John Clark, of Sandford, in the county of Somerset, esq. and wife of James Harris, esq. of this close, to whom a monument is erected near this spot. She died 16th Oct. 1781, aged 59 years.

Of ELIZABETH HARRIS, daughter of the last-mentioned Elizabeth and James Harris. She died the 13th April, 1749, aged one year and nine months.

Of JOHN THOMAS HARRIS, son of the last-mentioned James and Elizabeth Harris. He died the ninth December, 1752, aged one year five months.

Of THOMAS HARRIS, esq. Master in Chancery, brother to the last-mentioned James Harris. He died the 21st February, 1785, aged 73.

On the next pier to the other inscription, towards the North, is a beautiful monument, designed and erected by that capital artist, Bacon; it is of a pyramidal form; the back ground is of statuary marble, supported by a tablet with a neat cornice on trusses, and over that, on a plynth, represents one of the Muses with a medallion of Mr. Harris; the right-hand holding a scroll inscribed,

TO ΕΡΩΝΕΙΝ
ΜΟΝΟΝ ΑΓΑΘΟΝ.
ΤΟ Δ' ΑΦΡΩΝΕΙΝ
Κ' ΑΚΟΝ.

On the tablet:

M. S.

JACOBI HARRIS, Salisburienfis,
viri boni et docti,

Græcarum literarum præcipuè periti,
cujus opera accuratissima

de artibus elegantioribus,

de grammaticâ, de logicâ, de ethicâ,

stylo brevi, limato, simplici,

sui more Aristotelis, conscripta,

posteris laudabunt ultimi;

studiis severioribus addictus,

communis tamen vitæ officia,

et omnia patris, mariti,

civis, senatoris, munia

et implevit, et ornavit.

Obiit xxii die Decembris, MDCLXXX.
anno ætatis lxxii.

Yours, &c. J. SCHNEEBELIE.

Mr. URBAN, *Leaves, July 12.*

INCLOSED (fig. 3.) is a cast of an Episcopal seal, found about three or four years since by a workman removing some rubbish in the parish of Southover, near this town. The seal is of silver, in good preservation, about a quarter of an inch thick, and is now in possession of H. Manning, esq. the proprietor of the premises where it was found. If any of your numerous correspondents can form a conjecture by what means it came there, or can give a satisfactory explanation of the inscription†, a communication of his sentiments will oblige
T. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Swaffham, Sept. 9.*

I TAKE the liberty of farther troubling you with a rough sketch of,

* We are sorry to have so long omitted this article, communicated by a late valuable friend, whose death is recorded in p. 189.

† A learned correspondent suggests, that it is either the seal of some suffragan bishop before the Reformation; or of one of the Nonjuring bishops after the abdication of King James II. EDIT.

and an impression from, a brass seal ring in my possession (fig. 4), which was found near Swanton-Morley, in Norfolk, about eight years ago. Mr. Gardner has, in plate III. in his History of Dunwich, &c. 4to, 1754, given an engraving of a ring *exactly like* this, and endeavours to make one of the Earls of Clare the original owner of it. Another, with E. "crowned," may be seen in "A Dissertation on the Antiquity and Use of Seals in England, 1740." 4to; and this, it is conjectured by the author, in p. 7, might perhaps have belonged to one of the *Edwards*. It is certainly antique; and, from the coronet over the initial letter R, it may be presumed that this was once possessed by a person of high rank, possibly an earl.

If you should favour us with a representation of this ring, likely some of your readers will communicate their observations and opinions on *seal rings* in general, which would greatly oblige

Yours, &c. STEP. NEWMAN.

P. S. Pray inform D. R. H. G. p. 714, that the representation (p. 591) in plate I. fig. 10, of what he apprehends to be some German coat of arms, is reduced to about one fourth the size of the original; and that there are *boles pierced through the head, wings, and tail, of the bird*. This circumstance will, I presume, induce that learned gentleman to alter his opinion, which seems to have been given without a knowledge of its real size as transmitted to the Editor.

S. N.

* * The "History" enquired after by Mr. Newman is in one volume 4to; and has never, we believe, been re-printed in 8vo.

Copies of the following Letter from the Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, have been sent to all the Parochial Clergy of the Kingdom; and we are happy to hear that they have returned Answers highly complimentary to the Right Hon. Secretary for his benevolent Exertions in favour of those valuable Servants of the State, the British Tars.

REV. SIR, *Navy Pay-Office, Aug. 11.*

IN compliance with an act passed last session of parliament, I beg leave to inclose you an abstract of all the acts now in force relating to the payment of seamen and marines belonging to the royal navy.

Having frequently had occasion, during the exercise of my office as Treasurer of the Navy, to remark the difficulties which seamen, marines, and their representatives, experienced in recovering the wages to which they

they were entitled for their past services; and having observed how liable they were to be imposed upon by designing persons, under the pretence of assisting them to recover their property; I have been induced to submit to the consideration of Parliament a plan, as detailed in the three latest acts mentioned in the inclosed abstract, which, I trust, will fully meet the wishes of Government, by giving every possible assistance, encouragement, and protection, to seamen themselves in the first instance, and by extending the same care and protection to their families after their decease. By a perusal of the inclosed, you will perceive that every seaman serving his Majesty has a right to remit home a certain proportion of his pay for the support of his family during his absence;—that, upon his return from abroad, he is entitled to immediate pay for all his past services;—that should he, from infirmity, or bad health, be discharged as unfit for the naval service, he is entitled to receive his allowances from the publick at the first port in Great Britain or Ireland in which he may come, or from the nearest revenue-officer to his own parish. In case of his becoming, from length of service, or infirmity, a pensioner of the royal hospital of Greenwich, you will also perceive that he may receive his pension from that institution, by bills to be drawn by the governors upon any revenue-officer whose residence he may point out as most convenient for him to apply to for payment. The benefit of these acts farther extends, after the decease of seamen, to their wives and families; a description of people, who, from

their want of information and knowledge of business, are peculiarly liable to imposition. To enable those to recover their property, nothing farther is made necessary under these acts than a plain letter to the Treasurer of the Navy, stating their connexion or relation to the deceased, and the nature of their expectations from his estate. In consequence of this application, the necessary papers and vouchers are sent from my office to be executed; and, as soon after as the proper steps for examination can be taken, and the justice of the claim is admitted, a bill is sent for the clear balance due, payable by the revenue-officer most convenient to the parties, without any fee or reward whatever.

I have thought it necessary to state to you these advantages of the acts, that you may more distinctly perceive their tendency, and be the better qualified to diffuse a knowledge of the benefits to be derived from them throughout your parish;—that you may be enabled to call the attention of those under your protection to remark, that, while Government has connected punishments and forfeitures with neglect and disobedience of orders, it is equally attentive to the comfort, convenience, and protection, of those who duly perform their duty; that it not only affords an ample reward to such as enter into the service of their country, but it is careful that the benefit should be enhanced by the easy manner in which such reward is to be obtained, and by a due attention to the interest of their wives and families after their decease. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
HENRY DUNDAS.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1792. (*Continued from p. 728.*)

H. OF LORDS.

March 26

MR. COCKSEY was brought to the bar; and, after a debate of some length, was informed by the *Lord Chancellor*, that it was the sense of the House that he be reprimanded; and that he should enter into recognizances for keeping the peace for the term of three years, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each.

In the Commons, the same day, a committee was appointed to try the merits of the Roxburgh election.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was convinced, that every one would agree with him in the necessity of adopting some measure for the improvement of timber; under this impression, though adequate information had not been received of the state of all the crown lands, he meant to concentrate the attention of the House upon one forest, the New

Forest. Part of this forest, to the amount of 20,000 acres, it was his wish to inclose, and to place under the regulation of commissioners; when the timber was sufficiently grown, 20,000 additional acres to be inclosed; and so on, till the whole forest should attain a proper degree of growth. The rights of commoners to cut timber was not meant to be injured. Without any farther observations, he declared, that he should content himself with moving for leave to bring in a bill for the above purposes. *Granted.*

H. OF LORDS.

March 27.

Read the third time, and passed, the Quo Warranto bill.

In the Commons, the same day, the bill for the establishment of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York was read a second time, and ordered

deied to be committed for to-morrow.

H. OF LORDS.

March 28.

Counsel were called to the bar, to be heard on the adjourned argument of the appeal of Simpson and Ker; and, after a full hearing, the interlocutors complained of were affirmed.

In the Commons, the same day, several petitions were received against the slave-trade.

In a Committee of supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that 212,000*l.* be raised by way of a lottery. He had agreed with a person for 50,000 tickets at 1*l.* 5*s.* each.

Mr. *Taylor* enumerated the many evils and inconveniences that flow from the establishment of lotteries. He wished to be informed whether it was the Right Hon. Gentleman's intention to continue this mode of raising money every year?

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* replied, that while it produced 300,000*l.* he did not suppose it would be relinquished.

The resolution was put, and carried.

H. OF LORDS.

March 29.

The House, in a Committee of privileges on the Scotch election petitions, went through the case of Lord Belhaven.

In the Commons, the same day, several petitions were received against the slave trade.

H. OF LORDS.

In a Committee of the whole House, Lord *Catcart* in the chair, Wilmot's divorce-bill was read the third time, and passed; without making any provision for the incontinent lady.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *M. Montagu*, Chairman of the Roxburgh election Committee, reported, that Sir George Douglas, bart. was duly elected; and that neither of the petitions were frivolous or vexatious.

The bill to provide for the establishment of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York was read the third time, and passed to the Lords.

The next order of the day being read, for the House to go into a Committee on the national debt bill,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, before the House went into the proposed Committee, it was proper for him to

state, that several alterations and provisions had been thought necessary to be made in that bill; to discuss which, it appeared to him, that, in regularity, a previous Committee should discuss those alterations; for which reason he meant to move, that this bill be re-committed. He then went into a detail of the principle, nature, and extent, of the bill. There were two objects which this bill embraced; the first was, to follow the system laid down by the Committee in 1786, the reduction of taxes, by an application of some part of the surplus towards easing the publick of taxes, and the remainder to be applied to the fund for extinguishing the national debt. The next was, to adopt some permanent system for providing against future debts, that might be unavoidable from the exigencies of the times, after allowing the million yearly, which, by the bill of 1786, was chargeable out of the Consolidated Fund, and all the other expences of the year. The first of these the Rt. Hon. Gentleman went pretty much into on opening his budget, it is therefore needless to follow him here; but the other point, that there should be some uniform system adopted for paying off any loan which necessity might require to be made without stopping the effects of the original bill, we shall take as much notice of as our limits will allow. To do this, it was the Right Hon. Gentleman's opinion, that the sum to be raised, to pay the interest of any such loan, should bear a proportion to the amount of the debt incurred, and the time when it ought to be paid, according to the plan laid down for paying off the debt existing in 1786, which he believed was a term of forty-six years; to do this, he thought one hundredth part of the capital borrowed would be sufficient to be raised from the country on such emergencies; for instance, supposing it was necessary to obtain by loan ten millions, 100,000*l.* must be raised in addition to the 200,000*l.* of annual surplus appropriated for taking off taxes to pay the interest of this loan at 3 per cent. He made some observations upon the probability of lowering the interest of money one, or even one and a half, per cent.; and stated that, by pursuing his system, the public credit would be raised, and the prosperity of the country, as to manufactures and commerce, such as to give sanguine hopes of success on the grand object in view, the reduction of the national debt.

Mr.

Mr. Fox entered at large into the subject, and differed wholly from the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but it was at last agreed that a Committee should now take place as a matter of course, and that the bill should be re-committed on Tuesday next.

The *Master of the Rolls* moved, That there be laid before this House, an account of all the balances of dead cash and securities, belonging to the suitors of the Court of Chancery, remaining in the Bank of England, in the name of the Accountant-general of that court, from the 1st day of October 1777 to the first day of October 1791, &c. &c. Agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

April 2.

Heard Mr. Adam in the cause between Jameison and Ruffel.

In the Commons, the same day, the order of the day was read, for the House going into a Committee on the African slave-trade, Mr. *Hobart* in the chair.

Mr. *Wilberforce*, after a considerable portion of introductory matter, calculated to rouse the attention, and awaken the feelings, of the House, entered at large into his subject. He began by stating, that, since the question had been first agitated, the importation of slaves into the West-India islands had been considerably increased. Into the island of Jamaica alone there had been 37,000 slaves imported in the two last years. He next took a review of the manner in which Negroes were procured in Africa; enlarged upon the disgrace which he thought the trade brought upon our national character, from the conduct of those who were engaged in it. The passage of the slaves from the West Indies, he contended, was not bettered by any thing that had been done, nor could it be by any thing that would be done. He then proceeded to state, that the trade, in place of being a nursery, was the grave of our seamen; and, having spoken for upwards of three hours, he concluded with moving, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the trade, carried on by British subjects for the purpose of obtaining slaves on the coast of Africa, ought to be abolished."

And, "That the chairman be directed to move the House for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of the slave trade."

A long debate afterwards followed, in which Mr. *Bayley*, Mr. *Vaughan*,

Colonel *Tarleton*, and others, bore a part.

Mr. *Dundas* moved an amendment, to insert the word *gradually*; which was seconded and supported by the Speaker.

Mr. Fox was for the original motion.

Mr. *Jenkinson* partly agreed with the amendment, but moved that the House do now adjourn.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was for the original motion.

The question was put upon Mr. *Jenkinson's* motion for adjournment, and negatived by a division of

Ayes 87, Noes 234.

The question of amendment was next put, and carried, Ayes 193, Noes 125.

The question was then put on the motion so amended, for the gradual abolition of the slave trade, and was carried by a division of, Ayes 230, Noes 85. Majority 145.

H. OF LORDS.

April 3.

Heard counsel on Mr. *Leslie's* claim to the title of Newark.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Master of the Rolls* presented a bill for providing offices for the Masters in Chancery.

The *Attorney General* presented a bill for instituting courts of justice in Newfoundland, and parts adjacent; which was read the first time.

H. OF LORDS.

April 4.

Affirmed the appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland, Jameison, appellant; Ruffel, respondent.

In the Commons, the same day, the chairman of the Committee, to try the rights of election in the borough of Steyning, reported, that "the constable and householders within the town of Steyning only, paying scot and lot, and not receiving alms, have a right of voting for members to serve in parliament."

The order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the lottery bill,

Mr. *Taylor* opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair, and expressed the strongest disapprobation of the mode of raising money by lottery. Several other members were of the same opinion. It was however agreed, that an enquiry should be entered into respecting the evils which the lottery produced, and to devise,

devise, if possible, means to obviate them. The lottery of this year it was generally agreed should go on, because it was certainly too late to retract it.

H. OF LORDS.

April 5.

A little before three o'clock his Majesty came in state to the House, and, being seated on the throne, Sir Francis Molyneux was sent to command the attendance of the Commons.

The *Speaker*, appearing at the bar, addressed his Majesty in a speech overflowing with terms of loyalty and attachment to his Majesty's person and government, and expressing the alacrity with which the Commons had proceeded to make a settlement on their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Dutchess of York.

The *Speaker* also acquainted his Majesty, that, together with a bill for the above purpose, he had in his hand a bill for adding 400,000*l.* to the capital for the diminution of the public debt; to both of which, in all humility, the faithful Commons begged his Majesty's assent.

The royal assent was then given to the said bills, and several others.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *Benjamin Hammett* presented a bill for making the real estates of bankers liable to their debts; which was read the first time.

H. OF LORDS.

April 17.

Heard counsel on the Scotch Peerage election. Deferred.

In the Commons, the same day, the national debt, seamen's, lottery, indemnity, and militia-pay, bills, were read the third time, and passed.

Mr. *Wilberforce* moved, "that there be laid before the House, an account of the number of ships employed in the slave-trade, their tonnage, the number of slaves purchased, whence, and where to, &c. from June 1790 to January 1791. Ordered.

H. OF LORDS.

April 18.

Heard counsel on Scotch appeals.

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was ordered for the burghs of

Aberdeen, &c. in the room of Alexander Callender, esq. deceased.

The expiring laws bill was presented, and read the first time.

H. OF LORDS.

April 19.

In a Committee of privileges, heard counsel in the case of the Scotch peers return. Adjourned to the 26th.

In the Commons, the same day, there being 71 members only present at four o'clock, to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the contested election for Steyning, the *Speaker* adjourned the House.

H. OF LORDS.

April 20.

Heard Mr. Grant in an appeal from Scotland, Hogg *versus* Hogg. Deferred.

In the Commons, the same day, a Committee was appointed to try the merits of the Steyning election.

H. OF LORDS.

April 23.

The *Lord Chancellor* quitted the woolsack, and assigned his reason for being of a different opinion to the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, in the cause that was heard between Mr. Patrick and his Majesty's Advocate-general, and concluded by moving, that the interlocutors be reversed. Ordered.

In the Commons, the same day, the House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of measures to be taken for the gradual abolition of the slave trade, Mr. *Branfley* in the chair.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* begged to recall to the attention of the Committee, that, without the zealous and hearty co-operation of the Planters in our West India islands, it was vain to expect any experiment would be made of the effect of our resolves, however dictated by humanity or prudence. If the Planters were hurried with an over-precipitancy into measures, resistance would be the natural and inevitable consequence. Besides the planters abroad, there were other interests to be taken into consideration, and attended to—there were such things in existence as settlements, mortgages, and various other dispositions and securities of property might be all let loose in a moment

ment by the fears of the party concerned; and, notwithstanding all the assurances which the wisdom, ingenuity, and abilities, of the ablest within those walls might afford the trustees of the permanence of the property intrusted to their care, still they might think themselves bound to call in that property, the security for which has been altered without their concurrence. There was still another class who demanded attention, namely, the merchants involved in the slave-trade, whose whole stock lay in their ships employed in the trade, and the cargoes which they transported, and disposed of annually abroad. It therefore behoved the House to take care that they were not too suddenly deprived of one source of prosperity before they were enabled to explore other channels where to employ their property and industry. He then took an extensive view of this very complicated subject, and of every particular any way connected with it; and, after dwelling with much energy and strength on every point, he concluded by observing, that, as it would be almost impossible to discuss his propositions that night, as well from their length as their nature, he would just move them for the purpose of immediately printing, and offering them to the perusal of gentlemen until Wednesday, when he proposed the discussion should be gone into at length.

H. OF LORDS.

April 24.

Their Lordships proceeded to the trial of Warren Hastings, esq. At their return, several private bills were read.

In the Commons, the same day, several private bills were read.

H. OF LORDS.

April 25.

Their Lordships proceeded farther on the trial of Warren Hastings, esq.

In the Commons, the same day, the House resolved itself into a Committee on measures to be taken respecting the abolition of the slave-trade, Sir *William Dolben* in the chair.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas*, after a short preface, moved his first resolution, *viz.* "that it shall not be lawful to import any African Negroes into any British colonies or plantations in ships owned or navigated by British subjects at any time after the 1st of January, 1809."

Lord *Sheffield* defended the supporters of the trade from the charge of inhumanity.

Lord *Mornington*, in a speech of considerable length, delivered his sentiments, and complimented Mr. *Dundas* on the industry and abilities he had manifested in consolidating and bringing forward such a system in so short a time, but was decidedly of opinion, that the execrable system, called the slave-trade, ought not to be suffered a moment to exist; he therefore moved the following amendment, *viz.* that, after the words "at any time after" should be inserted "the 1st of January 1793."

Mr. *Beaufoy* expressed his reprobation of the abominable traffick in question.

Col. *Phipps* was against the amendment.

Mr. *Ryder* avowed his conviction of the rectitude and policy of an immediate abolition, and pronounced his recantation of the former sentiments he had entertained respecting this traffick.

Messrs. *Pitt*, *Fox*, and *Wilberforce*, were for the amendment; after which the House divided, Ayes 109, Noes 158.

On the question for adjourning of the debate; Ayes 165, Noes 97.

H. OF LORDS.

April 26.

Proceeded on the trial of Warren Hastings, esq. Mr. *Plomer* concluded his opening of the defence to the article of Cheyt Sing.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Rose* presented a bill to explain and amend the act of the 26th of George II. for enlarging and regulating the trade of the Levant seas. Read the first time.

H. OF LORDS.

April 27.

Lord *Kenyon*, when the order of the day was moved for the second reading of the libel-bill, moved two questions to be put to the Judges; the substance of which was, whether, in a criminal prosecution, where no evidence was adduced for the defendant, the criminality charged went to the jury? and whether the innuendoes contained in the record, and their truth and falsehood, went to the jury? The idea, to be inferred from the discussion of these two points, goes to determine the grand question, whether the fact and the law combined together come within the province of a jury.

Lord

Lord *Loughborough*, after some observations, moved some additional questions to be put to the Judges. They went to the purport of demanding, whether a jury were competent to decide upon the truth and the falsehood of the matter alleged in the libel? whether in certain cases truth was a libel, in which he included the publication of incendiary letters, treason, &c.?

After a few words from the *Lord Chancellor*, *Lord Grenville*, &c. the different questions were put, and agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Secretary *Dundas* presented a petition from Mr. John Dawson, merchant in Liverpool, against the second resolution of the plan submitted to the House for the gradual abolition, which resolution went to prohibit any British subject carrying, after the first of May 1793, any Negro from the coast of Africa to any of the dominions of any foreign power. The petitioner stated, that the said clause, if carried into a law, would materially injure his property; that, in June 1785, he had entered into a long contract with the Spaniards for the supply of their islands; that, in consequence of that contract for a trade then warranted by the laws of this country, he had embarked property to a very great amount; and that he had in the employ 21 sail of ships. The amount of his property embarked he stated to be

In ships	£. 58,000
In warehouses and stationary vessels	70,000
In cargoes on float	89,000
In outstanding property in foreign islands	183,000
Outstanding property in British islands	45,000
And in East India goods, and other manufactures for the African export trade	64,000

Making a total property of 509,000

The petitioner prayed the House to grant him an extent of time to carry on the trade, for the purpose of bringing in the property he had embarked.

Ordered to be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the slave-trade.

The House then went into a Committee to consider farther of the proposition for a mode of abolishing the slave-trade, Mr. *Beaufoy* in the chair.

Lord *Mornington* moved, that, instead of the 1st of January 1800, the resolu-

tion should be, that the abolition should take place in 1795.

Messrs. *Hobart* and *Drake* supported the motion.

The *Speaker* thought the plan of a gradual abolition intimately connected with plans of regulation; and these regulations may make the trade so unprofitable to the merchant, and the purchase so inconvenient to the planter, that the traffick, by a natural operation, would decline and die of itself. But immediately, and, as it were, unexpectedly, to disturb so great a property must certainly be attended with very serious consequences.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, tho' he urged strongly the necessity of an immediate abolition, closed his speech with giving his support to the amendment.

Col. *Tarleton* resisted most strongly the amendment, as proposing an abolition sudden, violent, and ruinous.

The *Master of the Rolls* and Lord *Carhampton* were against the amendment.

Mr. *Wilberforce* declared his motive in persevering in the abolition of the slave-trade to be the wish to do his duty to his Maker by an act of benevolence and justice. He contended that the period had long since arrived when the abolition ought to have taken place, and when it might, as it now would, with perfect safety to our islands, and to the interest of our planters. Not having been able to obtain an earlier period for the abolition, he gave his support to the amendment.

Mr. *Fox* was for the amendment, contending, that every year we continued the trade we should continue it to the sacrifice of 14 or 15,000 lives.

The amendment was rejected on a division.

After which Sir *Edward Knatchbull* moved, that the trade do cease on the first of January 1796; which on a division was carried, there being for it 151, against it 132.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 17.
YOUR Dublin friend, p. 326, says, speaking of the *genealogies* in some of our old English Bibles, "I would be glad to know W. H. R.'s reasons for saying *Broughton* was the author of them?" In the *Life of Hugh Broughton*, p. 2, *John Speed* and the said *Broughton* are made to be the compilers of them.

Yours, &c.

L. E.
170. The

170. *The Statistical Account of Scotland, drawn up from the Communications of the Ministers of the different Parishes. By Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Volume Second.*

THE first volume of this interesting work was reviewed in our vol. LXI. p. 657. The parishes contained in the present volume are *Tortbowald, Dorwick, Kirkmaboe, Lochrutton, Kirkcolm, Stonykirk, Colmonell, Galfon, Kilmarnock, Macblin, Eaglesham, Newabbey, Nielston, Renfrew, Hamilton, Bantyre, Stonehouse, Libberton, Kirkpatrick Durham, Newton upon Ayr, Kirkintilloch, Moffat, Galla-biels, Cockpen, Crailing, Morham, Glencairn, Whittingham, Largs, Ecclesmachan, Dalserf, Dunoon, Wilton, Monimail, Cults, Colleslie, Denny, Burntisland, Selkirk, Fortagal, Blair-Atoll, Careston, Kinnell, Craig, Kirkden, Mid Marr, Keithball, Kilmuir, Rojskeen, Mid and South Yell.* These are described, as the former, by their respective ministers, except Dunoon, by a friend to statistical inquiries; Wilton by an anonymous hand. That of *Craig*, by the Rev. Mr. James Paton, is accompanied with a map, inscribed to Sir John Sinclair, as a mark of respect for his public spirit, by his most obedient, humble servant, D Colquhoun; that of *Mid and South Yell* by Mr. Distington, in whose favour the late Sir Hew Dalrymple, of North Berwick, wrote that memorable letter to Sir Laurence Dundas (LIII. 841), which, with “a combination of fortuitous incidents, or what you please to call them, served to impress on Mr. D’s mind the truth of Cicero’s observation more forcibly, and with a more powerful effect, than a whole body of divinity, or 50,000 sermons preached by the most celebrated doctors of the church: *Nec vero universo generi humano solum, sed etiam SINGULIS, Deus consuli & providere solet.*”

In the preface to this volume Sir John observes, that “the publication of the Statistical Account of Scotland, notwithstanding all the assistance that could possibly be procured, is attended with much greater difficulties than can well be conceived. Yet has it been the means of producing alone the valuable information contained in the following pages. It is impossible that any one, possessed of public spirit, could have considered his time and labour misapplied; for it is believed there is no work now extant which throws such light upon the ancient state of human society, or fur-

nishes so many useful hints of the most likely means of promoting its happiness and improvement. Among the other subjects of importance which the reader will have the satisfaction of finding pretty clearly explained in the course of the following papers, there is one point which merits to be particularly attended to; namely, the proofs which they contain that the population of Scotland, within these forty years past, has been considerably increased. Though the progress of improvement in the country might have satisfied every individual of that fact, yet such is the bias in favour of former times, that nothing but a fair comparison, founded on accurate surveys at different periods, could have produced full conviction in the minds of many.” Dr. Webster, who was employed by the late president Dundas on similar inquiries, and drew up, for the information and service of Government, in 1755, an account of the number of people in Scotland, divided into ten classes, from 1 year old to 100*, makes the whole amount to 1,265,380. In the fifty parishes contained in this volume the amount then was 60,789; at present, 71,306; increase, 10,517. It appears, on the whole, that in 50 country parishes in Scotland, taken indiscriminately, from one end of the kingdom to the other, there is an increase, since 1755, of 10,517 souls; which is at the rate of 210 to a parish, or 189,000 in the 900 country parishes of North Britain: and as the great towns (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, Aberdeen, Dundee, &c.) have probably increased to the amount of 210,000, the total increase of Scotland, in less than forty years, will be about 40,000, and the total population about 1,700,000 souls. “Nothing is wanting but a little further perseverance and exertion on the part of the clergy of Scotland to complete a work which will be a monument of their own industry and abilities, which will promote the improvement of their country more rapidly than can be effected by any other means; and which, by giving more authentic information regarding the internal structure of political society than ever was known before, may very materially contribute to the general happiness of the species.”

* In this last class are reckoned 587 persons.

One observation, which strikes us forcibly throughout these accounts, is, the great difficulty, in North as well as South Britain, of *providing for the poor*. It seems to have been hitherto generally done by collections at the churches (a few halfpence, p. 552), and the interest of a small sum, saved in some years, or of some *mortified* money (very little of this) from mortcloths and the proclamation of marriages, and the occasional charity of the well-disposed part of the inhabitants; and a heavy burden, we are told in p. 522, it is. The session clerk at Rosskeen has a deduction of 2l. 10s. out of 10l. collected annually; and a very considerable deduction is made for *bad halfpence* (p. 561). "The societies and incorporations are of great use in maintaining their indigent and distressed members, and thereby keeping them from being a burden on the publick. Yet, with all these reliefs, at Kilmarnock begging is allowed, and is a very great burden on the inhabitants. In this state of things it seems agreed that there must be a rate imposed, or the proprietors of lands must agree to assess themselves in a sum that may be adequate to the purpose, the greater part of the heritors not residing or contributing their aid. In parishes where the heritors assess themselves, the fund is gradually decreasing. The minister of Helstone argues sensibly against assessment, as "never failing to counteract charity; and, were the people to be once assessed, they would probably withhold their collections altogether" (p. 160). The collecting, taking care of, and distributing among the poor, the scanty pittance they receive, lies, with the inspection and concurrence of the minister, on six elders, a class of men who, in the different parishes of Scotland, have, for these two centuries past, saved the landed interest a sum which may, perhaps, seem small, if compared with what has been expended in maintaining an equal number of poor in a neighbouring kingdom, but which would have been considerably felt had it been exacted; and if a trifling sum of 1 or 2l. to a treasurer, which is only the case in some parishes, be excepted, the whole is managed without a farthing of expence. But this useful body of men appear to be on the decline, at least as to number, in the West of Scotland. Few people chuse to accept an office which not only has not the smallest emolument annexed to it, but, as far as connected with the management of the poor, is a

thankless and troublesome business. The respective sessions (vestries) in this part of Scotland, as also in general, are very ill-accommodated, and destitute even of common convenience for managing the public business. Few country parishes have a session-house; and the elder, when he collects the offering in many places, has not so much as a shade to shelter him from the severest tempest. Their attachment also to the Established Church has, in many places, been greatly weakened by a cause well known and now long experienced in these Western districts, where, with a spirit of commerce, a high sense both of civil and religious liberty now prevails. What the result of this may be, time will discover; but one consequence is evident—that the care of the poor can hardly continue long on its present footing, and must of course devolve on the heritors and parishioners at large" (p. 161). The same gentleman offers much good reasoning against manufactures, and in favour of agriculture (p. 162—164); and the minister of Kirkintilloch complains that the introduction of manufactures corrupts the morals (p. 284).

"It were rather to be wished," says the minister of Dalserf, "that the poor could be maintained by voluntary contributions than by assessment. The latter method has a tendency to increase their number, and to encourage dissipation and idleness. It extinguishes charity in those who give from compulsion, and prevents gratitude in those who receive, since they receive it as a right. The poor's rates are now severely felt in England; and every method ought to be taken to prevent their becoming so burdensome in Scotland, which is so much less able to afford it" (p. 380).

At Dunoon, "where the poor who get any assistance from the poor's-box exceed 40, chiefly old and infirm widows, and some of them bed-ridden, a share of the collections at the church-doors being the only public charity they receive, is not sufficient, in general, to pay the rent of the hut they live in, and purchase a pair of shoes for the winter. They are supported mostly by the private donations of the more opulent in the parish, who would have found the maintenance of their own poor an easy burden, had the gentlemen of the county at large exerted themselves to suppress beggars, at least without the bounds of their respective parishes, which might have been easily effected. The synod of Argyll attempted

attempted it within these 15 or 20 years, and prevailed on the justices at their public meetings to make regulations concerning it; and many individuals in the county were active in carrying these regulations into execution, insomuch that a stranger-beggar for two or three years was not to be seen. But the country was not yet ripe for carrying such a plan into effect. Perhaps there were too many tenants in the country within a step of beggary to make it desirable to be too rigorous. Whether this was the cause or not, all regulations to check indiscriminate beggars have for some years been entirely laid aside" (p. 387).

"It has been said, that all the parishes in Scotland, except two or three in the Highlands, can maintain their own poor at home; why then are they allowed to wander about, oppressing the country at large?" says the minister of Kinnell (p. 493).

"Such a general assessment," says the minister of Bruntisland, "should certainly take place in this and in every other parish as would affect the landlord and his tenant in some just proportion, according to their ability, whether inclined to be charitable or not, and whether of the Established Church or Dissenters; and till this takes place there is little doubt but that both the uncharitable and the seceders will take but small share in the support of the poor" (p. 432).

"Poor's-rates," says Mr. Robertson of Selkirk, "have long been established here, to the great prejudice of industry and virtue among the lower class of citizens. 'The parish is bound to support us,' is their apology for dissipation through every period of life" (p. 443). The parish of Selkirk produces much more grain (wheat excepted) than is sufficient for the support of the inhabitants. In 1782, however, the crop was very deficient, and the poor were reduced to very great distress. To increase the poor's funds proportionably was a dangerous experiment, and could only extend to such as were upon the roll. To relieve the necessities of all the indigent by donations in meal or money was impossible. A scheme much more effectual than either was adopted by the town of Selkirk. They put 50*l.* into the hands of the citizen well acquainted with the state of the country and the victual trade, with power to purchase meal wherever he found it, of the best quality and most reasonable, and to re-

tail it at prime cost among the parishioners. By these means all were regularly supplied below the retail price, till it was reduced from 2*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* per stone. By this plan the town lost only the interest of 50*l.* and 1*s.* per day to their agent, while they did a more essential service to the parish than if 100 guineas had been distributed among them. Even the poor of other parishes, when meal was not elsewhere to be had, were permitted to share in the advantages of this plan" (p. 446).

The minister of Ecclesmachan complains of the insufficient salaries of the schoolmasters. "The want of proper schoolmasters is the principal cause of the ignorance, bigotry, and sectarianism which now prevail in many parts of this country. In former times the commons of Scotland were justly acknowledged the most enlightened people of their station in Europe: but they will probably soon cease to deserve that honourable distinction; if the plans which are now in agitation for additional encouragement to schoolmasters are treated with neglect. It is only from the well-informed and well-educated part of the community that candour, moderation, rational piety, and decency of manners can be expected" (p. 370).

"Parish-schools," says the minister of Dalserf, "with teachers properly qualified, are of great importance, and ought to be encouraged by giving sufficient appointments. In those parishes where, from the smallness of the encouragement, only ignorant, low-minded schoolmasters, unfit to teach any thing but a poor smattering, can be had, the children of the peasantry are doomed to perpetual ignorance and obscurity. But in places where there are teachers liberally educated, and capable of instructing youth in the important parts of education, persons of the lowest birth have risen to eminence and rank" (p. 381).

How differently do different people reason on the same subject — the degree of education to be given to the lower classes!

Mr. Wilkie, minister of Culter, has constructed a table of the probabilities of life for Fifeshire, differing materially from all the English tables. It appears, by this table, that the most valuable age is 2 years old, whose expectations of life is 56½ years, which is exceedingly high, and can only be applied to a county-district in Scotland; and if the value of life were computed by the above table, at a given rate of interest, the difference would

would be also considerable, which would still increase did the practice of inoculation every where prevail. Mr. W. proposes soon to publish a book "On the Theory of Interest, simple and compound, derived from the first Principles, and applied to Annuities; with an Illustration of the Widows' Scheme in the Church of Scotland" (p. 412—414).

What an uncivilized, barbarous state that of the district of Ranoch was intill 1745, may be seen in p. 457. One of the principal proprietors and his men laid the whole country from Stirling to Coupar under contribution. The Highlanders bled their cows several times in a year, boiled the blood, eat a little of it like bread, and a most lasting meal it was. The present incumbent has known a poor man, who had a small farm hard-by him, by this means, with a holl of meal for every mouth in his family, pass the whole year.

"Till the tax on coals be taken off, or equalized over the kingdom, the farmers in the North of Scotland will never succeed in agriculture, because the whole summer is spent in collecting fuel to their heritors and themselves. Every possessor of a ploughland must cart and carry home to the heritor's land and build a leet of peats in the principal estate in the district of Keith-hall and Kinkell. This costs him a week's labour of his carts, and about 10s. for digging and building them. Peats are not sold publicly, but are frequently stolen, and sometimes sold privately to those who have no moss. All the mosses are under bad management, and must be soon exhausted" (p. 535).

A curious inquiry into the statement of the proportion between the present and antient prices of provisions in Scotland (p. 537, n.)

In 1782 and 1783 several families, who would not allow their poverty to be known, lived on two diets of meal a day. One family wanted food from Friday night till Saturday at dinner, in the districts last-mentioned, where the Earl of Kintore relieved his tenants by forgiving rents, or giving them oxen or seed; but *since the decay of the feudal system* there is not the same attachment between landlords and their tenants and vassals which subsisted about 80 years ago" (p. 545). Is this an argument for or against equalization? The experiment is made in France. Let us see how it answers 50 years hence.

"It is much to be regretted that it

was found impracticable to include a greater number of parishes in this volume. It contains, however, so many important districts, that the accounts could not, with any degree of propriety, be rendered more concise. There is reason, however, to believe that, in future, every volume will contain from 80 to 100 parishes, so that the whole work will be contained in about ten volumes. It now can hardly be doubted that it will prove the completest survey of a kingdom of which we have any knowledge; and at the same time will not exceed, either in price or bulk, the topographical accounts given of many individual counties in England" (Pref. p. viii).

171. *Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; illustrated with Copper Plates. Vol. I.*

THIS society was first formed by the Earl of Buchan, in 1780, and instituted Dec. 18 that year (see vol. L. p. 587), and the late Earl of Bute was elected president, with five vice-presidents, a treasurer and secretary. A house for their meeting and museum was purchased. A charter was obtained in 1783 (vol. LIV. p. 440); his Majesty was declared patron, the same president continued, but three of the vice-presidents, including the Earl of Buchan, changed; and his Lordship, we understand, has since totally deserted them. The meetings of the society, during the vacations of the Court of Session, are held every month, and every fortnight when that court sits, which it does five months in the year. But we learn that their meetings and hour of meeting are by no means regular. "It is singular, and worthy of remark," says Mr. William Smellie, its historian, "that from the institution of the society, in November, 1780, to the present time, not a meeting has passed but donations have been received, and discourses or antient papers read. Since that period the society has been honoured with presents from no less than 1130 donors. The number of donations, some of which are exceedingly curious and valuable, amount to about 16,000 articles. They consist chiefly of antient weapons, dresses, charters, historical papers, poems, and an immensity of coins of all ages and nations. A descriptive account of them would make a large volume." Should not a list of the most valuable have been printed in this work? Besides the officers before-mentioned, four censors are annually

annually chosen, for the purpose of revising such papers and communications as are to form the Transactions of the Society. After they have made their remarks in writing upon the paper, these remarks and proposed corrections are to be communicated to the author, who may either adopt or reject them, as he shall think proper. The censors shall annually, at the meeting for election of officers, report to the Society the title of every paper which has been submitted to their inspection, and recommend such as they judge most proper for immediate publication. Their opinion and recommendation shall immediately be laid before a general meeting, and approved or rejected by ballot: if the number of balls be equal, it is adjourned to the next meeting; and if then a second time equal, the question shall be determined in the negative, but no entry of such determination is to be made in the minute book. Every ordinary member at his admission pays two guineas, and one guinea annually on St. Andrew's day; for 12 guineas, besides the admission-fee, exempted from annual payments; the number of ordinary members, exclusive of officers, not to exceed 200. The secretary to sign for such members as cannot conveniently sign their admission, and for such presiding members as have not had it in their power to sign the minutes of the meetings wherein they presided. Three months arrear of annual contributions after St. Andrew's day is a forfeiture of a seat in the Society, and the secretary is to give notice of such defaulters at the first general meeting in March. Each correspondent member to pay two guineas on his admission. These are some of the statutes and bye-laws, all which are strongly marked with the precision and exactness of North Britain. Next follows a chronological list of members, ordinary, honorary, and correspondent, and officers, and artists associated. Among the *extraordinary* members we are somewhat surprized to find several persons of rank and fortune in Scotland, whom one would have expected among the ordinary. The papers in this publication, which has been eight years preparing (see vol. LIV. p. 504), are as follows:

Inquiry into the Origin of the Name of the Scotch Nation.

Inquiry into the Beverage of the ancient Caledonians, and other Northern Nations, at their Feasts, and of their Drinking-vessels.

Of the League said to have been formed between Charlemagne and the King of Scotland.—These three by Sir James Foulis, of Colinton, bart.

Plan for a Royal Forest of Oak in the Highlands; by Mr. Williams, Mineral Surveyor; and Report on it, by the late Sir Alexander Dick, bart.—The idea of oaks in the Highlands would call Dr. Johnson from his grave; yet it appears, from remaining roots and flocks, that here were once large forests, and might be again if goats were restrained from brouzing, and men from peeling them. It remains to see if the proprietors of restored estates will do what the board of annexed estates neglected.

Account of the Parish of Haddington; by the Rev. Dr. George Barclay, one of the Ministers of that Parish; with a view of the abbey-church, which will not bear comparison with that beautiful one by Hearn and Byrne, or even their own countrymen, Mr. Clark and Mr. Cardonell.

Observations on the Origin of the *Dunipacis*, explaining it *Dunn Abas*, the *Hills of Death*; Tumuli. By Sir James Foulis.

Description of the Encampment on the Hill of Burnswark. Anonymous.

Memoirs of Sir James Steuart Denham, Bart. who died in 1780; by Lord Buchan, his Nephew.

Account of the Parish of Uphall; by the same; being his country residence.

Inquiry into the original Inhabitants of Britain; by Sir James Foulis.

Observations on the Hammermen of Edinburgh; by W. C. Little, of Liberton, Esq.—We learn from it the great power this corporation had over the mechanics of the two last centuries, and the slow progress of mechanical invention in Scotland. Mr. L. laments “the improvement of his countrymen's manners does not go hand in hand with that of their mechanical improvements.”

Account of the magnetic Mountain of Cannay; by George Dempster, of Dunnichen, Esq.—In a hole dug on the Compass-hill, and under a rock of basalt at the entrance of the harbour, the needle settles at due *South*; but at a little distance from either side recovered its position. No magnetic powers were observed in pieces of the rock.

On the Office of Thane and Abthane; by Robert Riddle, Esq.; printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. IX. p. 329, 1789.

Of a Combat between the M'Phersons and the Davidsons, 1291; by Sir James Foulis.

Manner in which the Lammas Festivals used to be celebrated in Mid Lothian, about the middle of the Eighteenth Century; by Dr. James Anderson.

Disquisition into the proper arrangement of the silver coins applicable to the first four James's Kings of Scotland; by James Cumming, Esq. Keeper of the Lyon Records.—The authorities for giving the coins with the Imperial crown to James V. are confirmed by an engraved pedigree of the kings of Scotland in the crowns on their coins, by the *Nomismata of Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery*, and the Collections of Sir Thomas Bodley, published by Wise. The first of these are now deemed very incorrect; and these last Mr. C. presumes were made by Bodley himself: whereas he might have learnt, from Mr. Wise's preface, that the first coin of any kind placed in that library was by archbishops Laud and Usher, 1630, 18 years after Bodley's death.

Account of the Province of Biscay, in Spain; by Dr. John Geddes.

Account of the Money, Coins, and Weights, used in England during the reigns of the Saxon Princes; from a MS. by James Stirling, of Leadhills, Esq.

Account of the Island of Icolmkill; by Lord Buchan; with an etching of it by himself, when a student at Glasgow.

Of the Roman Hasta and Pilum: of the Brass and Iron used by the ancients; by the Rev. Mr. John Grant.

Life of Mr. James Short, Optician; by Lord Buchan. Mr. S. was born in 1710, and died in 1768, worth 20,000l.

Remarks on a Journey to the Orkney Islands; by Principal Gordon, of the Scots College, Paris.

Description of an antient Obelisk in Berwickshire; by Roger Robertson, Esq.; with an engraving*.

Observations and Facts concerning the Breed of Horses in Scotland in antient times; by the same.—The oldest evidence of breeding horses is a grant before A. D. 1200. Mr. R. is fond of saying *the* 1200 for the year 1200, and *Becc* for *Boccins*.

Account of some remains of Antiquity in the Island of Lewis, one of the Hebrides. In a Letter from Colin M'Kenzie, Esq. to John M'Kenzie, Esq.

* "Surreptitiously published some time ago in a periodical publication, but wretchedly executed;" and not much better done now. EDIT.

Dated Newington-butts (no year), with wretched etchings of some of them, to which the artist was ashamed to set his name. The arts of drawing and engraving are far from being in an improved state in North Britain.

Account of the Parish of Libberton, in Mid Lothian; by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Whyte, Minister there. A well-written piece of topography.

Inquiry into *the Expedients used* by the Scots before the Discovery of Metals; by Wm. C. Little, Esq.

Observations on "The Vision," a Poem, first published in Ramsay's "Ever-green, 1724;" by William Tytler, Esq.

Three Scottish Poems, with a previous Dissertation on the Scoto-Saxon Dialect; by the Rev. Dr. Geddes.—The Doctor's Muse thanked the society for

"—— the mokil honour

So graciously confer't upon her,"

in naming him a correspondent member.

"As on the names I cast mine eye,

That form this new society,

I greet for gladness; an' grow vain

Amon' the laif to see mine a'in.

Happy gif ye admit a novice,

Like me, to the meist menial office;

"Water to draw, or wood to hew,"

Or ony uther thing I dow;

That may bring nae disgrace nor odium on the Venerable Body."

"That the English and Scottish were originally but one language is hardly questionable, introduced by the Anglo-Saxons about the middle of the sixth century." We have, however, our doubts whether our ancestors, the South Britons, spoke so broad as here represented. Our trans-Twede neighbours take infinite pains to teach us to talk English.

Dissertation on the Scottish Musick. Read in the Antiquarian Society; by William Tytler, Esq.

On the fashionable Amusements and Entertainments in Edinburgh in the last Century; with a Plan of a grand Concert of Musick on St. Cecilia's Day, 1695. Read by the same.

Topographical Description of the Parish of Aberlady; by the Rev. Dr. Neel Roy, Minister there.

Letter from the Countess-dowager of Nithsdale to her Sister the Countess of Traquair, giving a full Account of the Earl's Escape out of the Tower, 1716.

Letter from the late Dr. Henry the Historian to Mr. Tytler, with his Answer, and a Dissertation on the Marriage

riage of Queen Mary with the Earl of Bothwell, proving that she was ravished by Bothwell previous to the marriage.

Letter under the Privy-seal of James VI. to the Provost, Bailiff, and Council of the Burgh of Dundee.

Letter from the Privy Council of Scotland to the Earl of Callender, Sheriff of Stirlingshire.

Letter of Bishop Burnet, when Pastor of Salton, to the Bishop of Edinburgh, 1666; vindicating his memorial against the bad conduct of the bishops.

Instructions for William Stewart, to be observed by him in the Duke of Queensberry's Family during his Grace's Absence in England, 1695.

Licence from Lord Bellenden, Lord Treasurer Depute, in favour of William Selkirk, &c. to eat Flesh in forbidden times, February, 1665.

Address of One Hundred and Two chief Heritors and Heads of Clans in the Highlands to King George I. on his Accession to the Throne; which, by court-intrigue, was prevented from being delivered to his Majesty: the consequence was, that the clans, in resentment of this supposed right, raised a rebellion in the following year, 1715.—These fix from the originals in the society's museum.

On Agricola's Engagement with the Caledonians under Galgacus, in a Letter from R. Barclay, of Urie, Esq. to Lord Buchan; printed, with the plate, in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No XXXVI. and the new edition of the *Britannia*.

We congratulate the Antiquaries of Scotland on their thus emerging into day, and hope they will exert themselves to overtake their brethren of England in publications not inferior in point of respectability; though, it must be confessed, nothing bespeaks their poverty of materials so strongly as the medley presented in "this first specimen of *their* labours, most humbly dedicated" to his Majesty, their patron. We think the Society of Antiquaries of Ireland write too much on extraneous matter.

It is not easy to account for the omission of the Earl of Buchan's speech on the first suggesting of this society, which was printed in octavo, price 1s. But it is easy to see why his proposed statutes were not adopted, because he objected to the "supporting the society by *fixed annuities, liable to be paid by the members on pain of expulsion, as is enacted by the Society of Antiquaries of London*;" whence the Society of Edinburgh found it expe-

dient to fix a guinea annually, two at admission, or twelve compositions. Neither do they adopt his Lordship's idea, and that of the Royal Society of London, of not making themselves answerable for what they publish.

We understand the topographical papers inserted in this collection were supposed to be drawn up in too minute a detail for Sir John Sinclair's "Statistical Account;" which, being confined chiefly to commerce, agriculture, and population, could not afford room to other matters without abridging them.

172. Gibbon's *History*. Vol. V. 4to. (IX. 8vo.) Chap. XLIX. (Continued from p. 730).

VOL. IX. p. 138, 8vo. A slight fault occurs here: "the Roman people *was* devoted to *their* father." It is a matter of option, certainly, to unite collective nouns with singular or plural verbs, &c.; but, the choice being made, the sentence should be formed consistently. It should be, either the people *was* devoted to *its* father, or *were* devoted to their father: *was* devoted to *their* is a solecism.

P. 152. The historian here appears greatly offended at the adoption of the Jewish ceremony of unction by European monarchs at their coronation. But he does not condescend to reflect, that the God of the Jews is the God of the Christians also; and that what was proper under one covenant, is venerable also under the other, and, unless it be actually a distinctive rite, fit for adoption. That the popes misused this ceremony, and wished to have it considered as no less divine than the prophetic unction, must be granted; but without that pretension it appears to be a ceremony respectable from its origin and antiquity, and nothing more.

P. 167. The following sarcasm, though severe, is not without its justification in the strange arguments brought forward by the Roman Church in defence of images: "A single question yet remained, whether they (images) are endowed with any proper and inherent sanctity; it was agitated by the Greeks of the eleventh century; and as this opinion *has the strongest recommendation of absurdity*, I am surprised that it was not more expressly decided in the affirmative."

P. 174. The character of Charlemagne appears to be drawn with acuteness, but certainly without favour; and the following remark on his name points

points out a singularity, which it is easier to observe than to account for: "The appellation of Great has been often bestowed and sometimes deserved; but *Charlemagne* is the only prince in whose favour the title has been indissolubly blended with the name." Pompey was long called *Magnus*, without expressing any other name, as may be seen abundantly in Lucan's poem; but modern times have dropped this high distinction.

P. 176. "Neither peace nor war, nor summer nor winter, *were* a season of repose." As the nouns in the above sentence are separated by disjunctive particles, it should have been *was*; or, if the conjunctive power of the same particles be considered as prevalent, it should have been *were seasons*. As it stands, the sentence offends against all principles of grammar. It may, however, be a fault of the press.

P. 193. The following account of the reception of the ambassadors of the Greek emperor Nicephorus at the court of Charlemagne is curious: "After a tedious journey of circuit and delay, the ambassadors of Nicephorus found him in his camp on the banks of the river Sala; and Charlemagne affected to confound their vanity by displaying, in a Franco-nian village, the pomp, or at least the pride, of the Byzantine palace. The Greeks were successively led through four halls of audience: in the first, they were ready to fall prostrate before a splendid personage in a chair of state, till he informed them that he was only a servant, the constable, or master of the horse, of the emperor. The same mistake, and the same answer, were repeated in the apartments of the count palatine, the steward, and the chamberlain; and their impatience was gradually heightened till the doors of the presence-chamber were thrown open, and they beheld the genuine monarch on his throne, enriched with the foreign luxury which he despised, and encircled with the love and reverence of his victorious chiefs." There is something affected in the last sentence; in which also it ought to be "encircled by the love," &c. The personifying of Love and Reverence is rather the style of Poetry than of History.

P. 197. The fable of Pope Joan is not ill accounted for in the following passage, the conjecture is at least as good as any we have seen: "The influence of two sister prostitutes, Marozia and Theodora, was founded on their wealth and

beauty, their political and amorous intrigues: the most strenuous of their lovers were rewarded with the Roman mitre, and their reign may have suggested to the darker ages the fable of a female pope." The notes inform us, that the contemporary historian, Anastasius, leaves no interval between the papacy of Leo IV. and Benedict III. where the two years of her imaginary reign are forcibly inserted. The death of Leo and the elevation of Benedict both happened in 857. The testimonies produced in favour of this legend, to the number of 150, the historian considers as merely echoes, and those as late as the 14th and subsequent centuries. Against these he justly balances the silence of the 9th and 10th centuries; on the writers of which time the recent event would have flashed with double force. He lays a stress on the silence of declared enemies, such as Photius and Luitprand; and particularly points out the forgery of a passage concerning pope Joan in some MSS. of the Roman Anastasius, whose genuine history, as he said above, *indissolubly* connects the two popes between whom she should be found. His remark on the probability of the story is entertaining, as it alludes to a history known to all, and certainly not a little extraordinary. As false, he says, the story of pope Joan deserves the name of a fable; but he would not pronounce it incredible. "Suppose a famous French chevalier of our own times to have been born in Italy, and educated in the church, instead of the army: *her* merit or fortune might have raised her to St. Peter's chair; her amours would have been natural; her delivery in the streets unlucky, but not improbable."—"Till the Reformation," he adds, in another note, "the tale was repeated and believed without offence; and Joan's female statue long occupied her place among the popes in the cathedral of Sienna;" which, however, is very extraordinary, as it indisputably proves that she was openly acknowledged by the Roman Church. "She has been annihilated by two learned Protestants, Blondel and Bayle (Dict. Crit. PAPESSE, POLO-NUS, BLONDEL); but their brethren were scandalized by this equitable and generous criticism. Spanheim and L'Étudiant attempt to save this poor engine of controversy; and even Mosheim condescends to cherish some doubt and suspicion (p. 289)." This account, though rather long, has been extracted as a matter

matter likely to interest general curiosity.

P. 199 After noticing the enormities of pope John XII. the grandson of the prostitute Marozia, Mr. G. says, "The Prot-stants have dwelt with malicious pleasure on these character of Anti-Christ; but, to a philosophic eye, the vices of the clergy are far less dangerous than their virtues." Do not be alarmed, reader; the historian mean only, that the credit gained by their virtues enabled some popes to gain a more destructive influence; of which he gives an immediate instance in what he says of Gregory VII. The position could not be intended to be as general as it seems; for, the virtues of the clergy in general can have no *bad* effect, except that of supporting the cause and credit of Religion: which, though unpleasing enough to *philosophers*, cannot appear, even in their eyes, as replete with any mighty dangers. (To be continued.)

173. *Poems, chiefly by Gentlemen of Devonshire and Cornwall. (Concluded from p. 743.)*

WE come next to the Elegies. The first, written by Mr. Diwe, "To a Friend * on his leaving Boston, in 1775, for the Cure of his Wound sustained at Bunker's-hill," contains some passages pleasing and pathetic. In that intitled "Julia" its author has not acquitted himself so happily as in some other compositions. Our Magazine has already been enriched with the lines written on "The Ruins of Dunkeswell Abbey †." Some other elegies, most of them not remarkable in any respect, follow. We ought to except one or two of those signed N, and a poem of Mr. Polwhele's, intitled "Ossian departing to his Fathers." Most of the imagery is, we believe, taken from that beautiful poem of Ossian's intitled "Berrathon." Having related some of "the deeds of old," he thus characteristically describes the impressions they used to make on his mind: "Once sweetly-soothing to my pensive soul, Such airy visions could my sighs awake; The soft-reflected forms on memory stole, Like moon-beams fading from a distant lake.

And they were pleasant as the morning-dew,
That hangs, bright-clustering, on the hill
of roses;

Where the sun faintly spreads its orient hue,
And the grey waters in the vale repose."

* "Colonel (then Lieutenant) Simcoe."

† See vol. LVI. p. 885; and Mr. Badcock's illustration of it, vol. LVIII. p. 870. EDIT.

GENT. MAG. September, 1792.

Some sonnets, in general highly polished or elegantly simple, succeed. Of these, perhaps Mr. Bampfylde's are the best. We have, however, before seen and before commended them; but shall select one as a specimen, addressed "To the Evening."

"What numerous tribes beneath thy shadowy wing,

O mild and modest Evening, find delight!
First to the grove his lingering fair to bring,
The warm and youthful lover, hating light,
Sighs oft for thee. And, next, the boistrous string

[sight,
Of school-imps, freed from dame's all-dreaded
Wishes thy star. Then too with vasty might
From steeple's side to urge the bounding ball,
The lusty hinds await thy fragrant call.

I, general friend, by turns am join'd with all,
Lover and elfin gay, and harmless hind;
Nor heed the proud, to real wisdom blind,
So as my heart be pure, and free my mind."

Some songs conclude the first volume. The second opens like the first, with lyric compositions. The greater part of them are written by Mr. Polwhele, and generally replete with true poetic fire, though not always absolutely free from smoke. We find it most in an ode "Written after a Thunder-storm." The author might think a little dash of the *obscure* not ungenial to his subject.

"Thro' a slow-labouring cloud, that bore
Against the winds its lurid store,
The moon rose, quench'd in blood:
The foliage *labb'd* the forest-steep,
Then *surunk* into a gloom more deep,
And with a sullen murmur foam'd the troubled flood.

"O'er the dun skirtings of the dale,
The *brooding* spirit of the gale
In pitchy arkness hung;
When, on a lofty-crested oak,
Sudden, the *forked azure* broke,
And down the rocky dell its shiver'd branches flung."

The poem intitled "Mona," another, addressed to "The River Coly," and that on "The Susceptibility of the Poetic Mind," demand our warmest praise. The odes "Written at different Times, on public Occasions," signed V, are distinguished by weight of sentiment and energy of expression; and those of Mr. Warwick by spirit and animation. That they are likewise not deficient in sweetness and melody will appear from the following short quotation. The poem whence it is taken is intitled "The Song of Blondel," supposed to have been delivered by him at an entertainment given by the emperor, in hopes

of contributing to the deliverance of Richard the First from his unjust captivity. He is represented as on his voyage to the Holy Land. when,

"the morning-mist dividing,
Paphos' shelter'd groves arise."

"But see! from yonder bowers of secret
bliss, [vine;
What blooming forms advance to sounds di-
Gently they bow, as when to Zephyr's kiss
Untainted hyacinths their tops recline:

Some half-conceal'd, as only seen by chance,
From myrtle thickets cast the alluring glance;

With choral sports the circling hills re-
sound; [ing,

While more familiar those to Richard bend-
Their very braids, and flower-soft hands ex-
tending, [round."

With gentle force the warrior-troup sur-

Among the pastoral pieces, which next succeed, "The Caterpillar, or, the fortunate Allusion," by Mr. Drewe, and "The Cottage Girl," by Mr. Polwhele, are most deserving attention.

The heroic pieces are but two in number, Claudian's "Rape of Proserpine" and a poem "On the Improvements at Pynes-house, the Seat of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote." We cannot see the propriety of styling the latter performance *heroic*; and the former is incomplete, consisting only of the two first books. Mr. Polwhele says, they were translated by him at a very early age, and, considered in that light, possess much merit. The epistles, one signed K, and the other by Mr. Polwhele, the principal contributor to this collection, are, in their different ways, truly respectable. Of the remaining part of this collection, "Theatrical Addresses, Sonnets, Songs, and Epitaphs," little more need be said than that they are as good as the generality of those compositions to be found in any other collection; the sonnets possibly better: but it would be tedious, if not invidious, to investigate their different merits.

On the whole, we can speak with justice highly in favour of this work, in which the pieces of Mr. Polwhele, the editor, bear an honourable proportion, both as to number and merit. Several poems to be found in it may be classed with the first in our language of the same nature; there are very few that do not arise above the level of mediocrity; and the whole bears respectful testimony that genuine poetical taste is very far from being in a declining state amongst us.

174. *Paradise Lost: A Poem. In Twelve*

Books. The Author John Milton. Printed from the first and second Editions collated. The original System of Orthography restored. The Punctuation corrected and extended, with various Readings, and Notes chiefly rhythmical. By Capel Loft.

THIS appears to be a very judicious undertaking; and, if we may determine from the specimen before us, consisting of the first book only, however other editions may charm by their beauty, or delight by their splendour, this will at least have the claim of usefulness.

The correction and superintendence of the magnificent edition of Milton, undertaken by Messieurs Boydell, we understand to be in very good hands; but we cannot help expressing our surprize and regret, that as Milton himself saw succeeding editions of his poem printed, the orthography, which the poet must, on deliberation, have approved, is not to be followed. We respectfully submit this hint to those concerned, wishing well to every enterprize which has for its object the honour of posthumous merit and the improvement of the arts.

175. *New Tales: from the French of Florian.*

THE translator of this elegant and entertaining volume has chosen the following pertinent motto:

"He from the taste obscene reclaims our youth,

And sets the Passions on the side of Truth;
Forms the soft bosom with the gentlest art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart."

POPE.

The lines are certainly applicable, for M. Florian is not only an agreeable but a moral writer; and the tales which are here given to the publick will be found materially to benefit the cause of Virtue, as well as gratify the leisure-hour.

They are six in number, and are thus named: Seymour, an English Tale; Selico, an African Tale; Claudina, a Savoyard Tale; Zulbar, an Indian Tale; Camira, an American Tale; Valeria, an Italian Tale.

The Savoyard and American tales are peculiarly interesting, the characters drawn with chaste simplicity and strict regard to nature; and the catastrophes exercise without wounding the feelings. We notice some errors of the press; but, as the volume will doubtless pass through several editions, these will of course be amended. Amidst the tumults and murders, which have lately torn France in pieces, our curiosity and interest have been much excited with respect to the accomplished

accomplished M. Florian; and we shall be happy and thankful to be informed that he is removed from the scene of horror, and in a state of independence and security.

176. *A Sketch of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Micaiah Towgood.* By James Manning.

OF this respectable Divine we have already given a full account in our present volume, p. 185. By the publication before us, which the author modestly styles "a sketch," it appears that Mr. T. (who was born in 1700, and ordained in 1722) maintained a great degree of eminence among Dissenters in general, and particularly in the West of England, till the time of his death, which took place in February last, after he had officiated as a minister upwards of 60 years. The following is a list of his writings, which were all published in his life-time: The Dissenter's Apology; three papers in "The Old Whig;" a pamphlet to encourage the nation in the war with Spain, in 1741; another pamphlet, intitled, "Recovery from Sickness;" a sermon upon the fire at Crediton; a sermon against popery; Bishop Burnet's and Bishop Lloyd's account of the birth of the Pretender; Dissenting gentleman's letters to Mr. White; an essay on the character of Charles the First; two publications on the subject of baptism; Serious and free Thoughts on the present State of the Church and Religion in 1756; a sermon on the taking of Cape Breton; an abridgement of the letters to White; an address to his congregations on the grounds of faith in Jesus Christ.

Of these publications the best known are the letters to Mr. White, which are highly esteemed by those of Mr. Towgood's religious persuasion as to church-government. Though we differ widely from him and from his biographer in many of our opinions, yet we cannot but highly applaud the spirit of moderation and benevolence which both of them manifest towards those who differ from them in sentiment. The writer of Mr. Towgood's life succeeded him in the pastoral office, and seems to be actuated by the same zeal for the dissenting cause as his predecessor, united with the same candour and charity towards others. This spirit in controversial divines is so rare as to prove that the attainment of it is both difficult and honourable. In short few men appear to have been more eminent for piety, or to have discharged

the duties of a long-protracted life with more advantage to his connexions, and credit to himself, than the subject of these memoirs. The author of them seems to write from the heart; and we cannot but approve of the warmth with which he admires and recommends the virtues which pass under his review. This, certainly, ought ever to be the great object of biographers.

As Mr. Towgood was so established and respectable a veteran in the field of polemicks, it may not be unacceptable to some of our readers to see his sentiments of Mr. Wesley and Dr. Priestley, the champions of two sects that rose into notice when Mr. Towgood was almost ready to retire from every contest.

"That religious ferment called Methodism, which, for the last 20 or 30 years, hath been working in this nation (though it has been attended with many shameful mixtures of human weakness and fallies of false zeal), has, I hope, been productive of some good, and, when time has a little cooled down its intemperate heat, will produce much more. It has certainly roused multitudes to some serious concern about their souls, and a future state, who before were quite thoughtless of these things; and has had an happy and lasting effect upon the lives of numbers of the lower classes of mankind. As for the doctrines they preach, the followers of Mr. Wesley are no Calvinists; and as for those of Mr. Whitfield, who are, they preach but the same doctrines which our forefathers the good Puritans preached. They are therefore entitled to our candour, and, though they have more dark and contracted notions of the glorious scheme of redemption than (through the mercy of Heaven) we have obtained, yet, as long as their conversation is sober and righteous, as becometh the Gospel, let them go on in God's name, trusting that, whereinsoever they err, God, in his time, will discover it to them.

"Mr. Towgood suffered no difference of sentiment to diminish his sensibility to virtue, or his admiration of genius. His religious opinions were as opposite to those of Dr. Priestley as to those of Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Wesley; but this did not prevent his entertaining a very high opinion of his abilities and integrity, as will appear from the following letter, written about the year 1779:

— "I had never before the pleasure of seeing Dr. Priestley, and am glad to see a head filled with so much knowledge connected with a heart adorned with such apparent modesty and benevolence. From his apparent modesty one would not suspect him to be so bold an adventurer in the polemic parts of divinity. As to the materiality of the soul, its sleep between death and the resurrection,

surjection, the pre-existence of the logos, the liberty of moral agents, &c. I totally differ from him. He is rather too bold a partizan in the republic of literature; and, though we must allow a little eccentricity to so uncommon a genius, yet I wish he may not lessen the usefulness of his publications by launching too far into the regions of paradox and mysticism. But whereunto we have attained, let us mind the one grand point of a righteous and holy life, trusting, that in all doubtful speculations God will, in the proper time, lead us into all useful and necessary truth."

Mr. Towgood's biographer, in another place, observes.

"As he began life on the footing of free and impartial inquiry, he pursued the same steps to the end, never thinking himself too old to learn, or so wise as not to desire to be wiser. A proof of this openness of mind and desire of information I have now before me, in a letter I received from him four or five years before he died; in which, after some sensible observations on the controversy between Dr. Horsley and Dr. Priestley, he thus concludes: "I shall be glad to see any future publications of theirs, for, when there is a collision of two such great bodies in the ecclesiastical hemisphere, it is to be hoped some beam of light will be struck out to guide us in the way of truth."

In political sentiments Mr. Towgood appears, by his writings, to have been a consistent Whig, and a zealous friend to the house of Hanover, being ever ready to use his pen in their defence when any danger appeared, which was more than once the case during his life. In the course of these memoirs the author takes occasion to plead the cause of the Dissenters against those who would represent them as inimical to monarchical government; and refers to our principal historians to prove that the puritan or presbyterian clergy were the only body of men in the kingdom who had the courage to oppose and protest against the trial of Charles the First, and to petition for his life.

In p. 77 our biographer mentions Mr. Towgood as an exception to Dr. Johnson's observation, that whoever retires from the world, the world as eagerly retires from him, &c. We do not recollect this sentiment in Dr. Johnson's writings, but it is to be met with in Mr. Croft's Life of Dr. Young, which Johnson published with his own Lives of the Poets. Hence, possibly, the mistake may have arisen.

Upon the whole, we think the Dissenters are under considerable obligations to Mr. Manning for favouring the pub-

lick with these memoirs; and we also think they may be read with advantage by all parties.

177. *Family Prayers for the Philanthropic Reform; with a short Catechism, and an Address to the Children.* By G. Gregory, D. D. Chaplain to the Philanthropic Society. Printed at the Philanthropic Press, St. George's Fields. pr. 6d.

WE are glad to see that this useful Institution has the benefit of so excellent a Chaplain. The abilities of Dr. Gregory are well known; and the publick are indebted to him for this fresh proof of his attention to the true interests of society. The "Prayers and Catechism" are well adapted to the purpose for which they are intended; and the "Address to the Children" is particularly striking. *Lying* appears to be the vice which has mostly preponderated in their former mode of life; and against this they are again and again most properly cautioned.

"In your dealings with the world," says Dr. G, "nothing will render you so mean and contemptible as this vice; you will be distrusted by all your superiors, you will be despised by your equals. Lying is always the certain token of cowardice. He that is possessed of true courage, whatever he has done he will honestly avow it; and, as far as my authority over you extends, I will always encourage those who confess, in a manly way, their faults, in preference to those who attempt to excuse them by a lie. What I urge against lying I also urge against every species of deception whatever."

As an encouragement to their being contented in their situation, the Chaplain judiciously suggests to them, that,

"Among persons of fortune the idle man is discontented, peevish, unhealthy, and miserable. In the scenes of low life you have seen enough yourselves—you have seen idleness reduce men to beggary, to starving, to the most contemptible meanness, to the most shocking enormities, to dishonesty, to the gallows; while, on the other hand, the industrious tradesman is always cheerful, always above want, always clean, whole, healthy, and independent." . . . "You will even find some cause to be grateful and happy, when you compare your present situation with that of many good children who are apprentices to common trades, indeed, with that of apprentices in general. Many and many an apprentice is obliged to live under a severe master, and under very severe chastisement. Few apprentices have such plenty of such good and wholesome food as you have. Very few are allowed to much play and recreation as you are allowed. You will even start in life, after your time is out, with peculiar advantages over other persons. You

You are not serving an obscure tradesman, who, when you are out of your time, will have no more to do with you; you are under the protection and inspection of a set of the most liberal and benevolent noblemen and gentlemen in this kingdom, who will never desert you while you behave well—and I hope you will find it a recommendation in any part of the world to have served an apprenticeship in the Philanthropic Society."

178. *A Treatise concerning the Properties and Effects of Coffee. The Fifth Edition, with considerable Additions. By Benjamin Moseley, M.D. Physician to Chelsea-hospital, Member of the College of Physicians of London, of the University of Leyden, of the American Philosophical Society, &c. &c.*

THE extended state, from many important additions, in which the fifth edition of this celebrated treatise on coffee makes its appearance, entitles it to a great degree of literary, medical, commercial, and political consideration.

We have, on a former occasion, remarked, that the prior editions have undergone the sanction of domestic and foreign approbation, and have been translated into almost every European language*; but we do not hesitate to pronounce, that the present edition is more worthy those distinctions; as its author appears now to have left little or nothing to be said further on the subject, and has given the world a perfect account of the history, properties, and effects of coffee.

From the extent of erudition, diversity of research and reading, which Dr. Moseley has displayed in the treatise before us, we discover the same traits of science and professional knowledge, which pervade his incomparable work on tropical diseases.

Ample as our acknowledgement of the merits of the present work is, one of the motives which induced our author to the undertaking it deserves no less commendation; being the hope of meliorating the diet of the poor and inferior classes of people of this country, by means which must increase the population, riches, and security of the West Indies.

The publick, as well as the coffee-planters, and those interested in the prosperity of our colonies, are under great obligations to him for his laudable endeavours.

We are happy in having it in our power, in addition to what Dr. Moseley has advanced, to furnish our readers with further directions respecting the cultiva-

tion of the coffee-plant. Our information is original, and the more interesting as nothing correct and resulting from practical experience has ever been published in this or any other country, except by Dr. Moseley in the work before us; and his observations respecting the culture of the plant are principally confined to the island of Jamaica. The following refer to, and were made in, the island of Dominica, and the French windward islands. These countries differing much as to mountains, seasons, soil, woods, and other local circumstances, variation, of course, must take place in the practice and effects of agriculture. Therefore, from Dr. Moseley's directions, and those which follow, we flatter ourselves, that a valuable system may be formed for cultivating and curing of coffee in every part of the West Indies*.

"The best quality of coffee is undoubtedly produced in high dry situations, which are of course healthy; yet it grows and bears well in wet situations, even in swamps, which are obliged to be drained and embanked. The Dutch colony of Demerary proves this; its quality, however, is greatly inferior, the grain large and light, and its colour whitish; which is much owing to excessive rains, want of sun, and dry air to cure it in.

"The sides of hills and all stony lands are well adapted for coffee, and quite unfit for canes. It requires high and close hedges, to shelter it from the winds.

"Land really poor certainly will not do. There must be soil, and that of no inferior quality, but not that depth of soil necessary for canes.

"The French hold an opinion, that coffee greatly impoverishes the soil, and that it will wear out the best land in 40 years. I believe this is true. I have often seen in Martinique, Guadaloupe, &c. lands of no apparent value, which had been, as I was informed, very good coffee-plantations. Manure had never been used; nor did they think of using it till within these few years, and then in few instances.

"Nothing can be more true than what Dr. Moseley observes, that the culture of coffee is peculiarly adapted to increase the population of the colonies, as well in whites as blacks. The land once cleared of wood, it scarcely can be called labour. Old and young, lame and blind, may be employed

* To the Paris edition of Dr. Moseley's treatise on coffee, in 1786, M. Le Breton, the translator, has annexed some very curious remarks on the culture of the coffee-plant, made by M. Fusée Aublet; but they appear to us too eulogical to be useful to the planter.

without fatigue. A great part of the operation is under cover.

"The ripe berries (which are in August, September, and October) put a few inches into the ground form a nursery for plants, which are ready to be transplanted in from nine to twelve months, or when wanted. But this is not the usual mode of obtaining plants. The berries which fall from the trees, and happen not to be picked up, take root, and produce abundance of plants the next year. So that nurseries are unnecessary, except upon new plantations not in the neighbourhood of any in bearing.

"The surface of the ground must be cleared of weeds and grass, of which there is little in all new land. It is not necessary to turn up the soil, further than making holes for the plants. This is the great reason why canes will not do well on hill-sides of much elevation; because for them the soil must be turned up, and heavy rains would wash it away. Besides, in stony or steep lands, implements of husbandry cannot be used to turn up the soil.

"The holes are circular, about 18 inches diameter (in which three plants are generally put, to guard against failure), usually in rows, seven feet distant. The rows eight feet distant, to give a space for the weeders when the trees become full grown. An acre, therefore, thus planted, contains little more than 800 trees.

"The plants in their tender state must be sheltered (besides the hedges for their protection when at maturity, and which grow up with them), and kept clear of weeds. Casada, or Magnioc, as the French call it, answers this purpose eminently, and produces more than an abundance of the best kind of food for the Negroes. Many other roots, and various kinds of pulse, serve this double purpose. Coffee-plantations are so well calculated to raise ground provisions, that they often sell to the neighbouring sugar plantations as much as pays all their annual expences, and very generally as much as purchases all their salted provisions from Ireland, and fish from Newfoundland.

"The sale of *farine* alone often produces many hundreds per annum; all Negroes accustomed to it prefer it to every other food. Experience proves that it is wholesome and substantial.

"Coffee may be planted at any season. From June to November is the best time, as well on account of rain as the facility of getting plants. The first year after planting, which is the second from the seed, it seldom or never even blossoms. The second year it blossoms, and bears a few berries. The planters carry sticks of 3 feet 8 inches long, and top it at that height, which causes it to branch and spread so as to cover the ground. If this were not done, it would rise to 10 or 15 feet, have few branches, be exposed to the wind, and not bear one-fourth of the

quantity; nor could it be gathered without breaking the trees. The third year it bears about half a crop, but is not in full bearing till the fifth or sixth year, and certainly does continue in full bearing 30 or 40 years, if the soil be good. No two successive crops are equal; which, I believe, is the case with all fruit-trees.

"The coffee blossoms successively in February, March, April, and May. The February blossoms set in March, and form berries, the March in April, and so on. In too forward seasons it blossoms in January, which is not favourable to a crop, as that blossom generally falls off without forming a berry. The setting of the March and April blossoms is the criterion to judge of the crop by. The May blossom is inconsiderable. The berries become ripe in about five months. After they form, they are hand-picked, and passed through a mill, which, with very little pressure, takes off the outer red husk, which envelopes two seeds. A glutinous substance must then be washed from it, and it must be carefully dried. If not, in this state it would rot, or lose its colour. For this purpose, houses admitting air, with tiers of drawers upon castors, to draw out and run in, as the weather directs, are highly necessary. When completely dry, it must be pounded, to take off the membrane which incloses the seed, and which the French call *parchemin*, from its resemblance of parchment. This is generally done by a mill, which saves much labour.

"The Society of Arts offer a premium for the importation of coffee in *parchment*; I know not on what principle. I know that mills for pounding it were erected in London about the year 1772; and considerable quantities came home in that state. This practice was discontinued. Labour is, no doubt, cheaper here, but the freight, in that bulky state, is much more; and there is no provision, I believe, in the act, to exempt this parchment from duty and excise.

"When the coffee is pounded it must be fanned, as corn is, to blow away the parchment and dust. The last operation, to prepare it for market, is spreading it upon tables, and picking from it the broken or damaged grains, which the French call *triage*.

"It is evident that there is no hard labour in these operations; in many parts of which the whites can take a share. It is not so in any other West Indian culture, particularly in that of sugar.

"A fine coffee-shrub will bear several pounds of clean coffee; but an annual average of one pound and a quarter is very well; and, considering the capital employed, perhaps as productive as any other thing.

"Coffee, for ten years, including the present, has been worth, on the place of growth, an average of 6d. sterling per pound; it is now worth 9d. It was as high in the years 1771 and 1772. Until 1782 its average was about

about 4d. In 1773 and 1774 many persons at Dominica rashly cut down their coffee-trees, and planted canes, for which only small parts of that island are suited. But coffee has done well there, in almost every instance. Its annual produce is now, at least, 3,000, 00 lb.; and a fourth part of the lands disposed of by the Crown is certainly not yet in cultivation in that island.

"The duty on plantation-coffee, for home consumption, is 38s. 6d. per cwt.; which is a little more than 4d. per lb.; and the excise is 6½d. per lb. The average price of plantation-coffee at the London market, for ten years, has not been more than 8d. per lb.; it is now about 10½d. A few fine parcels have sold for a shilling, or 5l. 12s. per cwt. which price cannot long continue. No other article, except tobacco, is so enormously taxed, in proportion to its value. Dr. Moseley's arguments for a great reduction of either the duty or excise appear unanswerable. Its price is far beyond the reach of even the middle class of people, and far beyond the finest tea, in proportion to the quantity necessary to be used. Why it is so high, even with the present taxes, must be best known to the retailers of it, and little known to the publick, who probably would not submit to the imposition. That plantation-coffee is generally sold for Mocha is most evident by the quantity of each paying duty and excise; and it is well known that from five to six shillings a pound is often charged for coffee which never cost more than 22½d. and generally not more than 18d. Perhaps, for the honour of the consciences of the dealers, a few grains of Mocha coffee are mixed with plantation-coffee sold at this price, to swear by, they well knowing how difficult it is to distinguish the one from the other."

From the preceding sagacious reflections we cannot but discover that the principle of excessive taxation, as well as the avarice of the dealers in coffee, must defeat their own purposes, by lessening the consumption of the article; and we sincerely lament that both of these causes must also operate against the truly benevolent intentions of Dr. Moseley; who thoroughly understands the true interests of our colonies, and is entitled to the gratitude of those concerned in their welfare, and the serious attention of Government.

179. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of Sickness in Ships of War; shewing the Error of its being chiefly ascribed to Maritime Diet, and that it cannot be prevented by the acids so generally recommended; by what Means that Prevention may be most effectually attained, and with least Expence to the State. To which are added, A Review of Sir John Pringle's Discourse on preserving the Health*

of Mariners, with other Medical Disquisitions; including Remarks on the new Dispensatory of the London College of Physicians. By William Renwick, Surgeon to the Royal Navy.

MR. RENWICK in this work steps forth once more the friend of mankind, particularly of that deserving order of men the sailors, the great bulwark of this nation, who are so much commended and disregarded, whose services are so generally overlooked and their welfare neglected. He laments and reprobates the parsimony of Government in giving such small allowance to navy surgeons as discourages men of abilities from continuing long in the service, and leaves the health and lives of the seamen to be superintended by persons by no means qualified for so arduous an undertaking. Their diseases, he says, have been generally misunderstood, or ascribed to improper and inadequate causes; and hence the inefficacy of all the regulations that have hitherto been recommended for the prevention of them. He appears warm and zealous in the cause he has undertaken; and although his arguments do not always carry conviction, and he frequently mixes incongruous matter, yet there are scattered through his pages some observations that discover penetration and knowledge of his subject, and, if adopted, might prove of considerable utility. He considers the mephitic vapour arising from the bilge water as one of the most powerful agents in producing diseases at sea. This is sometimes so pestilential as to kill new hands, men not accustomed to the sea, in twenty-four hours. Seasoned sailors are, from the same cause, affected with scurvy and other chronic diseases, which, although more slow in their operation, are not less fatal in the end. To the destroying and discharging this vapour, which can only be effectually done by means of fire, he thinks our whole endeavours should tend. The introducing sour crout, oranges, and other acids, has rather been productive of mischief than good, by turning the attention into a wrong channel, and leading us to neglect the true cause of the disease, which no acids, or any species of diet, can correct. The success supposed to have attended the regulations pursued by the late Capt. Cook, and recommended by Sir John Pringle, in his discourse on the methods of preserving the health and lives of seamen, he thinks very much over-rated; and the healthiness of the crews, which he considers

considers as by no means remarkable, ought to be attributed, he says, to very different causes than those there assigned; such as, to the men being all prime sailors, and inured to a sea-life; to their number being much smaller than is usual on board ships of that bulk, and, consequently, to their being less crowded; to their frequent debarkation, the land air contributing more than any other agent both in preventing and curing sea-diseases; to their frequently letting down fire-pots into the hold of the ship, and by that means correcting and expelling the mephitic vapour. This leads him to consider the preference that has been injudiciously given to Hales's ventilator over the air-pipes of Sutton. The former, he says, can neither be used when there is much wind, nor when there is too little to keep them inflated: the fixing them also being attended with considerable trouble, they are seldom put up at night. "But it is necessary that the purification of the air should be unremitted, and that the remedy should be adapted to every season, and be independent of manual operation." All these advantages Sutton's pipes enjoy, besides being much cheaper than the ventilators, and less operose in their structure. The returning, therefore, to the use of them he considers as of the first importance; "for nothing can be more delusive," he observes, "than to talk of remedies for sickness where the continuance of its cause must either counteract the efficacy of prescription, or renew the disorder as soon as the remedy is discontinued." He considers, in succession, the several articles of diet, particularly biscuit, which being saved and taken out of ships returning from a long cruize, and put on board others that are going out, has frequently entirely lost its nutritive quality before it is eaten. He takes no notice of Mr. Hervey's method of purifying putrid waters; which is the more wonderful, as he, with reason, attributes so many of the diseases of seamen, particularly fluxes, to the bad state of that element. He is very warm in his encomium of tea, and recommends its introduction into the navy, as a tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic. It is, he says, the safest cordial in the universe, constantly imparting strength and spirits, without any of those deleterious effects which vinous spirits, taken daily, never fail to produce.—He makes a whimsical observation on the common

spirit of hartshorn, with which we shall close this article: "What is denominated *liquor volatilis cornu cervi*," he says, "might perhaps be oftener termed *urina distillata*, many chemists being said to obtain this volatile liquor from stale collections, in which the supplies, *ex virginibus et aliis*, are indiscriminately blended. It might be worth while to enquire whether various diseases may not be communicated in the exhibition of such cordial drops, more especially where the stills are charged from the repositories of St. James's place."

180. *The Rights of a free People: An Essay on the Origin, Progress, and Perfection, of the British Constitution. With an historical Account of the various Modifications of Monarchy, from the Norman Invasion to the Revolution.*

WITHOUT going through this historical deduction, in 230 pages, or the excellent epistle dedicated to the most excellent and sacred majesty of the people, which precedes it, we shall present our readers with the concluding address:

"Britons, friends, and countrymen, listen not to the weak suggestions of factious men; convince the rest of the world that you are not dupes enough to believe you are slaves; spurn and repress the base attempts of *ambitious* and *indigent* individuals to render you miserable; be firm, be unanimous, should they attempt (which Heaven avert) to disturb your peace; shew that you have prepared for them that punishment the enemies of a free state have deserved. *Ostendite bellum pacem habebitis.* The corruption of your representatives, the delinquency of the agents of your executive power, the grievance of an oppressive tax or impost, or any other regulation or restraint inimical to your natural or supposed liberty, cannot possibly exist beyond a certain short period, without your special command and concurrence. If your burthens are heavy, waste not your time in fruitless lamentations at what cannot now be remedied, but by industry, patience, perseverance, and domestic quiet. The causes of these burthens have ceased to exist, and the authors of them been permitted to retire in peace. Charge not the extravagance of an *ancestor* as the crime of his *descendant*, who has succeeded indeed to the possession of a noble estate, but incumbered, mortgaged, and despoiled by the folly and rapacity of former stewards and possessors, and fallen to decay from the indolence and inactivity of the tenants. Unanimity, assiduity, the accumulating and increasing benefits derived from them, will redeem your credit, and place you once more in affluence and prosperity.

perity. Personal protection, security of property, every moral and civil liberty is yours; secure and undisturbed amidst the tumultuous conflicts of surrounding nations, pity their distress, and imitate not their example. Be happy that the established form of your government has rendered you *ignorant* what *despotism* is. Rejoice that the first personage in your nation is not an arbitrary monarch, but an equitable judge; and learn that the first great earthly happiness is **TO BE CONTENT.**"

181. *A Letter to Mr. Secretary Dundas, in Answer to his Speech on the late Proclamation.* By Thomas Paine.

WE shall leave Mr. P. and the rest of his party to have the last word — a *right* they always *claim*.

182. *A Letter to Bache Heathcote, Esq. on the fatal Consequences of abolishing the Slave-Trade, both to England and her American Colonies.* By Henry Redhead, Esq.

WHEN a popular clamour has prevailed for a given period, the tide, on a sudden, turns by some unforeseen accident. Such we consider the heavy charge brought against the captains in the slave-trade, whom the sanguine advocates for abolition pledged themselves to convict on the fullest evidence. That evidence has undergone a fair, legal discussion, and proved unsubstantiated. A large part of the legislative body demand farther proofs, and seem determined to give the question its *fullest* scope and investigation, and the popular frenzy time to cool. How fatal the abolition may prove to England, to her American colonies, or even to the poor wretches in Africa, who are the objects of the trade, are surely considerations not beneath the notice of the advocates for the abolition, while they plead that the rights of man are invaded by it. Perhaps it is hardly fair to call that a popular cause which, like the remonstrances against other measures of Government, builds on such unworthy foundation as popular signatures, for the obtaining of which one need only go to the first village school, and borrow the pens of the readiest writers. The contest between Humanity and Justice is of a serious complexion. If *summum jus* be *summa injuria*, perhaps *summa humanitas* may partake of the same inconvenience. *Lives* and *properties* are sacred things, and neither should be sported with. We earnestly recommend to our readers to read the 216th page of vol. VIII. of the *Monthly Review Enlarged*, GENT. MAG. September, 1792.

protesting, at the same time, our total ignorance who wrote it.

Mr. R. draws a favourable picture both of the planters and the negroes; and argues, from the acts of parliament from 1592 to 1758, in favour of the African trade at large, from the wretched state of the native Africans in their own country, and from the present state of the island of St. Domingo, and the public injustice of abolition. "As to the assertion, that our sailors might be better employed at home," Mr. R. says, p. 43, "it hardly deserves an answer. Agriculture is making rapid advances, and husbandmen are not wanted; the poor mechanicks are in too great numbers to find support. I know of no employment whatever that can occupy our mariners, *excepting our cotton and other manufactures*, which are increasing every day, and with them *increase vice and immorality.*"

183. *Substance of a Speech intended to have been made on Mr. Wilberforce's Motion for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, April 3, 1792; but the Unwillingness of the Committee to bear any Thing farther on the Subject after Mr. Pitt had spoken prevented the Member from being heard.*

THIS intended speech may gain more attention in print than in an assembly of men whose imaginations are heated by declamatory addresses to the passions. The writer combats the idea, that the voice of the people demanded the abolition of the slave-trade, by giving Col. Tarleton's representation of the disingenuous mode by which the sense of the people has been obtained; that is, from those who know no more of the subject than they have been taught by the industrious circulation of garbled and partial accounts of it. He turns the evidence and arguments against this trade entirely against the abolitionists; e. g.

"A Right Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Pitt], whose weight with the House is deservedly great, and whose abilities and eloquence are sufficient to make the worse appear the better cause, has exerted both in support of the motion. He has endeavoured to shew, that the abolition of this trade cannot be injurious to our West-India colonies, 'because it appears 'we are able now to keep up the present 'stock by the number of births, which, 'upon an average in all the islands, equal, 'if they do not exceed, the deaths.' But permit me to observe to this committee, that, if there be already a sufficient number of negroes in our colonies, this argument proves

too much—there would be no need to abolish a trade which would end of itself, because there would be no market for the slaves in the West Indies, and consequently no person would bring them over.”

He shews, from the savage manners of the Africans, which are too well known to be doubted, that, whatever may be the abstract speculative merits of such a trade, it is a positive act of humanity to carry any human beings out of the country; and that even the late interference in regulating slave-ships is likely to occasion violent outrages against humanity. The circumstances of the following story are too natural to be doubted:

“A captain of a trading ship had a young woman with a child at her breast brought to him to purchase, which he refused, as, by the late regulation, such child would be reckoned among the number he was permitted to carry. Some few days after, one of his officers purchased a young woman, who having a breast full of milk, and appearing melancholy, the captain endeavoured, by his linguist, to learn the cause; he found that this poor woman was the same he had refused some little time before. Her owner had taken her away, murdered the infant, and brought her back without the child. The gentle abolitionists may glory in their humanity. The barbarous slave-captain told the story with the most lively sentiments of regret.—If this horrid transaction happened in consequence of regulation, and many others of the same sort will undoubtedly happen, which we shall know nothing of, the consequences of abolition will be a thousand times worse; in proof of which we refer to the histories of Africa, the evidence on your table, and the affidavit annexed.”

We shall close this article by a transcript of the following observation:

“The only rational mode of abolishing the slave-trade is, to increase the population in the West Indies; and the mode of doing so, in the speediest and most effectual manner, is by increasing the importation of young women. When, by that means, you have as many negroes in the colonies as you have occasion for, the trade to Africa for them will end of course. This will be a gradual abolition, and the only mode by which a gradual abolition can take place, consistent with justice or humanity. In time, this will also abolish servitude—for it is an abuse of the word to call the condition of the negroes, in the West Indies, slavery.”

184. *Clerical Reform; or, England's Salvation; shewing its Necessity, by a comparative State of the Landed Property, in respect to Taxes, Mortgages, Funds, Tithes, &c.; with a Plan of annihilating Forty Millions of the National*

Debt, by a Sale of Mortmain Lands, and a total Abolition of Tithes. By Joseph Williams, Esq.

TO how great drudgery should we poor reviewers be condemned were we to examine every reverie for public reform on the extensive scale on which some men offer it! Mr. W. dedicates his to the Prince of Wales, with the free address of *My Prince!* His motto is in capitals, *Convoco ad Populum*; which to us, on the authority of Ainsworth, instead of *PROVOCO ad populum*, appears false Latin, like his conclusion, *Finis coronat opus*. His title-page will explain his meaning; and “having never associated himself with any opposition to Government, having no connexion with courtiers, he thinks himself, from his independent spirit, qualified, as far as his abilities, to give a fair and candid representation of the political as well as domestic state of the nation, as any other subject; where he is defective, even his errors may awaken the genius of more able advocates. Whilst he lives, he shall annually repeat his admonition for a total abolition of tithes, a resumption of the mortmain lands, an economical reform of the clergy, and a *spiritual* reform in the senate; that every constitutional question may not only have fair debate, not to be done away by the order of the day, but by a division, that the country may see and judge who are the friends and who the enemies of the Constitution, uninfluenced by place or pension” (p. 69).

185. *A new Translation of Telemachus in English Verse.* By Gibbons Bagnal, M.A. Vicar of Howe Lacy, Herefordshire. 2 Vols. 8vo.

THIS is a completion of the work which we announced, vol. XXVI. 197, LX. 439, to have been begun in periodical numbers.

186. *Four Hundred Texts of Holy Scripture, with the corresponding Passages explained to the Understandings of common People, arranged under the several Heads:*

*Texts which appear contradictory,
Not to be understood literally,
Improperly translated,
Better translated otherwise,
Requiring Explanation,
The Parables.*

The whole compiled with a View to promote Religious Knowledge, and to facilitate the Reading of the Divine Writings. By Oliver St. John Cooper, M.A. Vicar of Thurleigh and Puddington, in the County of Bedford.

THE design of this good parish-priest,

priest, whom we have had occasion to celebrate for his antiquarian researches*, cannot be enough commended; and we can add, his execution is equal to his design. We heartily recommend this compilation to "the many thousands of Christians" who we with Mr. C. p. 1, "hope and trust seriously and devoutly apply themselves to understanding the will of God from his written word."

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

GOTTINGEN. The third volume of Dr. Bartel's Letters on Calabria and Sicily is now published. Not satisfied with having traversed, and examined with uncommon attention, the country he describes, the Doctor has availed himself of a correspondence established with the principal Literati of the country, and has thus been enabled to acquire information which few strangers could procure, and which few of the natives could give. This work then affords us not merely the remarks of an observant traveller, but those of the best-instructed natives on the internal state of their country. *L'Esprit des Journaux.*

NEUWIED. *Voyage sur le Rhin, &c.* A Tour on the Rhine, from Mentz to Dusseldorf. 2 vols. 8vo.—This tour, made in the year 1789, is particularly interesting under the present circumstances, as it gives us an ample account of those places which serve as asylums to the French emigrants. It is said to be the work of Mr. de Beaunoir, who has already acquired some reputation by his literary performances, and certainly does him no discredit as an observer.

Journal Encyclopédique.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We thank P. D. for pointing out (what he must be sensible it is sometimes beyond the power of the most retentive memory to recollect) that the use of Chivers (or Goose-grass) as a cure for the Scurvy has been very circumstantially explained in our vol. XLVIII. 160.

J. G. acknowledges himself incorrect in respect to Gen. Oglethorpe's admission in the University of Oxford, and therefore begs the following may be inserted, which has been taken from the University-register: "1714, Jul. 9, Term. S. Trin.—Jacobus Oglethorpe, e C. C. C. 16 Theoph. f. Sti Jacobi Lond. Equ. Aur. filius natus minor."

We are obliged to ANTIQUARIUS SEUNDUS for several favours; and accept with pleasure his proffered exchange of news.

* See his History of Puddington, *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, N° VIII. (vol. LIII. p. 154); of Wimmington, N° XXIX. (LV. 543); of Odell, N° XLIV. (LVIII. 139).

In answer to the question of A CORRESPONDENT, we really do not know whether the projected edition of the Spectator, with notes, &c. in the manner of the edition of the Tatler, published in 1786, is ever likely to be published. The series has since been uniformly printed in a LARGE octavo.

A CONSTANT READER, who has lately perused Mr. Milner's treatise on St. George with much satisfaction, requests that gentleman, whenever he shall have occasion to transmit any thing to our publication, to mention where he has seen any figure of St. Lucy with a dioptric glass in her hand (see p. 28 of the Inquiry); and also what work of "the learned Paquotius" is referred to in the same page. He laments also, that Q. X. (p. 687) did not say where the curious lines he has cited concerning the "glove on pate" are to be found.

A CORRESPONDENT desires to be informed where he may find the present form of proceedings on the election of a bishop after the *congé d'élire* has been issued.

W. R. wishes to know the precise difference between the field knight-banneret and the home knight-banneret, and the ceremony used at the creation of the latter.

S. asks why the scriptural names of Gog and Magog have been converted into giants, and when they first appeared under such characters. In the "Revelationes S. Methodii," printed in the beginning of the 16th century, there is a chapter with this title: "Quomodo Alexander Magnus Gog & Magog, propter eorum turpitudinem, in Carpiis montibus incluserit."

J. C. of Cotswolds, who thinks the investigation of the retreat of the Swallows an object worthy of some attention, informs our correspondent, p. 602, that he observed some in April perched under the eaves of a house, seemingly in a very drooping condition. He did not observe them fly abroad but once, which was, he believes, on the morning of the 19th. They appeared this year at Cotswolds on the 10th of April, sooner by four days than last year.

Whether "The Ghost" be by PETER PINDAR or not, we have no desire to republish it.

As M. N.'s corrections came not to hand till after the article in p. 785 was printed off, he will perhaps now put them into another shape.

The point of A. QUIZ's Epigram is excellent; but we sport not with weapons that might wound domestic peace.

We thank EVERARD heartily; and shall communicate his kind citations.—Our friend's "Trifles" from MARGATE are acceptable.

The letters pointed out by MONITOR have been very frequently printed; they are taken from a Life of Dr. Radcliffe.

AXMINSTER, RABY CASTLE, &c. are engraving for our next; when A RAMBLER shall also certainly appear; with (if possible) W. C.; Mr. BERR; Mr. TYSON; P—'s "Essay on Digestion;" BURKE against BURKE; "The Chronicles of the Seasons;" A. Z., &c.

MR. URBAN,

Exeter, Aug. 22.

RETURNING from the races on Haldon to Exeter one sultry day of the last week, I was induced to enter the extensive plantations of Sir Robert Palke, which surround the tower lately erected by him to the memory of General Lawrence, which commands a most extensive prospect of the river Exe, the sea, and the adjacent country. Within the tower I found a statue of the General, copied from that in the East India House; and round the walls of the castle, which is triangular, I read with much satisfaction the following inscriptions, which I copied, and the perusal of which, I doubt not, will give great pleasure to your numerous readers.

Yours, &c.

FIRST TABLET.

To the MEMORY of
MAJOR-GENERAL STRINGER LAWRENCE;
who, for the space of twenty years,
commanded the BRITISH armies
in INDIA;
and by his superior genius,
consummate skill,
and
unremitted exertion,
with an inferior force,
extinguished the POWER of FRANCE,
restored the GLORY of the BRITISH NAME,
and by replacing in the Government
MOHAMMED ALY CAWN BEHAUDER,
the distinguished son of ANAVERDER;
in happier times
the rightful SOVEREIGN of the CARNATIC;
established the EMPIRE of BRITAIN
in
HINDOSTAN.

Nor were his talents in war
more eminent than his milder virtues:
he aspired to, and obtained,
a NAME MORE GLORIOUS than that of CON-
QUEROR.

He was
the DELIVERER of INDIA.

At his approach,
every VILLAGE poured forth its INHABITANTS;
every EYE was riveted with ATTENTION
on his person;
and HE seemed,
while BLESSINGS, in DIFFERENT LANGUAGES,
and from every side,
were showered on HIM,
to have blended in one family
(of which he was the common father)
the natives of EUROPE,
and
the inhabitants of ASIA.

SECOND TABLET.

The PRINCES of INDIA
revered HIM as a superior BEING;
and, to the end of HIS life,
their testimonies of affection

were unceasing.

The following inscription,
from the original Persian,
sent after his death,
perpetuates the gratitude
of

the NABOB of ARCOT:

"To the memory of
the late Major-general STRINGER LAWRENCE,

His Highness the Nabob
WAU LAU JAH, AMEER UL HIND, SETAR SAULAR,

Prince of the CARNATIC,
and the ally of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY,
hath caused this inscription to be placed,
in testimony

of his friendship, and of the opinion
he entertains

of the important services
rendered by the General
to himself, and to his friends,
the ENGLISH, in INDIA,
as he was the first founder
of the ENGLISH POWER
in HINDOSTAN."

The high sense
entertained by the EAST-INDIA COMPANY
of his MERITS and SERVICES,
is best expressed

on the MONUMENT,
which, at the public expence,
they caused to be erected
to his MEMORY

in
the ABBEY CHURCH of WESTMINSTER:

"For
discipline established,
fortresses protected,
settlements extended,
FRENCH
and INDIAN ARMIES
defeated,
and
PEACE concluded
in the CARNATIC.

THIRD TABLET.

This EXCELLENT MAN
was born at HEREFORD in the year 1697.

His early days
were devoted to that service,
of which,

in his following years,
he was so BRIGHT an ORNAMENT.

He served
AGAINST the REBELS in 1745

as
AID-DE-CAMP to LORD TYRAWLEY;
and, at GIBRALTAR,

he was long
the MUCH-LOVED PATRON of GENERAL WOLFE.

At the solicitation of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY,
he accepted the COMMAND of their FORCES
in the CARNATIC;

and,

and,
after having SAVED and EXTENDED the
PROVINCES,
he closed his long career of MILITARY
GLORY
by his SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE of MADRAS,
the CAPITAL of the BRITISH POSSESSIONS,
in the year 1759.

He died
FULL of YEARS,
FULLER of HONOURS,
in 1775.

And his remains
are deposited within sight of this tower,
in the parish church of DUNCHIDEOK.

This column was erected, in 1783,
BY SIR ROBERT PALK, BARONET,
some time GOVERNOR of MADRAS:

an EYE-WITNESS
of the TRIUMPHS in WAR,
and
of the VIRTUES in PEACE
of
His ILLUSTRIOUS FRIEND.

EVENING HYMN.

THOU, God! who will'd creation birth,
Whose goodness knows no end,
And thro' the wide-expanded earth
Thy gifts to all extend;

To thee we give unfeigned praise,
Whose energetic power
Hath guided safely all our days
To this declining hour.

Continue still that saving grace
We, undeserving, find;
And from us, Lord! those sins efface
Which most pollute the mind.

Guard us thro' all the ills of night:
Thy gracious aid we pray,
With grateful hearts to greet the light
Of next returning day.

And grant, when death thy call shall bring,
Our souls to realms may soar,
When we triumphant praise may sing,
And night be known no more.
Bermuda. W.

INSCRIPTION ON A BARBER'S SHOP.

Translated from some Latin Verses, p. 655.

TIS the barber lives here—step in, if you
please, [find ease.
Tho' my shop is but small, in my chair you 'll
Here am I that shall shave you, if shaving 's
your wish, [in my dish.
With my cloth, my sharp blade, and hot suds
If so thick are your locks, or so thin, that you
hate 'em, [pomatum.
Here 's my scissors for those, and for these my
If you like a long beard, only try my perfume,
Tho' you're learned or Jewish, 'twill sweeten
the room.

But if you'd go clean, with your cheek smooth
and nice,

Post your penny—the job shall be done in a
trice. [much trouble,

If in whipping your beard off I give you
Why take back your cash; but, if not, pay
me double. [to me,

Are you sick? leave your doctors, and hasten
I've a hand can spread plasters, draw teeth,
or take fee. [I have got,

Oh! 'twould tire you to hear the good things
Magic charms, roses, nettles, hips, haughs, and
what not. [bleeding,

When your veins are too full, I can set you a
And break but your head, and I'm sure of
succeeding. [you 'll own,

Do you doubt me? why taste of my skill, and
If I'm near, 'tis some pleasure to fracture a
bone. [not confess?

Does the damsel feel pains which she dares
Is your wife near her time? Never doubt my
success. [ready,

As for madam, call me, and with instruments
I warrant I'll quickly relieve the good lady.

And if it escapes me, should it other miscarry,
I'll meet any fate—nay, the trollop I'll marry.
Is your conscience oppress'd? are you troubled
with qualms? [psalms?

To an hair I can suit you with doctrines and
I from good Doctor Whitfield have long had
my cue, [thodist true.

And can teach what becomes a staunch Me-
Then, whate'er be your wants, come to me if
you're prudent, [and student.

For I'm barber, and surgeon, and druggist,
S. O.

HASTY TRANSLATION OF THE SAME.

A BARBER's humble roof, with trades
replete,

Invites the entrance of each trav'ler's feet.
Should you, perchance, require the tonsor said,
Lo! towels, water, and the polish'd blade;
No wight can better trim the human face,
Or tend its honours with a happier grace.

Thus, if the grave philosopher or Jew
Prefer a beard—bear's-grease the feat shall do;
Or, if a ruddy skin, and smoothness sweet
As down on virgin's cheek, your preference
meet, [glide;

Pay—swift as thought the sharpen'd steel shall
If *purse* is narrow, ill; and well, if *wide*.

Does physick please? reject all other pills,
My sovereign panacea cures your ills.

I've draughts exhal'd from every healing
flower, [shower.

Which waves or woods from various sources
I've founds which never fail to cause relief,

And mystic words to chase th' *ennuis* of grief.
Full well I know the phlebotomic art,

And can of broken heads relieve the smart.
Do'st doubt me? break thy skull with pon-
derous blow,

Soon certain of the truth you 'll from me go.
If e'er thy spouse should feel the painful throes

Which every mother of an infant knows;
Or

Such earnest of his future strength display'd
The young *Alides*, in his cradle laid, [pride]
When (sent by veng'ful Juno's wounded
In his nerv'd grasp the writhing serpents died.

Such earnest of his future lofty flight
Th' imperial bird affords th' astonish'd sight,
When from his nest he boldly dares to rise,
And sails sublimely thro' the yielding skies.

Bless'd be the bard! and, on the heights of
Fame,

May *Fancy* braid her garlands round his name!
Like his own numbers (smooth as summer
stream [beam),

When crimson'd o'er with Phœbus' setting
May all his moments unembitter'd flow,
Nor aught of care or lasting mis'ry know!
But may each hour serenely glide away,
And *Memory's Pleasures* crown his latest day!

THE LADIE'S ANSWER TO THE SHEPHEARD'S WIFE'S SONG *

AND is a shepherd's life exempt from
care?

Does not his wife the lot of mortals share?
Of miserie? [soon,

I ween, foot songstrels, thou didst sing too
And aught hast pourtray'd but the honie-

Ah! then, ah! then, [moon.
Know, that though shewn the honie-moon
may shine,

Peace only dwells beneath the solemn shrine.

Tho' kings have cares that wait upon a crowne,
The swannes have theirs that often keet them
Of diff'rent sort. [downe,

As so the case, a middle state is best;
Ne not by slaves betray'd, ne kings oppress.

Ah! then, ah! then,
Ne ladie would exchange her state for thine:
Peace only dwells beneath the solemn shrine.

When murrain takes the flock, ah! well-a-day!
What methods will the dire contagion stay?

Bethinks the swain.
Ho many tries, but nane effect a cure;
The sheep must rot, and be the ill endure.

Ah! then, ah! then,
Ne ladie would exchange her state for thine:
Peace only dwells beneath the solemn shrine.

Alas! a shepherd sleeps not half his fill;
His rest is broke by dreadful howlings shrill
Of savage dogs.

He seeks the lea, and finds his lambs destroy'd,
His fences broke, and ewes full sore annoy'd.
Ah! then, ah! then,

Ne ladie would exchange her state for thine:
Peace only dwells beneath the solemn shrine.

If kings are sour'd when their schemes are
cross, [lost;

Eke are the shepherds when their hopes are
Then love decays,

And each upon his wedded partner throws
In bitter words the blame of all the woes.

Ah! then, ah! then,

Ne ladie would exchange her state for thine:
Peace only dwells beneath the solemn shrine.

In ev'ry state some evil must be borne;
But ladies have ne greater cause to mourn
Than meaner folk.

Whether a queen, a dame, a shepherd's wife,
True joy comes only from a well-spent life.

Ah! then, ah! then,
Eternal happynesse aboue be thine,
And perfect peace beneath the solemn shrine.

Sept. 14.

GERTRUDE.

ON BATHING.

WHEN first the morning glows with
lambent beam,

Lonely I wander with serene delight;
O'er spangling pebbles runs a gentle stream,
And shells of amber catch my wand'ring
sight.

Here let me plunge amid the chrystal tide,
And taste the lucid coolness of the flood;
Here let me throw obtrusive cares aside,
And cool the fervour of my boiling blood.

Methinks I see a form beneath the stream,
That, beck'ning, calls me to her silver bed,
Peace in her look, and pleasure in her mien,
While flowers adorn her dew-bespangled
head.

'Tis ever-blooming Health, serenely fair;
Health, fairest daughter of the genial skies!
Stranger alike to discord and to care,
Content and joy set sparkling in her eyes;

Ten thousand pleasures all around her sport;
The whisp'ring zephyrs fan her balmy gales;
The blooming Naiads to her stream resort,
And snuff the fragrance of the balmy vales.

T. G.

SUMMER. A SONNET.

SEE, from the East, in rich luxuriance dress'd,
With fainting step the bright-ey'd queen
advance,

Gay flow'rets blooming on her amber vest,
And in her train reviv'd creations dance.

Swift in his flaming car the orb of light
Sweeps with rich radiance thro' the cloud-
less air;

Pale Ev'ning, ling'ring on the realms of Night,
Marks her slow course with many a trem-
bling star.

Man too partakes the universal joy,
Or rapt in dreams of pleasure, or of fame,
Ambition, fortune, or a titled name,
Unknowing that these baubles quickly cloy,
And that a spirit of ethereal fire
Disdains the tordid views of sensual desire.

W. J. ODDY.

EPITAPH ON A LAWYER.

Hic jacet Jacobus Straw,
Who forty years follow'd the law,
When he dy'd.
The devil cry'd,

"John, give us your paw."

MINUTES

* See p. 652.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE; continued from p. 756.

August 11. A Crowd of citizens came to the bar, and demanded that the suspension of the King should commence, by a declaration of his forfeiture immediately.

The President answered, that it belonged to a National Convention to pronounce the forfeiture; but that, in the mean time, the suspension was equivalent to the forfeiture; and, in truth, the nation, by a convention, would have only to confirm the judgement.

M. Choudieu demanded that there should be a camp established under the walls of Paris, where the citizens, both of Paris and other places, should enroll themselves; that the cannoniers should establish a park of artillery on the heights of Mont Martre, which overlook and command all Paris; and that the Assembly shall, from this moment, be permanent. These motions were instantly decreed.

M. Gaudet proposed the following plan of a decree for summoning a National Convention.

"The National Assembly, after having invited citizens, in the names of Liberty and Equality, to assemble with the least possible delay, and in the greatest possible number, decrees,

1. "The Primary Assemblies shall nominate the same number of electors as in the preceding elections. The voters shall first take the oath to maintain Liberty and Equality, and to die in their defence.

2. "The distinctions of citizens, active and not active, are abolished. To be admissible to the Primary Assemblies, it shall be sufficient to be a French citizen, to be 21 years of age, to have been resident for a year in the place, and not to be a menial servant. They who have not taken the civil oath shall be bound to take it.

3. "Every citizen shall be eligible without any other condition than those required in the preceding article.

4. "The Electoral Assemblies shall nominate, for the National Convention, the same number of deputies as for the present Legislature.

5. "The Primary Assemblies shall observe the same formalities in their operations as at the last election.

6. "The Primary Assemblies are convoked for Sunday the 26th of August.

7. "The Electoral Assemblies shall meet in the chief town of each department on the 2d of September.

8. "The Members of the National Convention shall repair to Paris on or before the 20th of September. They shall cause their names to be entered in the archives; and, as soon as they shall amount to 200, the present Legislature shall give place to them.

9. "Three livres a day shall be paid to

GENT. MAG. Sept. 1792.

the electors as long as the Electoral Assemblies shall continue to sit; and 20 sous a mile for travelling expences.

10. "No person now exercising, or having exercised, any function whatever, shall be eligible to the National Convention."

M. Roederer, in the names of the department, informed the Assembly, that a lodging was prepared for Louis XVI. and his family at the Luxemburgh.

Decreed, that the Municipalities shall be authorized to take informations, and issue warrants of arrest, in all cases of treason.

Decreed, that all citizens shall be indemnified who suffer loss of property in consequence of the war.

August 12. Anacharsis Cloots (the orator of the human race), at the head of some Prussians, presented himself at the bar. He protested that he and these strangers were united in brotherly affection with the French; and that they had come for the purpose of offering to raise a Prussian legion to fight in the cause of justice. He presented a Prussian officer of rank, whom they wish to command the legion. The Assembly adopted the proposal, and decreed the raising of the regiment, which is named the Vandal Legion.

M. Renard, an artist, presented to the Assembly a piece of ordnance, so constructed as to be fired 90 times in a minute by one man.

All the citizens of Paris are invited, by a decree, to form a body of National Cavalry, and to give their names into the Municipality, who are to register them.

August 13. Permanent sitting continued. The chief part of this day's business was occupied in reading addresses from the neighbouring departments, approving of the conduct of the Assembly in suspending Louis XVI. and swearing to maintain Liberty and Equality.

August 14. Read a letter from the Commissioners sent to the army of the center. They said, they were every where upon the road received with the blessings of the people, and the most ardent testimonies of patriotism. At Soissons, they calmed the minds of the people, who had been put into a ferment by inaccurate accounts of the events in the capital. At Rheims, the decree passed for suspending the King had been proclaimed; and the people were so overjoyed, that the place was illuminated. All the constituent authorities of the city had repaired to the common hall, and taken the oath to maintain Liberty and Equality, or to die in their defence.

The Minister of justice wrote to the Assembly, requesting them to deliberate on the formalities to be observed in the publication and promulgation of laws.

M. Bismarck

M. François, of Neufchateau, complained that he still saw, on all sides, the most scandalous vestiges of the feudal system.—“We must divide among the inhabitants of communities those tracts of land known by the name of commons. These lands, in their present condition, are of no use to the State, as they pay little or no contribution, and are equally useless to individuals, except a few rich landholders.” Decreed.

He then moved, that the lands of the Emigrants should be disposed of by public auction, in lots of two, three, and four acres, on leases to be held of the State in such manner that the holders might afterwards purchase them outright. Decreed.

M. Puvrault requested, that the Assembly should immediately cause to be abolished the representative rights of Mortmain. Decreed.

M. Merlin proposed, that the waste lands, seized by the Lords, should be divided among citizens. Decreed.

August 15. The Minister for the Home Department notified, that the Council has suspended the Directories of L'Aisne, Somme, Moselle, and the Rhine and Loire.

On the report of M. Genonne, the following decree was pronounced:

“The Executive Council, composed of Six Ministers, shall be provisionally charged with all the functions of the Executive Power, and with the sealing and promulgation of laws. Each Minister shall in his turn sit and act as President of the Council during a week.

“The decrees of the National Assembly shall be entitled with the name of the Law. They shall be preceded by no formula, but shall be followed by the following one, viz.

“In the name of the Executive Provisionary Council, we advise and order all administrative bodies,” &c.

“The seal of the State shall be changed; it shall bear the figure of Liberty, holding in her hand a spear, with the cap of Liberty on the point.

“The formula, *in the name of the nation*, shall be observed by the Executive Council, and by all the agents of the Executive Power, for all the acts, orders, commissaries brevets, which are to be executed in the name of the Executing Power.”

August 17. It was decreed, that all the Deputies shall give in the several Sections where they dwell, the street, and the number of their house. The Commissaries of the Hall shall print a list of their names and addresses; and, in case of an extraordinary deliberation, notice shall be sent to each Section, who shall advertise the Deputies in their precinct.

The Assembly decreed, that the Executive Power and the Municipality of the Capital should make preparations for forming a camp near Paris of 40,000 men. Five hundred

thousand livres were voted for the necessary preparations.

Decreed, that all citizens may contract marriage at 21 years of age, without the consent of their parents.

A great number of papers, found in the Thuilleries, more or less indicative of a Counter-Revolution, was read. A number of ways was proposed to make the people acquainted with these papers. They were ordered to be ranged according to their subjects, then printed, and read in every parish-church, and at the head of every regiment.

August 19. Fifty different accusations were brought against M. la Fayette. Two private letters, and in particular one from the Commissioners sent to the army, being adduced to corroborate these charges; M. Chabot exclaimed, “You see, Patriots, what is the true character of this man. I move that he be brought to the bar, *alive or dead*. We are no longer to pursue him by the legal course: he must be hunted down like a beast of prey.

The Assembly, after some discussion, passed the following decree:

Decree of Accusation against M. la Fayette.

- I. It appears to this Assembly, that there is just ground for accusation against M. la Fayette, heretofore Commander of the army of the North.
- II. The Executive Power shall, in the most expeditious manner possible, put the present decree into execution; and all constituted authorities, all citizens, and all soldiers, are hereby enjoined, by every means in their power, to secure his person.
- III. The Assembly forbid the army of the North any longer to acknowledge him as General, or to obey his orders; and strictly enjoin that no person whatsoever shall furnish any thing for the troops, or pay any money for their use, but by the orders of M. Dumourier.”

The Department of Gard informed the Assembly, that they had caused the refractory Priests to be exported; and that they considered this measure as tending very much to preserve public tranquillity. [Applauded]. The Assembly then ordered the Committee of Legislation to prepare the plan of a decree for transporting all the refractory Priests out of the kingdom.

August 20. The Committee of Finances presented various important questions on the improvement of the revenue; and, as it appeared of great importance that the National Convention should not have its attention distracted in the first instance by matters of Finance, it was resolved to dedicate one or more sittings to these questions. Addresses of adherence from various parts were announced.

All the feudal rights were definitively suppressed during the sitting: and a report was ordered to be brought up, within the

week,

week, of a plan for putting all the estates belonging to the order of Malta, lying in the territories of France, to public sale.

August 21. M. Servan, the new Minister at War, announced to the Assembly, that M. La Fayette, with his *Etat-Major*, had deserted to the enemy on the night of the 19th instant. His army, he added, had refused to accompany him: and he was so enraged at their Patriotism, that he endeavoured to lead it into defiles where it must have been cut to pieces; but this perfidious stratagem also proved abortive.

August 22. The Assembly decreed, that all notes payable to bearer should be subject to a certain tax called *Droit d'Enregistrement*, and that those circulated by Public Companies should be liable to the contribution *du cinquieme*.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the Assembly, that M. Lally Tollendal had demanded a passport for England, and annexed to his letter a legal instrument, by which it appeared that he had been naturalized in that country. A letter from Earl Gower, recognizing him as a British Subject, was also produced.

Aug. 23. The Minister of War notified, that Generals Luckner and Dillon had been deprived of their command, as neither of them seemed much disposed to fight for the new order of things. Marshal Luckner, in a letter to the Minister, said, "I cannot conceive the motive of the Assembly's conduct towards M. La Fayette—he swore fidelity to the Nation, the Law, and the King. I took the same oath in the face of all France." The Minister added, that Marshal Luckner had been succeeded in his command by General Kellerman.

M. Lebrun, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, presented a view of the present situation of France, with respect to foreign powers. It stated that

Sweden had already declared its intention of not entering into the league of powers against France, and manifested a desire of forming a commercial connexion with that country. Several Swedish officers likewise had requested permission to serve in the armies of France, and to fight in defence of liberty.

Russia had never disguised its hostile intentions, but for some time it could do nothing else but threaten.

The Southern Powers were in the same situation.

The German Empire had testified its repugnance to take up arms against France, excepting some Princes, who might be considered as in a state of hostility.

Holland and England always promised a perfect neutrality. The Dutch Ambassador still remained at Paris; that of England was recalled, but the note which communicated this order to him did not exhibit any hostile intentions. The English Ministry only ob-

served to him, that, the exercise of the Executive Power having been taken from the hands of the King, his credentials were no longer valid, and that, consequently, he ought to leave the country. In short, his Britannic Majesty continues to entertain the same sentiments of perfect neutrality; but he is of opinion, that he does not infringe this neutrality by claiming every safety for Louis XVI. and his family. He testifies, "that he expects to see these personages sheltered from every violence, the commission of which, he adds, would not fail to excite universal indignation." Authorized by the provisional Executive Council, the Minister for Foreign Affairs wrote to the English Ambassador to testify to him how ardently the French Nation desired to maintain a good understanding with a high-spirited people, who were the first to acknowledge the Sovereignty of Nations; and assured him, that the Executive Council would take care that justice should prevail on every occasion in the intercourse between the two nations. The Assembly applauded this notification.

August 24. M. Chenier appeared at the Bar, at the head of a Section of the Capital, and claimed the title of French Citizens for those Foreigners, such as Mr. Horne Tooke, Mr. Payne, M. Mackintosh, Dr. Towers, Dr. Priestley, and M.M. Pylalozy and Malakousky, who had merited so glorious a distinction by their writings in behalf of Gallic Liberty.

After a short debate, the Assembly decreed as a principle, that the title of French Citizen should be conferred on all those gentlemen who had written in behalf of Liberty and Equality; and that the Committee of Public Instruction should be ordered to make out a list of their names.

As the Assembly was going to break up, an extraordinary Courier, arrived from the Administrators of Verdun, with intelligence, that the town of Longwy had been taken from the French by an army of 8,000 men, commanded by the King of Prussia in person, fifteen hours after the trenches had been opened against it.

August 26. M. Servan, Minister at War, appeared at the Bar, where he read a letter from Marshal Luckner, containing an account of the capture of Longwy in the morning of Wednesday the 22d. The enemy presented themselves before the place on the 21st with 60,000 men, and held it besieged fifteen hours, during which time the enemy played upon it without ceasing. The Magistrates and Citizens pressed the Governor to surrender, who, yielding, it is said, to their instances, obtained an honorable capitulation. The enemy's army entered Longwy without committing the smallest outrage; and it appeared that they meant to take possession of the post of Fontoy, which had been abandoned by Marshal Luckner, in order that they might afterwards lay siege to Thionville.

M. Doffer, President of the Military Committee, struck with the consequences of this loss, observed, that treachery or cowardice only could have put this place into the enemy's hands. He recapitulated the state of its fortifications and warlike stores, to prove that it was in the best state of sustaining a siege, defended by 70 pieces of cannon pointed through casements of an excellent construction, with a garrison of 3,500 men, &c. However, we are not to condemn the Commander till we have proofs of his treachery.

"He is a traitor," cried many of the Members: "his name! his name!" The Minister replied, M. Delangene.

M. Lecointre moved, that the Minister of War, the Military Committee, and the Extraordinary Commission, should all be ordered to declare, whether they had sufficient means to save France from the dangers of this invasion. With regard to M. Luckner, he spoke in a doubtful manner; and concluded with moving, "that 30,000 National Guards, of Paris and the circumjacent departments, should march in eight days to the Frontiers."

M. Chaudieu thought there was no occasion for being so soon alarmed. He endeavoured to point out the immense resources of France, its superiority of force, the impossibility the enemy would find of advancing into the kingdom, because their return would be prevented by the camps of Sedan, Mouzon, Maulde, and Maubeuge. "The only way, said he, to ruin ourselves, is to give ourselves up to fear and discouragement."

The Assembly, struck with the strength of these observations, passed to the order of the day.

August 28. The Committee of Legislation presented a report on the mode of dividing the property of fathers among their children.

M. Chambon said, the plan of the Committee did not go far enough. Instances were still to be found of fathers making younger children independent, and keeping elder sons, of perhaps sixty years of age, in a state of pupillage. The Assembly decreed as a principle, that the paternal authority shall cease when the child attains the age of 21.

Petitioners appeared at the bar with a St. Roche and his dog, in silver. They said, they had prayed with great fervor to the saint, to cure their fellow-citizens of the political plague with which so many were afflicted, but in vain. The saint could do nothing for them in his present shape. They therefore requested the Assembly to order him to be coined into crowns, in which new form they had no doubt but he might still be of service. Their gift was received with loud applause; and the saint was immediately sent to the mint.

August 29. M. Merlin read a letter from his father, who resides at Thionville, stating that the place was on the eve of a siege, and

that, though garrisoned only by recruits, the inhabitants were resolved to blow it up rather than surrender. The letter also complained that Thionville had been abandoned by the Generals of the army.

A letter from the Ambassador to the Helvetic Diet stated, that the Swiss were incensed at the accounts received of the proceedings of the 10th, and that nothing was heard among them but exclamations of vengeance. The Ambassador complained of the delays in transmitting to him the necessary sums of money.

A Member announced, that he had received a letter from Verdun, stating, that the enemy were in the neighbourhood, and that the garrison were making every disposition for a vigorous defence.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs notified to the Assembly, that a Congress of the Ministers and Generals of the King of Sardinia was held at Turin, on the 8th of August, in order to determine whether his Sardinian Majesty ought to attack France, or confine himself within the bounds of neutrality. The Prince of Piedmont strongly opposed warlike measures, and pointed out the advantages of neutrality. His argument had a proper effect, and his opinion was accordingly adopted by the Congress. One of the first effects of this resolution, the Minister said, was an order countermanding the transportation of camp-equipage and other preparations; but he could not help declaring that the news of the event of the 10th of August might induce the Court of Turin to lay aside its pacific intentions. He observed, however, that Savoy was not very powerful; that its army was neither so numerous nor so formidable as had been represented, and that it consisted of only 34,000 men of the regiments of the line, and a few regiments of provincials. These provincial regiments, he added, were unprovided with arms, and absolutely undisciplined. This notification was referred to the Diplomatic Committee.

Sept. 1. M. Roland gave an account of the present state of France. According to his report, the malcontents have not yet renounced their plans for disturbing the public tranquillity. The people in many places, he said, had risen, and manifested the strongest marks of a seditious disposition, which in several towns could not be repressed but by the severest of all means, martial law. The pretence made for these insurrections was the transportation of corn, and the dearness of bread. The Minister had, however, enquired into the state of the last crop; and assured the people that they had no occasion to be uneasy respecting provisions, as France had a sufficiency for two years.

Sept. 2. The President announced, that two Commissioners from the Community of Paris requested to be admitted to the Bar on pressing business. Leave being granted, one of them addressed the Assembly as follows:—

"The

"The Council of the Community, afflicted with the dangers of the country, come to deliberate on the measures necessary to be taken in the present awful and alarming crisis. It has been decreed, that the *tocsin* shall immediately be rung, the alarm-guns fired, and that Commissioners shall be dispatched to collect all those patriotic citizens who may be desirous of marching to the frontiers. The following Proclamation has been issued :

"Citizens, the enemy is at the gates of the Capital. Verdun is besieged. It cannot hold out longer than eight days. Citizens, let us repair to-day to the *Champ de Mars*—let an army of 60,000 men be immediately formed, and let us march towards the enemy." The Community of Paris has decreed that their operations shall be laid before the National Assembly, because they consider it the rallying point of all good Frenchmen."—This speech was followed with reiterated applause, and the Commissioners were invited to the honour of the sitting.

M. Vergniaud said—"It is to-day that Paris ought to shew itself; if it does so, our country is saved. It appears that the design of the enemy is to advance towards Paris, and to leave behind them our strong-places, and even our armies. If they commit this piece of folly, we shall profit by it. The enemy, then, placed in the centre of the Empire, surrounded by our troops and by the grand army of Frenchmen, will be devoured by that Land which they wish to cover with blood. But, Gentlemen, the great hope of the enemy is, that they shall spread a general panic. Men either hired, or deceived, daily raise alarm, exaggerate facts, and, that they may mislead the people with more effect, appear to be entirely discouraged by the smallest disaster. I wish we could discover these men and collect them into one town, such as Longwy, which should then be called *the town of cowards*. Gentlemen, let us silence those who take a detachment of Hulus for a whole army. Let us banish every idea of timidity, and let us give an example of firmness superior to danger, superior even, if necessary, to the certainty of misfortunes. Let our energy be once more displayed. Let it appear, in the midst of danger, a thousand times more invincible than in tranquillity. It is not Kings of brass that we have now to overthrow—we must combat Kings who are surrounded with numerous armies.—The camp which was ordered has not yet been formed at Paris.—What!—shall we be less ardent in tracing out a camp than in preparing festivals? Where are those pick-axes and the shovels which formed the camp of Federation? Let every arm be employed, and let those who disclaim this labour be devoted to public contempt. Let twelve Members of the National Assembly go every day, by turns, and handle the pick-axes themselves. Let them make ready—let them moisten the

entrenchments of their soldiers with the sweat of the brows, and let the whole National Assembly dig a pit for our enemies."

The Assembly immediately rose up as one man, and the propositions were decreed.

M. Cambon.—Let the *curriers*, which were ordered to depart, be stopped—let every one write—let the *tocsin* be sounded in all the Departments.—Decreed.

M. Ruhl read a letter from the Commandant of Metz. It stated, that he had made an oath, that, if the enemy took Metz, they should get possession of nothing but a heap of ruins and ashes.

The Minister for Home Affairs announced the discovery of a conspiracy in the Department of Morbihan. The conspirators, dispersed all over the country, between Guirande and Vinné, were to unite at Laroche-bernard. A tobaccoist, of the name of Corfy, who was the chief of this plot, had been arrested.

The Minister at War stated, that M. Birron had written to him, that 10,000 men were to join General Kellermann on the 3d. M. Birron was like preparing a body of 15,000 men to follow the enemy, in case they should march to Paris.

M. Delcher requested, that twelve Deputies should go to-morrow, and work from four in the morning till night in the entrenchments of the Camp at Paris.—Decreed.

M. Danton—"It is a great consolation, Gentlemen, to the Ministers of a free people, to inform you that your country is about to be saved. (*Applauses.*) All are in motion, all are rousing themselves throughout France, from one end of the kingdom to the other; you know that Verdun is not in the enemy's possession; you know that the garrison has sworn to die rather than surrender; bar, gentlemen, whilst Ministers are concerting with the Generals, a great piece of news has arrived:—The Commissioners of the Commons are proclaiming afresh, at this instant, the danger of the country, with more eagerness than is necessary: all the citizens of the Capital are going to rendezvous in the *Champ de Mars*, to be divided into three bodies; some are going to fly towards the enemy—all those at least who have arms:—others are working at the entrenchments, whilst the third division will remain, and present an enormous battalion of uplifted pikes. (*Applauses.*)—Gentlemen, we must take bold steps; we request you to declare, that every citizen, who shall refuse to march against the enemy, shall be put to death:—we must have severe measures; no one, when the country is in danger, can refuse his services without being declared infamous, and a traitor to his country.—Gentlemen, in a Revolution, we must be bold, and always bold—then success is certain.—(*Great applause.*)—We request of you, that, within forty leagues from the spot of War, Citizens who have arms shall either march against the enemy,

or give them up :—those who shall remain shall be armed with pikes :—Couriers should be sent to the 83 Departments; for the alarm-bells which will be rung will not be sufficient. The principal thing must be, not to collect too many citizens in one place, that provisions may be easily distributed.—We request, not to be opposed in our operations, and to give us Commissaries to follow up our plans.—We also think you ought to decree, that at this moment the citizens of Paris never deserved better of their country.”

M. Ruhl.—I move, that whoever shall attempt to embarrass the proceedings of the Executive Power shall suffer death.

M. Chambon.—There are many brave *sans-culottes* who are not rich; the Financiers must also contribute some of their gold, (*Applauded.*)

The Minister at War observed, that the National Volunteers were not accustomed to soldiers bread; that it would be proper to advert to that matter, and change the bread for such as is usually baked for the citizens. That would only cost nine livres a year more for each man, which certainly could be no object. Referred to the Committee, and to be reported the same night.

A Deputation of the Community came to inform the Assembly, that the people were hurrying towards the prisons, loudly demanding that the prisoners, detained for crimes committed on the 10th of August, should be delivered up to them.

The Assembly ordered twelve Deputies to go as Commissioners from the Assembly, and endeavour to appease the people. These Commissioners returned soon after, declaring that they had not been able to accomplish the object of the mission.

On the motion made by M. Gensonne, the Assembly decreed, that the prisoners of the High Court should be moved to the Castle of Saumur.

A Member of the Extraordinary Commission presented a Decree, passed in the morning, on a proposal by the Minister of War for the final approbation of the Assembly. It was immediately decreed, and was as follows:

“ 1. Every citizen, who shall oppose or retard the orders of the Executive Power, shall be punished with death.

“ 2. Every citizen, who shall refuse to march, or deliver up his arms, is declared infamous, and a traitor to his country.

“ 3. The Municipalities shall pursue proper measures for getting possession of the arms of those who do not march to the frontiers.

“ 4. Citizens who have uniforms are requested to deliver them up.”

Massacres in France. Sept. 1.

The steady perseverance of the Confederate Armies, and the general joy that is shewn wherever they approach, added to the

system of desertion which pervades the Chiefs of the French armies, has caused a very general panic among the Jacobins: and it is evident, that the rapid progress of the Duke of Brunswick's army has been the immediate cause of the insurrection which happened this and the following days.

The Municipality, thinking it necessary to stimulate the public mind by some strong act, as well as to furnish an example to other towns, passed the following resolutions:

“ The barriers shall be immediately shut.

“ All horses, fit for the service of those who are to go to the frontiers, shall be instantly seized.

“ All citizens shall hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

“ Citizens who, on account of their age or infirmities, are not able instantly to march, shall deposit their arms at the Sections, to be given to such citizens as cannot arm themselves, and who may be desirous to march to the frontiers.

“ All suspected persons, and those who are so cowardly as to refuse to march, shall be instantly disarmed.

“ Twenty-four Commissioners shall immediately proceed to the armies, to announce to them this resolution; and to the neighbouring Departments to invite the citizens to join their brethren at Paris, to march in a body to meet the enemy.

“ The Military Committee shall sit permanently; they shall meet in the Commons House, in the Hall *heterosie de la R.ine.*

“ The alarm-guns shall be immediately fired, and the *gn rale* shall be beat in all the Sections, to announce to the citizens the dangers of the country.

“ The National Assembly, and the Provisionary Executive Power, shall be informed of this decree.

“ The Members of the General Council shall immediately repair to their respective Sections; announce there the dispositions to be made by the present decree; and paint with energy, to all their fellow-citizens, the imminent danger of their country, and the treachery with which they are surrounded or threatened. They shall represent to them, in the most forcible manner, that their liberty is in danger, and the French territories invaded. They shall likewise represent to them, that the intention of our enemies is to reduce us again to the most ignominious slavery; that we ought, rather than submit to it, to bury ourselves under the ruins of our country, and not to give up our towns till they have been converted to heaps of ash.

“ The present Decree shall be immediately printed, published, and posted up.

(Signed) “ HUGENIN, President.

“ TALLIEN, Secretary Register.”

In consequence of these resolutions, the *toxin* was rung, the alarm-guns were fired, and the people soon assembled in very great numbers.

members in the *Champ de Mars*. The Municipal officers, on horseback, and in their scarves, proclaimed in every quarter of the town, that "the country was in danger," and that it became all good citizens to fly to its relief. The people answered with loud huzzas, crying out, "Long live the National Liberty, Equality, down with all Tyrants!" Their minds were farther inflamed by a report that was industriously circulated, that the people were betrayed.

The mob proclaimed, in answer to the Municipal Officers, that they had no objection to fly to the frontiers to beat the foreign enemy, and they wished nothing better; but, first, "they would purge the nation of its internal enemies." It was proposed to go to the prisons of the *Abbaye*, where those accused of high treason were principally confined; and to the *Carrières*, where the refractory Priests were imprisoned. This idea seemed to be highly relished, and, in consequence, hordes of banditti flocked to these places, and demanded a list of the names of the persons confined, and the nature of their crimes.

The National Assembly, when they heard of what was passing without doors, sent a deputation of twelve Members to persuade the mob to desist. But it was all in vain—the massacre had begun, and their voices were drowned amidst the shouts of the rabble. Not a single person accused of high treason or theft, not a Priest that was found, escaped this horrible slaughter. They were all butchered in cold blood; and M. de Montmorin, though he had been acquitted by a Jury, was killed between the legs of one of the deputies, in attempting to escape.

Among other principal personages who fell victims in this slaughter, is the beautiful and accomplished Princess de Lamballe.

An aged officer of the King's former body-guard, some Priests, and a reverend Bishop of the old school, were about the same time taken up on suspicion near the palace: they were about to be conducted to the Municipality; but on their way, the mob chose to take the law into their own hands, and hanged them *à la lanterne*.

The streets have this morning exhibited a spectacle of the mangled bodies and heads of the Priests who were yesterday massacred; and the multitude who follow this cannibal-feast are singing choruses expressive of their joy.

M. Sicard, teacher of the deaf and dumb, who was detained a prisoner at Carmes, wrote to the Assembly, that, after seeing 17 Priests, prisoners in the same place, butchered before his eyes, he had been saved from destruction by a citizen, named Monnot, who undeceived the people respecting him.

Another very shocking spectacle was exhibited this morning. Twenty Priests, anxious to escape, presented themselves at

one of the barriers to pass. They were asked for their passports. The Priests, not having any, evaded giving an answer. A mob assembled in the mean time, and they were every man cut to pieces.

The number of Clergy found in the Carmelite Convent was about 220. They were handed out of the prison-door two by two into the Rue Vaugerard, where their throats were cut. Their bodies were fixed on pikes, and exhibited to the wretched victims who were next to suffer. The mangled bodies of others are piled against the houses in the streets; and, in the quarters of Paris near to which the prisons are, the carcases remain scattered in hundreds, diffusing pestilence all around.

Sept. 2. "The Countess de Chevre, with her five children, the oldest not eleven years of age, were massacred at her house, *Rue de Bacq*, on the 3d, and their bodies exposed before the door. The children were first assassinated before the eyes of their parent. She bore this infernal sight with a fortitude almost supernatural: she embraced the bleeding head of the youngest, and met her fate with heroic contempt. The wretches first cut off the arms that sustained her last sad comfort, and then severed her head from her body.

"In the same street, an old Swiss Gentleman, M. d'Aubert, who before the Revolution had some place under Government, was thrown alive into a fire kindled of the furniture belonging to the different hotels of the Emigrants. Thrice he ran from the flames, and as often was driven back; at last, with their pikes, the sanguinary monsters pinned him there, and, insultingly, demanding him to sing *ça ira*, danced around the fire, singing themselves, in the true spirit of North-American Savages. He was near 70 years old.

"An incident still more shocking I must now relate, as it displays the progress of this hellish hatred in breasts by time intended only to be filled with innocence and love.

"Grunault and his wife lived in the Rue Jacob—he was a grocer—the mob assassinated them both. Provident of their children, though hopeless of their own safety, they had sent them to a friend's house in their neighbourhood, that if possible they might be saved.—They were met however by 30 or 40 children, who were going, as they said, to dispatch all the young *Aristocrates*. They attacked the servant who was going with them, beat the poor children with their sticks, and finally with their penknives cut off their heads. The poor murdered children were four and six years old; and no one of the accursed fiends who dispatched them, I am confident, was above 12.

"Stupified with horror at such unheard-of wickedness, I was hurried along thus with the mob from bad to worse; and had occasion to observe every where not the slightest

slightest expression of concern, much less horror, in the faces of the people; and the women cried out to these infant furies—

‘Bravo! mes Enfants!—Ab! quel plaisir pour leurs parens d’avoir des Enfants déjà si bons Patriotes! Jugez ce qu’ils seront dans quelques années.’

“Bravo, children!—What comfort it must be to parents to have their children already such excellent Patriots! Judge what they will prove by and by.”

“By Tuesday at noon, I am confident 20,000 persons had been sacrificed. In the street Mont-martre, the blood flowed down the kennel as water does after several days rain.

“Many, with courage surely justifiable, gave themselves a death, that approached more terrible in the garb of those assassins.

“The Marchioness de la Force d’Arville, in Grenelle-street, was found hanging with her daughter. The mob, thus disappointed, cut the lifeless bodies into pieces. M. Robert, a Swiss merchant, his wife, mother, and three children, poisoned themselves:—they were all dead, except the wife, who lived to see the shameless cruelties exercised upon her family.—The wretches tore out her tongue, because she refused to answer the indecent questions they put to her.”

Paris is not the only place where the infernal spirit of persecution spread itself; for a massacre similar to that at Paris took place at Rheims; and a once humane people, changed with ungovernable licentiousness and despair, is provoked into deliberate slaughter more cruel than ever stained the ferocity of savage nature. Among those killed are M. Montlosier, formerly the King’s Lieutenant at Lille; the Abbé Lacoullamine, formerly Grand Vicar to the ci-devant Archbishop of Rheims; the Abbé Romai, formerly Chaplain and Vicar of St. Jacques in that city; and the Abbé Alexandre.

The town of Meaux has also been the theatre of bloody scenes. Seven refractory priests, as well as several individuals confined in the prisons of that place for various crimes, have, in a summary manner, been sacrificed to the brutal vengeance of the people.

At Caen violent commotions have taken place: M. Bayeux, Procureur Symlic of the Department of Calvados, formerly Secretary to M. Neckar, has been inhumanly cut to pieces.

The Archbishop of Lyons has been arrested. Papers, it is said, have been found in his possession, which afforded a proof of his having carried on a correspondence with the emigrants.

M. Barnave has been put to death in the prison of Grenoble.

There are melancholy accounts of the massacre of the state prisoners confined at Orleans. In vain had the Assembly issued its feeble order to save them; for, as Govern-

ment had taken no vigorous measures either to prevent or punish the horrors of Paris, the mob were delivered from all the restraints of fear, and gave the most savage licence to their thirst of revenge.

On the 8th instant, at three o’clock in the afternoon, the prisoners from Orleans arrived at Versailles, with an escort of 2000 men and six pieces of cannon. When they reached the Place d’Armes, the people appeared in great numbers, and by their gestures and threats indicated their determined resolution to commit some outrage.

Their fury, however, was for some time restrained; but when the prisoners, who amounted to fifty-four in number, arrived at the gate De l’Orangerie, the people rushed upon the guards, overpowered them by their numbers, tore from them the unhappy victims, whom they in vain attempted to protect, and, abandoning themselves to the frenzy of their political enthusiasm, butchered the whole of them except two.

The Bishop of Maudes, M. de Brissac, M. de Dessart, M. d’Ahancourt, thirty-six officers taken at Perpignan, &c. were among those assassinated.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Cadiz. A very violent hurricane has done great damage to many British vessels in this Bay, some of which had been lost, but most of the cargoes, and all the lives had been saved. A commercial treaty is certainly negotiating between the court of Madrid and the United States of America; and many of the Cadiz merchants were in high spirits, in the hope that it must prove highly beneficial, not only to their country in general, but to themselves in particular.

Rome, July, 30. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt here. At the same time several strong shocks were felt at Terni, at Rieti, and at Colliscipoli. At the latter place the church was thrown down. The alarm was such, that the fields were instantly covered with people flying in terror from their habitations. These convulsions still continued in the neighbourhood of Gabbio and Fuligno, on the 4th of August.

Copenhagen. It is difficult to express the sensation which the accounts of the events of the 10th of August, which the French Minister has received by a Courier, has caused here. Our Court has resolved for the present to break off all official communication with France, and not to resume it during the suspension of the Royal Authority. Baron de Bluhme, the Danish Envoy at Paris, has by this time quitted that unfortunate capital.

The Senate at Genoa, not having heard from their Ambassador at Paris, the Marquis Brignole, for several post-days, supposed that some misfortune had befallen him; and as a French frigate has lately arrived at Genoa, to carry the French Ambassador from

from thence to Constantinople, the Government of Genoa has deprived the said frigate of her sails and helm, and the guns of the fortrefs are pointed to it, till they shall have accounts from their Ambassador at Paris. The hotel of the French Ambassador at Genoa is surrounded with guards.

Hague. The plan, so long attempted by the Court of the Stadtholder, for gradually bringing back to its interests the antient Patriotic Members of the regencies of 1768 and 1787, is continued with some success. Some of the Chiefs have been already gained over, and have accepted favours from the Court. Tired of an inactive life, the greater part of the Patriots wish to recover their former employments; and, as there is no other channel through which they can procure them than that of the Stadtholder, they choose rather to have recourse to it than to be deprived of all share in the administration. Besides, the turn which affairs have taken in France have frightened many who were fond of Revolutions. They see that there is little advantage to be gained by them, and that the people are often ungrateful to their benefactors. The Prince, with much skill, takes advantage of this disposition; and by these means has won over a great many even of his most inveterate enemies.

A business, equally as difficult as necessary for the preservation of harmony, unanimity, and good order, in the finances of the confederation of the United Provinces, has been happily accomplished. After many plans presented on that subject by the Prince Stadtholder, all the Provinces have at length come to a determination; and the grand question of quotas, that is, the proportionate part which each Province is to contribute to the common charges of the union, has been this month finally regulated in the Assembly of their High Mightinesses.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The latest dispatches received at the India House, from Sir Robert Ainslie, at Constantinople, inclosing advices from Sir Charles Warre Malet, Bart. the Company's Resident at Poonah, contain a confirmation of the terms of peace with Tippoo Sultaun, together with the following highly satisfactory circumstances: that one half of the stipulated sum of three crores and thirty lacks of rupees (amounting to 3,300,000l.) is to be paid immediately. That the remaining half is to be paid by three instalments, not exceeding the term of four months between each payment, so that the whole sum is to be discharged in a twelvemonth. That these payments are to be severally made in the largest coins in circulation in the country; which will be the difference of near a million sterling more, to the advantage of the Company and their Allies, than if paid in small coin. That of Tippoo's entire dominions, a

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full half is to come into the possession of the East India Company and their Allies; the latter to take those countries most contiguous to their respective dominions; and the Company to have a most extensive, rich, and fertile tract of domain on the Malabar coast, which, from abounding with various articles of the greatest value in merchandise, may be considered as an acquisition of the utmost importance. The Allies are so highly gratified with the terms of peace, and with the liberal and honourable conduct throughout of Earl Cornwallis, that the firmest reliance may be had, in future, on their combined and cordial attachment to the English arms, cause, and interest in the Eastern Empire.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Jamaica, July, 20. This island is in a flourishing state at present; and our contentment is not a little augmented when we reflect on the deplorable situation of our neighbours, the French in St. Domingo, who are now in a starving condition, although peace in some measure is restored. Our crops this season have been tolerably plentiful, and our markets are abundantly supplied with European and American goods; indeed you can purchase almost every article here just now nearly as cheap as in London, except provisions, which are upon the advance. Quietness reigns amongst the Negroes; but we must watch them strictly, for several fowling-pieces have been found in their huts.

By a schooner just arrived from the Bay of Honduras we learn, they have great store of every kind of goods; that wood was scarce, and some of the ships lying on demurrage.

Account of the dreadful effects of the late storm in the West Indies, dated Basseterre, Aug. 1.

The weather looked gloomy, the wind blowing from the Northward; every thing indicated an approaching gale. In the morning the wind shifted suddenly to the Westward, varying to the Southward, from whence it blew with prodigious violence, accompanied by a most tremendous swell.

"The vessels in the road made every effort to get to sea;—two of them succeeded, the ship *Sufannah*, Captain Skelton, for London, and brig *Hope*, Captain M'Millan, for Glasgow. The ship *Britannia*, Captain Woodyear, after using every method in the power of the Captain and crew to get her out, and putting four anchors, at last struck on the bar, opposite Mr. Priddle's yard, near the pond, about eight o'clock yesterday morning: her masts were immediately cut away. The passengers and crew, amounting to upwards of 30, exhibited the most melancholy spectacle we ever beheld. About ten the ship began to go to pieces, the crew had a raft made,

on which seven of them, and two women (wives of invalids going home), and a child, ventured to endeavour to get on shore; but their efforts were in vain; for a violent sea separated them from the ship, and dashed the raft to pieces, four men alone being saved. The ship soon broke to pieces, and the situation of the Captain and the rest of the passengers and crew, was at this time indescribably pitiful. Capt. Woodyear, Mrs. Moore, and four of the men, were the only persons remaining on the wreck, all the others being either washed off, or endeavoured to save themselves by swimming. The Captain did every thing in his power to save poor Mrs. Moore; but at length was so exhausted, he was not able to prevent her falling a prey to the devouring waves. A boat was several times endeavoured to be got off to their assistance, but in vain. About three o'clock, the Captain was so entirely spent that he was compelled to leave the wreck; when picked up, he was nearly dead, and every endeavour to restore him to life proved ineffectual. The others that were with him were drowned about the same moment, except one man, who very fortunately got on shore, though in a very languid state. It is impossible for us to describe this melancholy scene as it deserves. Suffice it to say, Capt. Woodyear did every thing in his power to preserve his people on the wreck; he sacrificed his own life to save theirs: he might have got on shore with his brother, Mr. Jos. M. Woodyear (who was going home with him as passenger in the morning), but he observed that not only his quitting would dispirit his people, but that he could not think of leaving the poor women in so perilous a situation. The case of the unfortunate Mrs. Moore was truly pitiful. She was seen from the shore by her friends with her youngest child in her lap, wringing her hands in the utmost agony of despair, without having it in their power to render her the least assistance; her other son and her brother (Mr. Stephen Duport, who belonged to the ship) in the like melancholy situation; in short the scene was so dreadful, that the tears of the people on shore spoke their sensibility on the truly distressing occasion. To increase its horror, the brothers of the unfortunate Captain were among the spectators; to part their agonizing feeling on the deplorable situation of their brother, we think utterly impossible. The Captain's nephew, young Sherman Percival, saved himself by jumping from the ship, and swimming on shore, as did several of the hands. Of the whole on board, nine alone live to relate the melancholy tale. This morning presented a dreadful scene indeed, the beach being covered with dead bodies that had been cast on shore in the night, and others floating near the shore; 22 bodies (including those of the Captain, Mrs. Moore, her two sons, and her brother) have been

picked up. We are since informed, by the last man that was taken off the mast yesterday, that the wind blew hard from the Northward all night; several attempts were made to get up the anchors, but to no purpose; the ship pitched so dreadfully, that she shipped at each time several tons of water. Her cables were then cut; but the wind shifting to the Southward in the morning, it was impossible to get her to sea: her masts were then cut away, soon after which she grounded. The Captain received a stroke in one of his sides, and a bolt went through his leg, which disabled him much. The loss of this ship must be very great, as we are informed she had on board 630 hogsheads of sugar, besides rum and cotton."

AMERICA.

Philadelphia. This country was never in so flourishing a state as at present; the increase of people, riches, and agriculture, is almost incredible, except to those who are eye-witnesses of it. The present war with the Indians has for a while stopped emigration to the Western territories; and, from the influx of Germans, French, Irish, &c. the scheme for deepening rivers, cutting canals, making roads, &c. which, twelve months ago, I thought impossible to be accomplished for ages, is now in such forwardness, that I believe this state will, in the course of 12 or 15 years, be in as good a situation, in that respect, as England. Our Assembly spares no expence, but is liberal in encouraging these improvements.

We have at present a prospect of a good harvest. Some few manufactories have been attempted to be erected in this state; but, from the high price of wages, the great plenty of provisions, and, above all, the cheapness of the land, they do not succeed, excepting those for bulky articles, the raw materials of which are cheap, and the expence of bringing over heavy.

The leather-manufactory, for instance, is in a flourishing state; a good raw hide can be purchased in our market for 2s. (it is not long since the fleshers gave as much to carry them off); and oak and oak-bark can be had for a trifle; yet the tanners are obliged to pay such high wages to their men (from 7s. to 9s. sterling per day), that British leather is often imported in such quantities as to have necessitated the tanners here to apply to Congress for relief. Congress have increased the duty on leather, and on all articles made of it, from 3 or 4 to 10 per cent.

The paper mills manufactories and heavy iron goods, flourish best. Glass-houses and manufactories of stone-ware are increasing.

But all our manufactured goods are a mere trifle to what are imported from Great Britain and Ireland. To the South of Virginia no article, however bulky or coarse, is manufactured; every thing used there is imported from G. Britain or the Northern states.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 30. On Monday night, as the Limerick mail-coach was on its journey from hence, on the Circular-road, between Camden-street and Harold's-cross, two shots were fired at it by some persons in a field adjoining the road, with intent, it is supposed, to kill the coachman and guard, and afterwards to rob the mail; but happily they missed their aim, and the wicked design was frustrated. The guard was somewhat astonished on hearing the first fire, saw the blaze of the powder from the pan of the gun, but could not distinguish any object, the night being so dark. On seeing a second flash, and hearing an explosion, he fired his blunderbuss in the direction in which he distinguished the flame; but whether the discharge from the gun had any effect is not known. At the time it happened the Cork mail-coach was only a few paces before it on the road. It fortunately escaped, however, with its company, unhurt.

Sept. 1. Sunday morning the 64th regiment were drawn up in the square at New Genera, when the privates, found guilty of mutiny at Limerick, were brought out to receive their sentence. The commanding officer addressed them in a few words, expatiating on the criminal and ruinous tendency of the offence of which they stood convicted, and then pronounced the judgement of the Court Martial as follows: one to be shot, another to receive 1000 lashes, and a third 500 lashes; the remainder were acquitted. He then made a pause of about a minute, and a most awful solemnity pervaded the corps; when he added, that, in consideration of the sincere contrition which the culprits manifested for the error into which they had unthinkingly and foolishly plunged themselves, as well as for their youth and inexperience, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant had humanely granted them a free pardon. They were immediately ordered to their respective companies.

The effects of the floods in the river Barn were most dreadful. About one o'clock it rose so high as entirely to carry away the cut at the Salmon-leap near that place; then proceeding with amazing force, it entirely carried off the centre arch of the bridge, by which several people were swept away and drowned; and the *Susannah* was driven from her moorings, and carried a considerable way inland, where she is now left, without any probability of getting her off. The flood then spread over the low lands, between Colerain and Port Stuart, committing some dreadful ravages in its way. Among the rest, it carried off and drowned 20 sheep, the property of John Mackay, esq. of Prospect; the huts of several of the poor were also swept away by the rising of the river, by which dreadful accident 40 poor people have lost their daily bread. The grain is almost entirely destroyed; and we have also the

prospect of approaching famine, unless a favourable change takes place in the weather.

The Resolutions of the Grand Juries in Ireland, against the measures taken by the Grand Committee of Roman Catholics, have provoked and irritated the latter exceedingly. Government are at a loss what measures to pursue. The latter is so miserably supported, that in the metropolis they had scarcely interest sufficient to have the Catholics opposed by the Corporation of Dublin.

Dublin, Sept. 13. It is said that a subscription, amounting to three millions sterling, has been completed among the Roman Catholic Gentlemen and Merchants of Ireland, for the purpose of purchasing lands in North America. The object of this purchase is said to be two fold: first, that these lands may serve as an asylum to which those people may retire, should they fail in obtaining what they now seem to consider as essential to the being of Freeman—the elective franchise. The second object is, that they may be a source of profit, should their situation in their native country be made such as to introduce them to remain in it. This measure of the Catholics, should it be carried into execution, must very deeply interest the National welfare. Nothing has occurred in Irish politics, within the present century, more worthy the attention of the Politician and the Statesman.

Sept. 15. Thursday evening a car, with some cotton wicks, woollen and linen yarn, which Mr. Grey, of Francis-street, was sending to his factory at Balbriggan, was stopped by an armed body of weavers on the road between Drumcondra and Santry. The driver, after being struck with a broad sword, was obliged to suffer his horse, car, and the goods in his charge, to be taken away by this lawless mob, who triumphantly conveyed it to Marrowbone-lane, where they burned the wool, the yarn, and the car.

Yesterday one of the persons guilty of the above offence was taken by a party of the police, and, on the information of the carman, was committed by Alderman Fleming for trial.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Sept. 8. A pinnace-boat from Leith, with four young gentlemen of that place and three seamen, went to Inchkeith, on a pleasure-party. When, owing to the fool-hardiness of the seamen, who, although repeatedly requested to reef the sails, insisted on keeping the whole of her canvas out, she was suddenly upset in a gust of wind. The three seamen were unfortunately drowned; the young men, who all clung to the oars, were providentially taken up by another Leith boat, who saw the accident. One of the drowned men was found, and carried to Inchkeith by the gentlemen in the boat who picked them up, and every means used to restore him, but without effect. The wind blow-

blowing from the harbour, they landed the body at Fisher-row, where a gentleman humanely took upon himself the charge of seeing it decently interred.

PORT NEWS.

Sunderland, Aug. 27. Much damage has been done in this neighbourhood by a dreadful storm, accompanied by rain, &c.; several houses were unroofed, chimneys were thrown down, and many persons in consequence killed. Several ships in the harbour broke from their moorings, and, after dashing against each other, many were driven mere wrecks to sea, others foundered on the coast, and several keels sunk, with their unfortunate crews, in the presence of hundreds, who, from the violence of the storm, were unable to afford them relief. On Tuesday and Wednesday near twenty bodies were picked up on the shore.

Portsmouth, Sept. 5. The Scourge sloop brought in a small capture to Spithead, and sent a boat on shore with two midshipmen to a return, as it is technically called. As the boat was making back, the water was so rough as to upset it, by which melancholy accident all were lost except two, who floated, by the help of oars, for six or seven hours, when they were picked up by a vessel, which fortunately passed near enough to observe their disastrous situation. About half an hour before this providential delivery, the two midshipmen, who had supported themselves by some buoyant part belonging to the boat, entirely exhausted, relinquished their hold, and were seen no more.

A court-martial was held on board the Hector man of war, on a charge brought by the Hon. Lord Augustus Fitzroy, third lieutenant of the Andromeda, against Mr. Robert Stiles Tremlett, one of the midshipmen. The charge was for general neglect of duty; which was proved in one instance. The president, Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, bart. delivered the following sentence:—"That Robert Stiles Tremlett be rendered incapable of receiving promotion in the navy for twelve months, and be severely reprimanded; and you are hereby severely reprimanded accordingly."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Weymouth, Saturday, Aug. 18. The Royal Family appeared on the Esplanade, and received the compliments of the nobility.

Sunday 19. Their Majesties, attended by Lord and Lady Harcourt, Lady C. Waldegrave, Col. Goldsworthy, Col. Garth, and Major Price, proceeded to Melcombe church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Green. After divine service, their Majesties walked on the Esplanade: during their promenade, a band of musick, in full uniform, played opposite the lodge.

Monday 20. The King and Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth bathed in the new ma-

chine for the first time. The Royal Family afterwards walked on the Esplanade, and at noon took an airing on the Dorchester road. In the evening their Majesties, accompanied by the six Princesses, honoured the theatre with their presence.

Wednesday 22. The Earl of Chesterfield, Sir George Yonge, and Mr. Morton Pitt, had audiences of the King; and in the evening Mr. Fawcner arrived with letters from Administration to his Majesty, which he delivered to the King on the Esplanade.—The Mayor and Corporation of Weymouth presented the King an address of congratulation on the Royal Family's arrival.

Friday 31. The Royal Family went on board the ships lying off Weymouth on a short cruise; and at three o'clock they returned under a salute of 21 guns to Gloucester-lodge to dinner.

On Sunday, Sept. 16, was consecrated, by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, a new parish-church, built at the expence of the Earl of Aylesford, in his park at *Pakenham, Warwickshire*, on the same spot where the old church stood. It will prove a lasting monument to his Lordship's piety, beneficence, and taste; as, by its peculiar construction, it seems calculated to withstand the wreck of ages. The roof is vaulted; and that and the whole of the building composed entirely of brick-work and stone, with that solidity and beauty which do great honour to Mr. Bonomi, the architect. There is no wood-work, even in the finishing, the doors being of iron. The columns, and pavement of the altar, are of beautiful marble; and the other part of the pavement of fine Derbyshire stone.

A college was opened at *Chestnut* for the educating of young men to preach at the chapels belonging to the Countess of Huntingdon. A great concourse of people were assembled on the occasion; exhortations were given by four gentlemen who received their education at the college in Wales. The committee, who assisted her Ladyship in the management of the affairs of the chapels, have had it in contemplation for several years to remove the college from Wales, but her Ladyship would not consent. Since her death, the committee have purchased a spacious house at the above place for 950l., and the college in Wales is to be given up.

Lewes, Sept. 17. "Upwards of 500 unfortunate Emigrants were last week landed on our coast, who have had the fury of the elements to contend with, after escaping that of their countrymen. The Brighton packets, heavily laden with them, were driven by the winds far Eastward of their usual track, and with difficulty made Hastings, Pevensey, and Eastbourne. At the former place, on Wednesday morning, 76, all Ecclesiastics, came on shore, among whom were the Bp. of Auvanches, the Dean of Rouen, and several other Dignitaries.

ries. The Bp. with great difficulty, escaped from Auvranches by the assistance of one of his Grand Vicars, who, with domestics, accompanied him to Rouen, where they were for some days concealed. The populace having discovered them, they were again obliged to travel on foot, in disguise, to Dieppe. They arrived in the night, took refuge a few hours in an hotel; and, at the time appointed for the departure of the packet, ran to the sea-side, and, it providentially being high water, were enabled to get out of the reach of the rabble, who in one minute after pursued them to the shore.

BAGSHOT CAMP.

(Continued from p. 762.)

Friday, July 27.

This morning, at eight, the whole camp was under arms. In half an hour his Majesty and the Prince came on the ground. The Duke of Richmond formed the regiment of artillery, and a detachment from each regiment of foot, with all the light-horse, the Prince commanding his own regiment. The Duke, putting himself at their head, filed off with a strong park of artillery, &c. and took post behind the heights, meditating an attack upon the camp. This being discovered, Lord Harrington with Gen. Fawcett and Sir W. Howe, attended by his Majesty, immediately drew out the whole of the force, with the battalion guns, to seek the enemy. All the Camp waggons, above 100 in number, followed; when they came to White's-hill, the cannonading was opened by the Duke's army, and answered by the King's. Having discovered that the enemy might take possession of Shelburn-hill, by a rapid motion they crossed the valleys, and got possession of those hills, where batteries were formed, and a smart cannonade took place; and, whilst the King's army were amused with the artillery and the infantry in the valley, the light-horse suddenly appeared on the left wing, and, shouting, cut their way through the first line, but were received with fixed bayonets by the second line, and obliged to retreat. The infantry in the bottom were likewise kept in awe by the battalion of cannon, and the incessant fire of the musquetry of the King's army, and obliged to retreat. The King's army were upon the point of pushing, when a very large body of the enemy suddenly appeared upon the right of Shelburne-hills. The King's army having repulsed the enemy, retired at half after one to the camp.

28. This morning their troops struck their tents, and removed to Blackwater, where they encamped for a few days. They then pitched their camp at Hertford Flats.

3. The Camp marched out in two divisions. The 14th, Douglas; the 2d, Queen's; with the Light Horse, under command of the Prince, formed the defensive army; the 2d, Lord Harrington; 3d, Old Buffs, led

by Colonel Richards, and the whole corps of Artillery, under the command of Colonel Drummond, were the English defensive army. They took their ground in the front of the ranks about a mile distant, and continued manœuvring till sun-set, when, by a *coup de main* the Light Horse dispersed the Artillery, and, of course, the victory was with Lord Harrington.

31 Four o'clock—P. M. The weather cleared up at six last night, and the whole camp proceeded in two lines to look out for the (supposed) enemy, scouring all the covered spots with their artillery. A few shot were fired at them from Sir Richard Cope's clumps of firs and coppice, which were immediately silenced by the Light Infantry. At Braughton Moor they came in sight of each other. The line was immediately formed into three divisions of foot, and six of horse, and, after firing four rounds, the horse broke in upon them, and the enemy retired. The troops returned to camp. The Prince of Wales was in his regimental uniform, and headed his men. All last night, and this day until one, has been a heavy and continued rain. The Prince and all the Officers dined at Lord Harrington's *marquee*. This evening the camp was struck, and marched to Bacon Hill, and thence to Bagshot Heath.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The following Address presented to his Majesty at St. James's, was graciously received.

"Most Gracious Sovereign.

"We, the Bishop, Archdeacon and Chapter, and the Clergy of the Diocese of Lindisfarf, humbly tender to your Majesty our strongest assurances of loyalty to your Majesty's person, of attachment to your family, of zeal for the principles of the Revolution, and of our utter abhorrence of every attempt to subvert the Constitution in Church and State, then established, and since then improved. The improvements, which the Constitution has received, in the judges being rendered more independent, in the mode of determining contested elections, in the repeal of certain penal statutes respecting Protestant and Catholic Dissenters, in ascertaining the rights of juries, and in other ways, have been more numerous and important during your Majesty's reign than during the reigns of all your predecessors since the Revolution. We are thankful for what has been done; and, without encouraging improper modes of innovation in other matters, still, perhaps, requiring an amendment, we trust, that what is wanting, to render our Constitution perfect and permanent, will be accomplished by the deliberative wisdom of the legislature, rather than by the rash violence of democratic faction.—When we compare our situation, as citizens of a free state, with that of those who are either struggling for that liberty which we enjoy, or groaning under

that slavery which we are in no danger of, we cannot but set the highest value on that form of civil government from which our happiness is derived; and we beg leave, in the most sincere and solemn manner, to declare to your Majesty, that, in proportion to this our estimation of its worth, will be our zeal for the preservation of the Constitution."

Friday, 14.

Edmonton fair began, but, on account of the extreme wet weather, the lady of the manor permitted it to be extended two days beyond the usual term, and it was held with great resort the 17th and 18th instant.

Monday 17.

This day Covent Garden Theatre was opened for the season; the Amphitheatre is entirely new, and contains three circles of boxes, and a gallery surrounding the whole. The form is that of a truncated ellipse, the effect of which upon the eye and the sound is good. The front of the stage advances something more than the old one into the pit, and is in a straight line. The seats in the pit are parallel to the orchestra. The orchestra is roomy, and more commodious than the old one, having a place for an organ, and the floor laid on an arch so contrived, as to assist the general sound. At each end of the orchestra, the pit is continued under the side-boxes. The first circle of boxes is, by a new contrivance, continued round the house. The boxes are separated from each other by partitions that are low in front, and rise behind, and placed in a new and commodious direction. The second and third circles of boxes are continued round the Theatre, and differ from those below only in respect of their height. The gallery crowns the whole, and is continued round the Theatre; the seats are considerably elevated, so as to give a complete uninterrupted view of the stage; its decorations have been sufficiently attended to; it is neat, airy, and lofty, and has a proper degree of elegance. In the gallery, as well as in the boxes, the audience are seated at their ease, and see and hear perfectly. Round every circle of boxes, and to the gallery, are spacious corridors, accessible by roomy stair-cases. In Hart-street, a large building has been erected for the scene-painters, scene-rooms, green-room, dressing-rooms, &c. Through this building a private suitable entrance for the Royal Family to the stage-box. The stage-door and box-office are also in an additional building in Hart-street. The whole of the avenues to the Theatre have been much altered and improved. The principal and new entrance is in Bow-street, under an antique Doric portico, leading through a large and spacious saloon, handsomely fitted up, and warmed by stoves, to the lower circle of boxes, and to a double stair-case that leads to the upper circles. In Bow-street, the old way to the pit and

gallery is preserved. From the piazza in Covent-garden, the old box entrance is preserved, leading by the front-boxes round the house, and to the old coffee-room, which is likewise preserved. It leads also by a new and roomy stair-case to all the circles of boxes. A new entrance is made to the pit, and a new double stair-case up to the gallery. The piazza to Hart-street no longer continues a thoroughfare. On the whole, great attention has been paid to convenience, to security from fire, and to procure the goodwill of the audience; and not less than 30,000*l.* has been expended.

Sunday, 23.

At the Romish Chapel, in the London road, Southwark, eight masses were performed before nine o'clock: in the course of the day, two sermons were preached; and the collections at the door, for the benefit of the French emigrants, amounted to near 100*l.*

Monday, 24.

John Lister was brought before Nathaniel Conant and John Scot, Esqrs. the sitting magistrates in Marlborough-street, charged with keeping a common gaming house in Norris-street in the Haymarket.

Mr. Knowles, on the part of the Defendant, took an objection in point of law to the information; which was, That the words *County of Middlesex* were not mentioned in the body of the information, but only the words *said County*, which had reference to the words *Middlesex to wit* in the margin of the information; and contended, that the information was not perfect, by not having the words *County of Middlesex* in the body of the information." But the Magistrates, after about ten minutes deliberation, over-ruled the objection, and then pronounced the Defendant convicted in 200*l.*

Saturday, 29.

The French King and his family occupy the small apartments adjacent to the grand court of the Temple. Louis passes the greater part of the day with his family, or walks about with a book in his hand; Madame Elizabeth does the same. Two miners serve as sentinels at the doors of his apartments. The King is always accompanied by two municipal officers, and he is permitted to walk in the garden. Apartments are preparing for him on the second-floor, in the court of the Temple. They consist of an anti-chamber, a bed-chamber, two closets, each in small turrets, a hall for the commissioner, and a chamber with a closet, for his domesticks. The windows are secured by iron bars; and in the pannels over the chimney-piece are inscribed, *Liberty, Equality, Property, Safety*. In the first and third stories are the body-guards. The ground-floor of the tower, which consists of five or six rooms, will be occupied by the Prince Royal. The small apartments adjacent to the tower are destined for Marie-Antoniette, and her daughter Madame Elizabeth.

P. 448, col. 2, l. 3, read preferred.

Pp. 582, 691. A correspondent thus kindly corrects a mistake into which we have been led by the news-papers. "The Rev. E. Emily is dead; but the Rev. J. Hume, dean of Derry, is not. Mr. E. went over to Ireland as chaplain to Lord Carlisle, who promoted him to the deanry of Derry; of which, it is believed, he never took possession, but exchanged his nomination with Mr. Hume for the preferments in England which he is stated to have died possessed of, and Mr. Hume took the deanry, and now enjoys it.—The paragraph copied in p. 671 implies a reflection on a great character which is undeserved. Mr. E. had no seat in Surrey. His estate was not 2000*l.* per annum, nor any thing like it. He never had a nephew or niece, nor any but distant relations." A. B.

P. 672. The Miss Drake, whom Mr. Evance married, was one of the two daughters of Admiral Sir — D. of Hillingdon, a younger brother of Sir Francis D.

P. 673. Lady Glentworth was the wife of Dr. Pery, made bishop of Limerick in 1784, and who lately came to the title of Glentworth [qu. created?]. She had lived separate from him for several years, it is believed not from any fault in her conduct.

Ibid. Mr. Morgan's sister, Lady Gould, is living; of course her son is not *brir* to Mr. M.

P. 675, for Schoufield r. Scourfield.

P. 678. John Ryland, M.A. was for a long series of years minister of the congregation of Baptist dissenters at Northampton. His zeal and indefatigable exertions in the promotion of religious knowledge were almost unexampled; for, with the most unwearied diligence and anxiety, he had, for upwards of 40 years, made it his serious duty to enlighten the minds of the lower order of the people, as well by discovering to them the elements of the sciences useful to their situation, as by the practice of the Christian religion. Since his death there has been published "An Address to the ingenuous Youth of Great Britain; together with a Body of Divinity in Miniature. To which is subjoined, a Plan of Education adapted to the Use of Schools, and which has been carried into Execution during a Course of near Fifty Years. By the Rev. John Ryland, A. M."

P. 770. Sir Richard Arkwright was literally a penny barber at Wirksworth, co. Derby, and, by frequent opportunities of examining the silk-mills at Derby, acquired the invention of the cotton mills, of which he established the first in this kingdom. It is with pleasure we observe the establishment of cotton manufactories in every great town round his late habitation, owing to the expiration of his patent, as, under favour of that, he engrossed so large a stock of cotton.—By his will, Sir Richard has bequeathed to his widow 500*l.* per annum; to his daughter, Mrs. Hunt, 10,000*l.* India Stock, and after her death to be divided

among her children; to each of her children 500*l.*; to each of his son's children 500*l.*; to each of his sisters 200*l.*; to each of his nephews and nieces 50*l.*; to Mr. Malyn (who is a nephew) besides this he bequeaths 30*l.* per annum during his life. The remainder of his property to his son, desiring him to complete, in a proper manner, the mansion house he had begun, and also to finish the chapel he had begun, and to settle 50*l.* per annum upon the minister for ever. His son and Mr. Strutt are appointed executors; but to Mr. S. there is not any legacy.

P. 773. Dr. Leake, the son of a clergyman of the Church of England, and born near Kirkoswald in Cumberland, was first sent to school at Croglin, in that county; whence he was removed to the grammar-school at Bishop-Aukland, where he was distinguished by his rapid advances to the first classes of that antient seminary. He came to London with a design to engage in the profession of arms; but not being endowed with such an ample portion of patience (as was then, and which, unhappily for merit, is now more than ever requisite if unsupported by parliamentary influence) as to wait the accomplishment of those expectations into which he had been flattered by the empty promises of superficial greatness, he devoted his attention to Medicine. After attending the hospitals in London, and being admitted a member of the Corporation of Surgeons, an opportunity presenting itself of extending his knowledge by visiting foreign countries, he embarked for Lisbon; whence, after gratifying his thirst for information by every thing worthy of remark in that metropolis, he visited several parts of Italy, and, on his return to London, commenced business as a surgeon and man-midwife in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly. He soon after published "A Dissertation on the Properties and Efficacy of the Lisbon Diet Drink;" which he administered with success in many very desperate cases of lues, scrophula, and the scurvy. Stimulated by an ardent desire to enlarge the sphere of his usefulness, and encouraged by his skilful countryman the late Dr. Hnck Saunders, who was also bred to the surgical profession, he presented himself to the President and Censors of the London College, and passed the usual examinations with uncommon eclat. About this time he removed to a spacious house in Craven-street, in the Strand, where he commenced lecturer in the obstetric art, by delivering to the Faculty, who were indiscriminately invited to attend, his "Lecture introductory to the Theory and Practice of Midwifery;" which passed through four editions in quarto. In 1765, he purchased a piece of ground on a building lease, and afterwards presented to the publick the original plan for the institution of the Westminster Lying-in Hospital. Soon as the building was raised, he voluntarily, and without any consideration, assigned

over to the governors all his right of the above premises in favour of the hospital; and published, in 1773, a volume of "Practical Observations on the Child-bed Fever;" and, in 1774, "A Lecture Introductory to the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, including the History, Nature, and Tendency, of that Science, &c. publicly delivered Oct. 4, 1773." 1774, 8vo; which was afterwards considerably varied, enlarged, and published in two volumes, under the title of "Medical Observations and Instructions on the Nature, Treatment, and Cure, of various Diseases incident to Women." This was so well received by the publick as to pass through seven or eight editions, and has been translated into the French and German languages. About the latter end of last year he was seized with an indispotion of the breast, which was imagined to have been occasioned by his application in composing "A practical Essay on the Diseases of the Viscera, particularly those of the Stomach and Bowels." He recovered from that illness, and the work was published in the spring of the present year. About three weeks before his death he had a return of his former complaint; but, the day before he died, the physician by whom he was attended, as well as the Doctor himself, thought he was much better, and it was intended that he should remove the next day to sleep in the country. He retired to rest about ten o'clock on Tuesday evening, having given orders to his servant to call him at eight o'clock the next morning. This was done, and no answer being received, the man called again at nine, with a little success. The night-bolt of the chamber-door was then forced, and Dr. L. was found dead in his bed; which event appeared to have taken place some hours. He was somewhat below the middle size, temperate in diet, active in business, acute in his perceptions, voluble and very entertaining in his discourse; polite, but somewhat precise, in his manners; and, from a too great irritability of temper, sometimes disgusted both his pupils and patients, to whom he was, nevertheless, ever anxious to be serviceable. He was, what every man of taste and reflexion must necessarily be, a warm admirer of Shakspeare, and has often delighted the writer of this hasty sketch of his life, by the feeling and pathos with which he recited many beautiful passages of that immortal Bard. B.

ON THE DECEASE OF JOHN LEAKE, M.D.
BY DR. CRANE.

Ab! te meæ si partem animæ rapit

Maturior vis—quid moror altera? HOR.

Lamented LEAKE! receive these humble lays,
The tribute of the Muse's artless praise,
Of praise unbought,—to Science only due,
And justly giv'n to those discerning few
Whose skill, like thine, best claims her high regard

(A grateful though inadequate reward).

Lamented Leake! thy deep-instructive page
Extends thy fame to every future age;

Thy knowledge, by no fordid aims conceal'd,
Important truths to each colleague reveal'd,
Unknown before, — or threw new lights on those

Which serve the views of Nature to disclose.
From thee I learn'd (nor curb that honest pride)

More than from all the lights I gain'd beside.
What to thy labours doth not Science owe?
And what reward can my weak Muse bestow?
With lips so faintly touch'd with hallow'd fire,
To give thy worth its due, shall she aspire?
Alas! too well she feels her feeble aid,
Yet will not thy just honours be unpaid;
Thousands unborn in after-time: shall raise
More lasting trophies, sacred to thy praise,
In thanks for *lives* thy works shall help to save,

And, under God, still rescue from the grave.
From me—who wait till Death has fix'd the seal

On Worth departed, and suppress my zeal,
Like pious offering at thy shrine now paid,
If I surviv'd, at LETTSON'S would be made.

J. C. Wells, Aug. 12.

P. 774. The late Bishop of Exeter was of St John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1740, M. A. 1744, B. D. 1751, D. D. 1756. He published, in 1746, a pamphlet in defence of Dr. Middleton, against the criticisms of Mr. Markland. Of this remarkable pamphlet (in which we are well warranted in saying he was assisted by the late Mr. Gray and others) it is observed, in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 130, that "it was written by Dr. Ross, then only just M. A. who thus early declared that esteem which he ever afterwards professed for Dr. Middleton's elegant taste in literary accomplishment, by hazarding this elegant *bijou* against one of the Doctor's most formidable antagonists. To Bp. Ross also the publick is indebted for a valuable edition of Cicero's "Epistolæ ad Familiares, 1749," 2 vols. 8vo. But whoever considers that these were both very early productions, and that the Bishop has confined himself, through 30 years of the prime of a life uncommonly abstemious, to an unceasing reading of the very best books only on the most important subject, will find that his admiration of them increases his regret, that any reasons should have prevented his receiving more ample fruits of this Prelate's learning and judgement. How much cause of regret would the republick of letters have had, if any considerations had induced Bishop Lowth to withhold a late work from them, that, for the multiplicity and importance of its discoveries, has perhaps not been equaled since the publication of the Sacred Authors themselves!" To his edition of the "Epistolæ ad Familiares" the Bishop added English notes, preferring his own language to the barbarous Latin and hackneyed phrases of criticism, and imitating Montgault's excellent edition of the Epistles to Atticus, with a French translation and notes.

This

This edition is dedicated to the late Lord Gower, and the letters are arranged according to the order of time and persons, and as it is probable they were first placed by the first publishers of them. A MS. of these letters, written in a fair and legible hand, on vellum, was lent by Dr. Mead for the purpose of this edition. The Bishop printed five sermons, viz.

1. At the Cambridge Commencement, 1756;
2. On the Fast, 1756;
3. On January 30, before the House of Commons, 1759;
4. On January 30, before the House of Lords, 1779;
5. On the Fast, before the House of Lords, 1779.

He was presented to the vicarage of Frome Zelwood, co. Somerset, by Lord Weymouth, and advanced to the see of Exeter 1778, on the death of Bp. Keppel. — His Lordship made the following liberal provision for his domesticks: to his man 300*l.* and his wardrobe; to his housekeeper, cook, footman, and groom, 100*l.* each; besides a year's wages and mourning to each of them, and an additional sum of 10*l.* for every year they have been respectively in his service. As some have been with him near 10 years, and none less than 14, the whole bequest to servants alone will amount to 2000*l.* He has also left to the Exeter infirmary 200 guineas; to the chapter of Exeter great part of his library; and, after a few legacies to distant relations and friends, has bequeathed the residue of his property (as mentioned in our last) to his kinswoman, Miss Garway, daughter-in-law of Samuel Collett, esq. of Worcester, a young lady not of age.

Ibid. Admiral Gower married Frances, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Boscawen, and sister to the Dukes of Beaufort, and left by her a son, born in 1774.

P. 775. The late Rev. George-Robert Wadsworth, M.A. died in his 63*d* year, after having been 24 years rector of How, and 14 years rector of Kirkstead, in Norfolk; the former of which has been 104 years in this gentleman's family, his grandfather having been instituted to it in 1688, his father in 1721, and himself in 1767, no other rector intervening. How is in the gift of the heir of the late E. of Huntingdon, and Kirkstead in the presentation of Roger Kerrison, esq.

BIRTHS.

Aug. **A**T Nancy, in Lorrain, the Lady of 22. Jn. Stuart, esq. of Allanbank, a son.

Lately, the Lady of Tho. Babington, esq. of Rothley-temple, co. Leic. a son and heir.

Sept. 2. Mrs. Snaith, wife of Mr. S. banker, in Mansion-house street, a son.

11. At the Grange, Hants, the Lady of Henry Drummond, esq. jun. M.P. a daughter.

22. At his house in Piccadilly, the Lady of Geo. Grant, esq. a daughter.

GENT. MAG. September, 1792.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. **A**T Park place, in Scotland, Sir Alex. 21. Cam'ell, b. rt. to Miss Cheape, only daughter of the late James C. esq.

22. At St. Peter's, in the island of Jersey, John Pipon, esq. to Miss Le Briton.

28. Rev. Jonathan-George Micklethwaite, son of John M. esq. of Reeston, co. Norfolk, to Miss Strace, daughter of Edw. S. esq. of Rackheath, in the same county.

30. Wm. Earle Welby, esq. jun. of Carlton house, co. Nottingham, to Miss Spry, of Great Cumberland-street, only daughter of the late Wm. S. esq. governor of Barbadoes.

At Kirton, co. Lincoln, Mr. Wm. Wells, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Watson, dau. of Wm. W. esq. of Huberd-bridge, in same co.

James Bradshaw, esq. to Miss Harriet Fitzhugh, both of Portland-place.

At Edinbu. Geo. Cairncross, esq. agent for the church, to Mrs. Morris, of Brick-hill.

Lately, at Paddington, Mr. Naylor, son of Mr. N. apothecary, lately of New Bond-str. to Mrs. Parker, widow of Mr. P. bookseller.

John Williams, esq. barrister, of the Temple, to Miss Clerke, daughter of Charles C. esq. of Fordbridge, co. Stafford.

Mr. James Robertson, merchant, in Glasgow, to Miss Janet Fleming, of Kelvin-bank.

Rev. Mr. Edmondson, of Knareborough, to Miss Kendall, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. K. of Isell, near Cockermouth.

At Rugby, Rev G. Innes, M.A. master of the king's school at Warwick, to Miss Stodart.

At Bristol, Wm. Richmond, esq. collector of the salt-duties, to Mrs. James.

Joshua Parre, M. D. to Miss Alithea Barton, both of Manchester.

At Slindon, Suffex, Capt. Slade, of the 10th reg. of dragoons, to Miss Dawson, of Dublin.

Sept. 1. Mr. Henry Ford Webster, wine-merchant, of Silver-street, Wood-street, to Miss Holderness, of Tottenham.

Rev. Thomas Hind, rector of Ardley, co. Oxford, to Mrs. Lane, relict of Rich. L. esq. of Mill-end, Hambleden, Bucks.

Mr. Pitt, of Bedford street, Covent-garden, to Miss Elliot, of Ipswich.

3. John Stephenson, esq. to Miss Jane Moleworth, both of Kensington-palace.

Mr. James Edgall, attorney, to Miss Hoddinot, of Frome, co. Somerset.

Capt. Ibbetson, to Miss Eliz. Watson, both of Bradford.

4. Capt. Edw. Wood, of the royal artillery, to Miss Gwenap, daughter of Capt. G. of the royal navy.

At the Quakers' large meeting-house at Bristol, Mr. Joseph Storrs Fry, an eminent chocolate-manufacturer, to Miss Allen.

6. At Edinburgh, John Matland, esq. general surveyor of exchequer, to Miss Goodwillie.

Mr. John Brunton, jun. to Miss Anne Ross, both of the theatre-royal, Norwich.

At Chiswick, Mr. Palmer, of that place, to Miss Smith, of Tower-hill.

8. Mr

8. Mr. Delight, jun. of New Bridge-str. to Miss C. Wright, of Hackney

Mr. Gill, wholesale linen-draper, of Lawrence-lane, to Miss Tonge, of Sittingbourn.

9. Mr. Baker, of Waltham, co. Leicester, to Miss Mason, of Whiffendine, co. Rutland. Anderson Saunders, esq. to Miss Atherton, of Walton-hall, co. Lancaster.

10. Rev. Mr. James Laplie, minister of Campsie, to Miss Elizabeth-Anne Stirling, 3d daughter of Sir John S. bart. of Glorat.

11. Tho. Weston, esq. of Clay-hill, Middlesex, to Miss Forbes, daughter of the late Major Hugh F. of the horse-guards.

At Isleworth, Mr. Hounsom, of Berner's-street, to Miss Woods, of Worton.

Mr. Leekey, eldest son of Mr. Deputy L. to Miss Fanny Graff, 2d daughter of Mrs. G. of Basinghall-street, widow.

At Skipton, co. York, Rev. Mr. Harrison, an Independent minister, to Mrs. Eliz. Elliot, both of that place.

Rev. Henry Pooley, rector of Llanfalloes, to Miss Stackhouse, of Trehan, co. Cornwall.

Hen. Collingwood, esq. of Lilburn-tower, to Miss Dorothy Wilkinson, of Durham.

12. Wm. Newport, esq. banker, of Waterford, to Miss Mary Campart, of Buckden, co. Huntingdon, niece of Mr. Vere, banker, with a fortune of 18,000l.

13. Jehosaphat Postle, esq. to Miss Rigby, daugh. of Edw. R. esq. both of Norwich.

Wm. Disney, esq. to Miss Augusta Forrest, daugh. of the late Admiral F.

Mr. Goldney, linen-draper, of Cheapside, to Miss Lovegrove, of Gr. Marlow, Bucks.

F. Phillips, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Aspinall, dau. of the late Mr. Jas. A. merch.

Mr. Blanchett, of Curzon-street, to Miss Tyndall, of Bolton-street.

15. Mr. Henry Smith, of Westham, Essex, coal mer. to Miss Kenrick, of Kentish-town.

Rev. Robert Hardy, M.A. of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, vicar of Stoughton, rector of East Marden, Suffex, and chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to Miss Sophia Adair Howard, of Chelsea college

17. Edward Grose Smith, esq. of Hatton-street, to Miss Heathfield, of Dartford.

19. Tho. Christie, esq. of Devonshire-square, merch. to Miss Thomson, of Somersham.

John Harvey Yorke, esq. captain of artillery, to Miss Phipps, of Little-green, Suffex.

20. John Sweet, esq. of Hoxton-square, to Miss Esther Savage, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Morton S. of same place.

21. Mr. Mark Pinero, of Newman-street, attorney, to Miss Margaret Wing, eldest dau. of Tho. W. esq. late one of the deputy tellers of the exchequer, dec.

22. By special licence, Culling Smith, jun. esq. of Harley-street, to the Hon. Miss Charlotte Eardley, 2d daugh. of Lord E.

Mr. Hurley, of St. James's-street, to Miss Brooshoft, eldest daughter of the late Bernard B. of Windsor, gent.

23. Mr. Williams, of Manchester, to Miss

Charlotte Maxwell, youngest daughter of the late Mr. M. surgeon, of Fleet-street.

24. Rev. John Robinson, rector of Hockliffe, to Miss Green, of Bedford.

DEATHS.

July **A**T Kingston in Jamaica, Lieutenant-colonel Gardner, of the 10th regiment of light dragoons.

Aug. . . . At Tottenham, in her 33d year, on her birth-day, Miss Hannah Bannister, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. master of the Red Lion public-house, and agent for Mr. Townsland's estates in that parish. On the 31st her remains were deposited, near those of her mother, in Tottenham churchyard.

19. At his lodgings in Gloucester, Mr. Lindley, of York, a distinguished performer on the violin, but more eminently known by the performances of his three sons. The second son, who is not 16 years of age, is reckoned among the first performers on the violoncello in Europe.

At Mardyke-house, near Bristol Hotwells, Edward Curtis, esq.

20. At Nottingham, Mrs. Hollins, wife of Mr. H. brazier.—In the Hoadsgate, aged 75, Mrs. Green.

At Godmanchester, Mr. Thomas Dean, surveyor of the middle division of the North road.

Aged 69, John Brown, esq. one of the aldermen of Lincoln. He was elected mayor in 1756, and again in 1772; and had a part in the Lincoln bank, under the firm of Smith, Ellison, and Brown.

At the house of T. Youngusband, esq. of Elwick, co. Northumberland (where he was on a visit), Lieutenant George Youngusband, of the royal navy.

21. At Leeds, Captain William Elliot, of the royal navy.

At Hastings, Suffex, Mr. John Hamilton, of Goldsmith-street, Cheapside.

At Eccles, Rev. John Crookall, rector of Woodchurch in Cheshire, vicar of Eccles, and chaplain to the Duke of Bridgewater and Lord Egremont.

23. At Wells, co. Somerset, aged 84, Mr. James Everdel, many years clerk at chambers to Mr. Justice Gould.

At his house at Madeley, co. Hereford, in his 78th year, Robert Sayer, esq. M.D. very highly respected in that county.

At Willey, co. Hereford, and parish of Presteigne, aged 70, Thomas Legge, esq. a distant relation of the Dartmouth family. He had lived in a most retired situation, and the most hermit-like manner, for many years, with his sister, who died a few months ago.

At Betterton, Berks, in his 80th year, Ferdinando Collins, esq. many years a magistrate for that county.

24. At Leith, Capt. Tho. Miller, late of Col. Tarleton's reg. of light dragoons.

At his house in Inverness, Simon Frazer, esq. of Fane-inn.

25. In St. James's-market, Mr. Baynton, tallow-chandler, one of the oldest inhabitants of that place.

In Park-street, Edinburgh, Capt. Jn. Lockhart Nasmyth, of the royal navy.

26. Mrs. Lee, wife of Rev. Mr. L. of Great Glen, co. Leicester.

In Merrion-sq. Dublin, Jn. Crampton, esq.

Suddenly, coming out of church, Mr. Lee, sadler, of Ellesmere, in Shropshire, and brother to Mr. L. of Little Britain. His mother, being made acquainted with the event, died in the course of the same day.

27. At Fulbeck, co. Lincoln, of apoplexy, in his 88th year, the Rev. Mr. Hill, much esteemed by all who knew him.

28. At Sunning, near Reading, Rev. Edw. Cooper, LL.D. vicar of that place.

After a very short illness, aged 73, Mr. Stanhope, an eminent farmer and grazier, of Whiffendine, co. Rutland.

29. At Tunbridge-wells, John Hankey, esq. of Mincing-lane.

30. At Hammersmith, in her 73d year, Mrs. Martha Winter, relict of John W. esq. of Hanover-square.

Wm. Crowe, esq. of Lakenham, near Norwich.

John Wallinger, esq. of Hare-hall, near Rumford, Essex.

In St. George's New Road, aged 77, Capt. Robert Gibbon, many years commander of a ship in the St. Kitt's trade.

31. At Bandirran, Capt. Patrick Drummond, of the royal navy.

At his father's house at Edmonton, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. Wm. Jones, eldest son of Henry J. esq.

Lately, at Sion-hill, near Kidderminster, after a long and tedious illness, John Hurtle, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Worcester.

At Painswick, co. Gloucester, greatly and deservedly respected and lamented, Mr. Rd. Jones, attorney at law.

At Tamworth, co. Stafford, Wingfield Wildman, esq.

At Oakham, Mrs. Ashby, relict of Wm. A. esq.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Campbell, relict of Thomas Fraser, esq. of Strichen, niece to the first Duke of Argyle, first cousin to the great John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, and to the three successive dukes. She was sister-in-law and first cousin to the late Countess-dowager of Bute, and very nearly related to the noble families of Buccleugh, Lothian, &c. and grandmother to the Lady of Sir Rich. Perrott, bart. Notwithstanding her age, 90, she retained her senses to the last.

Rev. Thomas Stona, M.A. rector of Warboys, co. Huntingdon, and in the commission of the peace for that county; author of "A Letter to the Norfolk Militia, 1759," 8vo.

A Redruth, in Cornwall, aged 101, Mrs. Joan Harrington. She was originally of Ire-

land, had resided at Redruth about 40 years, and retained her understanding to the last, but lost her sight about five years previous to her decease.

Landale Sunderland, esq. many years collector of the customs for the port of Newcastle upon Tyne.

At Harrow on the Hill, very far advanced in years, Miss Herne, a maiden lady, sister to the late Mr. H. formerly the owner of the manor of Luton Hoo, in Bedfordshire (see Bibl. Top. Brit. N^o VIII. p. 54.), and some time M. P. for that county.

At Loughborough, after a long and painful illness, much lamented, Mrs. Sansome, relict of Mr. S.; in whom the poor have lost a good friend.

At Stapleford, near Hereford, Mrs. Pargeter, relict of Rev. Rob. P. of Buckingham.

At Rochester, aged above 80, Mrs. Bel-
lew, relict of Mr. B. a purser in the navy.

At Measham, in Derbyshire, aged 44, Thomas Ridding Croshaw, gent. He was in good health at two o'clock in the morning, and expired before three.

Sept. 1. In his 77th year, Cha. Stanley, esq. of Moor-hall, co. Lancaster, brother to Sir John Stanley Matley Stanley, bart. of Hooton and Puddington, in Cheshire.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Alljohn Stokes, attorney, many years clerk to the justices and commissioners of land-tax for the division of Chelmsford and Malden in Essex.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Laurence Inglis, deputy clerk to the bills.

In his 84th year, Metcalfe Proctor, esq. of Thorp, near Leeds, father of the late Countess of Effingham.

2. At his house in Chipping-Norton, co. Oxford, aged upwards of 80, John Smyth, M. B. formerly fellow of New-coll. Oxf.

At ~~Worcester~~, co. Stafford, aged 31, the Rev. James Pratt, B.D. of St. John's coll. Camb.

3. After a long illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, in his 81st year, Richard Jones, esq. treasurer of that truly laudable institution the Welsh charity-school in Gray's-inn-lane, London; a station he filled, for many years, with much credit to himself and great advantage to that charity; the faithful friend and successful advocate of which he had been, by far, the greatest part of his life. To promote its interest he was ever zealous and indefatigable; and its present flourishing state affords the best and most durable monument of his unremitting attention and application in its behalf.

Aged 120, Mrs. Johnson, of Deritend, Birmingham.

Miss Mary Miles, second daughter of Sam. M. esq. of Leicester.

At Biggleswade, on his way from Scotland, John Smith, esq. of Baker-street, Portman square.

4. At Edinburgh, Mr. Ewen Sutherland, second son of the late Lieut.-col. James S. of Uppal.

Mr. James Oldham, formerly master of the Three Cranes, Leicester.

At Highgate, in an advanced age, Mrs. Conway, widow of Thomas C. esq. late of Beaufort buildings.

At Bristol Hotwells, Mrs. Sarah Robinson, relict of Admiral R. of Eltham, Kent.

5. After only a few minutes illness, Mr. Demmie, master of the Gun tavern in Jermy-n-street, St. James's. This house is the favourite resort for foreigners, and was formerly kept by the famous Rouelle, now one of the members of the French National Assembly.

In the Close at Lichfield, aged 82, Mrs. Alcock, wife of Dr. A. the indulgent mother of 12 children, and an endearing companion for upwards of 55 years.

At Lochnaw-castle, in Scotland, Andrew Agnew, esq. only son of Sir Stair A. bart. of Lochnaw.

6. At Hendon, Middlesex, in his 82d year, Mr. Elias White, lately, and for many years, one of the attornies in the office of pleas in the court of Exchequer.

In Burrow's-buildings, Joseph Hetherington, esq. surveyor of the king's warehouse at the custom-house.

At Rochester, in his 85th year, Isaac Wildash, esq.

At Bromley-common, Kent, Mrs. Jones, widow of Capt. B. J.

At Putney, Lady Caroline Egerton, sister to the Duke of Bridgewater. Her remains were deposited in the family-vault at Ash-bridge, near Ivinghoe, Bucks.

At Bracknell, Berks, aged 78, Mrs. Mylan. About a week previous to her decease, there being a fair at the above place, she was left entirely alone in a small house which she occupied, having permitted all the family to go out; when, about 9 o'clock in the evening, as she was amusing herself with a book, her clothes caught fire, and burnt her in so shocking a manner that her rib-bones could actually be seen. Some persons happening to pass by, and seeing an uncommon light, broke open the door, when they found her lying on the ground, and, as they thought, dead; but on taking her to the air, she revived, and languished till her death in the most excruciating agony.

In Park-street, Dublin, in an advanced age, Thomas Nugent Earl of Westmeath, Viscount and Baron Delvin, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, K. P. and chief head of the antient family of the Nugents. He was the first Earl of Westmeath of the Protestant religion, the 6th of his family who had enjoyed the dignity, and the 17th Baron Delvin in succession. His Lordship was the eldest son of John the fifth Earl, by his wife the Lady Margaret Molza, daughter of the Count de Molza, of the duchy of Modena, in Italy; and succeeded his father, who died at the age of 83, in 1754. In the early part of his life he served with distinguished reputation in the

French army, in which he arrived at high rank; but, shortly after the death of his father, having conformed to the Established Church, he took his seat in the House of Lords, as Earl of Westmeath, in 1755. He was appointed one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council in 1758; and, on the establishment of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, in 1783, he was named by the Sovereign one of the original knights. His Lordship was twice married: 1st. to Mary, daughter and heir to Walter Durand Stapleton, of the island of Hispaniola; and by her, who died in 1750, he had one son, Richard Lord Delvin, born in 1742, and killed in a duel on Marlborough-green, in August 1761: 2dly, Catherine, daughter and coheir of Henry White, esq. of Pitchfordstown, co. Kildare; and by her has left surviving issue, George-Frederick Lord Delvin, born Nov. 18, 1760, M. P. in the last and present parliament for the borough of Fore, and a governor of the county of Westmeath, who succeeds him in his titles and estates; and Lady Catherine, born in April 1776, and married, in July 1784, to the Hon. John Rodney, second son of the late famous Admiral.

7. At Warminster, in her 33d year, Miss Mary Branch, of Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, and niece to the Rev. Mr. Pulton, of Windsor; a young lady whose solid sense and accomplished manners, happily blended with an amiable vivacity, gentleness, and good-nature, had justly endeared her wherever she was known, and had opened to her a flattering prospect of comfort and independence. She was on a short visit to some friends at Warminster, and was to have been married in a few days to a young clergyman in Gloucestershire; but, making an excursion to Bath, was taken suddenly with an internal complaint, which she instantly perceived would prove fatal, and which on the next day unfortunately fulfilled her prediction.

After a long illness, Richard Tayler, esq. of Charlton-house, in the parish of Sunbury, co. Middlesex. He was distinguished as a good husband, parent, and friend, and for his intellectual abilities. Few magistrates excelled him in activity and knowledge. To him it was owing that a set of boxers, who had prepared a stage at Staines for a public exhibition, three or four years ago, were driven away into a neighbouring county. His remains were interred on the 15th in the family-vault in Chitwick church. He has left a widow (the daughter of Tho. Wool, esq. of Littleton) and one son and two daughters.

Of a consumption, Mrs. Fryer, wife of Mr. G. F. stationer in Chancery-lane.

At Leicester, greatly advanced in years, Mrs. Stanley. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Hoby.

8. At his lodgings in the College-green, Bristol, Wm. Jones, esq. an eminent mch.

At Raby-castle, Durham, Henry Vane 2d Earl of Darlington and Viscount Banard, governor

governor of the castle of Carlisle, lord-lieutenant and vice-admiral of the county of Durham, and colonel of the Durham militia. He is succeeded by his son, William-Henry Vane, viscount Barnard, M. P. for Winchester, co. Suffex. His Lordship succeeded his father, Henry, the first earl, in 1758, having been, at the installation of the Duke of Newcastle chancellor of the University of Cambridge, 1749, admitted M.A. of that University; elected representative in parliament for Downton, Wilts, which, on his father's succeeding to the title, he vacated, and was chosen one of the knights for the county of Durham; of which county he was declared lord-lieutenant and vice-admiral in 1758; constituted master of the jewel-office and governor of Carlisle 1763. He was an alderman of Durham city, and colonel of the militia of the said county. He rose in the army to the command of a company in the 2d. or Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, with the rank of colonel of foot, but resigned his commission in 1752. He married, 1757, Margaret, sister of Sir Wm. Lowther, bart. and by her had two daughters, Grace, born 1757, who died at 14 days old, and Elizabeth, born 1759, died 1765, and a son, Henry, born 1766, his successor, who married, Sept. 17, 1787, Lady Catherine, daughter of the present Duke of Bolton.

10. At Leicester, aged 78, Mrs. Chambers, wife of Mr. Alderman C. and daughter of Capt. Phillips, late of Baxterley, co. Warwick.

Mr. Gabriel Hurd, formerly master of the White Bear at Leicester. He went to bed in apparent perfect health, but was found dead soon after.

At Chatteris, Rob. Grimditch, esq. in the commission of the peace for the Isle of Ely.

Suddenly, at Oswestry, Mr. Harrison, supervisor of excise in that town. Just before he fell he exclaimed "O Lord! how suddenly I am struck! all medical skill and assistance is useless!"

12. At Lichfield, aged 80, Mr. J. Wilkins, formerly master of the Three Crowns inn in that city. He went to bed apparently in good health, and was found dead in the morning.

Mr. John Wollin, merchant, of Fetterlane, Fleet-street.

13. At Kensington, Mrs. Budworth, relict of Rich. B. esq. of Lamb's-conduit-street.

At her house at Bedford, Mrs. Backhouse, widow of Rev. Geo. B. many years vicar of Wooton, in that county.

14. Mr. Robert Oliphant, son of Mr. Lawrence O. of Liverpool, merchant, and member of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to whom the fellows of that college, in February last, adjudged one of the annual silver prize cups for the best English declamation.

At his seat near Menin, in Flanders, Gen. Vanermersch, who bore so conspicuous a part in the war of the Brabançon patriots, in 1790.

15. At Margate, Mr. Greenwood, auctioneer, of Leicester-square. He will be sincerely lamented by a numerous circle of friends, to whom he was justly dear by the inflexible integrity of his conduct and the kind and interesting simplicity of his manners.

At Warwick, John Parry, esq. attorney, and one of the coroners for that county.

At Southampton, after a few days illness, aged 21, Mr. T. F. Shorer, second son of Joseph S. esq.

At Brompton, near Chatham, in her 73d year, Mrs. Martin, relict of Mr. Wm. M. of the royal navy.

16. Aged about 35, Rev. Henry Bullen, of Lincoln.

At Lympton, near Exeter, Miss Elizabeth Withers; whose genuine worth deservedly entitled her to the esteem of her relatives and friends; and by whose decease the poor of the neighbourhood have lost a generous benefactress.

17. At her house in Cavendish-square, Mrs. Prescott, relict of George P. esq. of Theobald's-park, Herts; and on the 22d her remains were deposited in the family-vault at Cheshunt.

At his house in North Great George's-str. Dublin, after an illness of not more than two hours, Alderman Robert Smith, lord-mayor elect of that city; who had expended 2000 L. in preparations for that high office.

At Bristol Hotwells, Mr. Penny Hancock, fishmonger, of Leicester. His illness was occasioned by a violent cold caught by getting wet, and not changing his cloaths, which brought on a rapid decline.

At Leicester, in a very advanced age, Mr. Cartwright, father of Mrs. Coltman

18. At Rye, Suffex, aged 72, Mrs. Slade, relict of Chiswell's. esq.

In Bedford-square, after a few hours illness, Miss Jackson, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Scott J. esq.

19. Mr. Bywater, of Wotherton, co. Salop. He was unfortunately drowned in crossing the river Riew, at Berriew, the current, it is supposed, having carried him and his horse down.

20. Wm. Whithy, esq. of Bouldge-hall, in the commission of the peace for the county of Suffolk, and patent customer of the port of Bristol. He was out shooting on the 17th, and in getting hastily over a hurdle, the hedge on which he set his foot broke, and he fell upon a stake, and thus unfortunately lost his life.

Suddenly, aged 88, John Whincopp, of Bradfield, gent. —

22. At his son's house in Carew-street, in an advanced age, Mr. Edward Long, one of the oldest messengers belonging to the Treasury.

Wm. Ramus, esq. formerly first page to his Majesty.

23. Mr. John Waghorn, oil and colourman, of Little Newport-street, Soho.

John Manners, esq. of Grantham-grange, co. Lincoln, eldest son of the late Lord Wm. Manners. He married Louisa, daughter of the late Earl of Dysart, and served in parliament during three sessions for Newark upon Trent. He is supposed to have died worth nearly half a million, the bulk of which he has left, under restrictions, to his eldest son, and about 100,000 l. in specific legacies.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

ERASMUS GOWER, esq. captain in the royal navy, knighted.

Rev. Charles Moss, M.A. appointed a prebendary of Westminster, *vice* Clive, dec.

George Lord Macartney, K.B. created Viscount Macartney of Dervock, co. Antrim, in Ireland.

Earl Cornwallis, created a Marquis.

Major-generals Wm. Medows and Robert Abercrombie, made knights of the Bath.

Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt, appointed constable of Dover-castle, warden and keeper of the Cinque-ports, &c. *vice* E. of Guildford, dec.

The Earl of Elgin, appointed envoy-extraordinary to Brussels.

Lieutenant-general Sir Wm. Fawcett, K.B. from the 15th regiment of foot, to be colonel of the 3d reg. of dragoon-guards, *vice* Philipson, dec.—Major-general James Hamilton, from the 21st reg. of foot, to be colonel of the 15th, *vice* Fawcett.

Wm. Douglas Brodie, esq. appointed consul at Malaga, *vice* Gregory, dec.

Rev. Wm. Buller, D.D. elected bishop of Exeter, *vice* Ross, dec.

George Naylor, esq. appointed genealogist and blanc courfier herald of the most honourable order of the Bath.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

HIS Grace the Duke of Portland, elected chancellor of the university of Oxford; the Duke of Norfolk, recorder of the city of Gloucester; and the Duke of Leeds, governor of the Turkey Company; all *vice* the Earl of Guildford, dec.

Christopher Willoughby, esq. of Baldwin-house, Oxford, elected recorder of the town of Henley upon Thames, *vice* Hayes, resigned.

Henry Tatham, esq. appointed clerk of the peace for the county of Westmorland, *vice* Nicholson, dec.; and Mr. John Richardson, deputy-clerk.

George Stanford, esq. appointed messenger to the great seal, *vice* Martindale, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Rob. Cooper, St. Michael, Woodstreet, and St. Mary Steyning R. London, *vice* Woodcock, dec.

Hon. and Rev. Mr. Finch, installed a prebendary of Gloucester cathedral.

Rev. Wm. Birkin, LL.D. St. Fagan R. co. Glamorgan.

Rev. John Barlowe Seale, D.D. F.R.S. Stiffed R. co. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Andover, Hants, St. Margaret Pattens, and St. Gabriel Fenchurch, Rood-lane, R.R. in the city of London.

Rev. Geo. Berkeley, LL.D. prebendary of Canterbury, Ticehurst V. co. Sussex, *vice* Gawthrop, dec.

Rev. John Gregory, Preston V. near Wingham. Kent, *vice* Stedman, dec.

Rev. Wm. Fernyhough, of Stoke, co. Stafford, Loxley R. co. Warwick.

Rev. W. Heath, B.A. Inckharrow V. co. Worcester; and Rev. Robert Storay, appointed chaplain to the garrison of Hull; both *vice* Hemington, dec.

Rev. Wm. Parslow, M.A. Yardley V. co. Herts; Rev. — Jackson, P.D. Sandon V. in same county; and Rev. Mr. Wm. Cox, Bitton prebend, in Salisbury cathedral; all *vice* Spry, dec.

Rev. Wm. Hildyard, LL.B. East Halton, Killingholme, and Hawburg VVV.

Rev. Wm. Southwell Lee, Burton Overy R. co. Leicester.

Rev. Mr. Davies, elected vicar of Tetbury, co. Gloucester, *vice* Richards, dec.

Rev. Hubert Randolph, Coxton R. Linc.

Rev. James Walser, B.A. Market Raisin V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Rob. Tristram, M.A. Great Paunton R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Tho. Bowman, Lea R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Rob. Lowth, M.A. collated to a Wiccamical prebend in Winchester cathedral, *vice* Sturges, resigned.

Rev. W. Gregor, M.A. Bratton Clovelly R. *vice* Paul, dec.

Rev. Thomas-William Shore, M.A. Sandal V. near Wakefield.

Rev. Henry Bonds Fowles, M.A. Elmstone Hardwick V. in dioc. of Gloucester.

Rev. John Lamb, of Ixworth, Haxey V. in the isle of Axholme, co. Lincoln.

Rev. R. Bownas, of Bardsey, Bramham V. near Leeds, *vice* Swaine, dec.

Rev. Jn. Bright, M.A. late of Pembroke-hall, Grafton Regis cum Alderton R.

Rev. Philip Castell Sherard, M.A. Swinehead R. co. Huntingdon.

Rev. Hugh Hill, D.D. Holyrood R. co. Southampton, with Oakley V. annexed.

Rev. Wm. Callow, M.A. Dorlington R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Charles Johnson, B.A. South Stoke V. co. Somerset.

Rev. William Wynne, Aldringham with Thorp curacy, co. Suffolk.

Rev. Christopher Hunter, B.D. Gayton R. co. Northampton, *vice* Griffith, dec.

Rev. George Martin, Broad Windsor V. co. Dorset.

Rev. Charles Guisardiere, Ilfracombe prebend, in Salisbury cathedral, *vice* Booth, dec.

Rev. Walter-John Kerrick, Alton Australis prebend, in Salisbury cathedral, *vice* Cox, resigned.

Rev. John Parker, St. Mary R. Castlegate, in the city of York.

Rev.

1792.] Prices of Grain.—Theatrical Register.—Bill of Mortality. 871

Rev. James Buck, M. A. Lowenham R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Davy, dec.

Rev. Archibald Alison, West Lavington V. Wilts, *vice* Emby, dec.

Rev. Charles Moore, M. A. appointed one of the six preachers in Canterbury cathedral, *vice* Stock, dec.

Rev. Wm. Nelson, B. A. Wickhampton R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Tho. Dixon, Eyworth V. co. Bedf.

Rev. John Lempriere, M. A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, elected master of Abingdon-school, Berks.

Rev. John Priestwood Gidoun, Lymington R. co. Devon.

Rev. Mr. Plymley, of Longnor, Salop archdeaconry, *vice* Clive, dec.

Rev. Wm. Walker, Stutton R. Suffolk.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Robert Hardy, M. A. to hold Stoughton V. with East Marden, both co. Suffex.

Rev. Thomas Hearlson Wayar, D. D. to hold Pinchbeck V. with Maltby in Marisco R. both co. Lincoln.

PRICES OF WHEAT, from the Returns ending September 15, 1792.

First District, London, 5s. 4d. being a more than our last report, p. 775.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Middlesex	5	6	Salop	5	6
Surrey	5	4	Hereford	5	5
Hertford	5	1	Worcester	6	6
Bedford	5	0	Warwick	6	6
Huntingdon	4	11	Wilts	6	6
Northampton	5	4	Berks	5	5
Rutland	5	4	Oxford	6	6
Leicester	5	8	Hucks	5	5
Nottingham	6	1	Brecon	5	5
Derby	6	3	Montgomery	5	5
Stafford	5	11	Radnor	5	5

ITIME COUNTIES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flint	5	8			
Denbigh	5	11			
Anglesea	5	0			
Carnarvon	5	6			
Merioneth	5	10			
Cardigan	6	2			
Pembroke	5	1			
Carmarth.	5	10			
Glamorgan	5	11			
Gloucester	6	2			
Somerset	5	9			
Monmouth	5	10			
Devon	5	10			
Cornwall	5	8			
Dorset	6	1			
Hants	5	8			

Total Average of England and Wales. Per bushel, 5s. 6½d. Per quarter, 21. 4s. 4d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 11. 11s. 10d.

AVERAGE PRICE, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated.

Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.				
1	—	2	3	3	4	—	1	19	2	7	—	2	3	3	10	—	2	8	5
2	—	1	19	10	5	—	1	17	11	8	—	2	6	3	11	—	2	6	0
3	—	1	18	11	6	—	2	6	7	9	—	2	5	11	12	—	2	7	0

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Sept. HAY-MARKET.

1. The Surrender of Calais—Village Lawyer.
3. The Battle of Hexham—Son-in-Law.
4. Cross Partners—Catharine & Petruchio.
5. A Mogul Tale—Peeping Tom—The Agreeable Surprise.
6. Cross Partners—The Family Compact.
7. Ditto—Ditto.
8. Ditto—A Mogul Tale.
10. The Surrender of Calais—Peeping Tom.
11. The Battle of Hexham—The Agreeable Surprise.
12. King Henry the Fourth—Peeping Tom.
13. The Surrender of Calais—The Family Compact.
14. Ditto—The Son-in-Law.
15. Peeping Tom—The Agreeable Surprise—A Mogul Tale.

DRURY (HAY-MARKET).

15. The School for Scandal—All the World's a Stage.
18. The Haunted Tower—Catharine and Petruchio.
19. Ditto—Cross Purposes.
20. Know your own Mind—No Song No.
21. The Rivals—Ditto.
25. King Henry the Fifth—The Liar.
27. The Clandestine Marriage—Comus.
29. Careless Husband—Rich. Coeur de Lion.

COVENT-GARDEN.

17. The Road to Ruin—Irishman in London.
19. The Duenna—Modern Antiques.
20. The Beggar's Opera—Barnaby Rudge.
21. The Provok'd Husband—The Farmer.
24. The Earl of Essex—The Poor Soldier.
26. Inkle and Yarico—Little Hunchback.
28. The Suspicious Husband—Flitch of Bacon.

BILL of MORTALITY, from August 28 to September 25, 1792.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 900	Males 874
Females 810	Females 902
Whereof have died under two years old 663	

Peck Loaf 21. 4½d.

Between	1792	1793
2 and 5	192	50 and 60 147
5 and 10	72	60 and 70 108
10 and 20	59	70 and 80 81
20 and 30	119	80 and 90 38
30 and 40	131	90 and 100 5
40 and 50	166	100

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTMBER, 1932.

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Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Woodfall's Diary
Morning Herald
Morning Chron.
World—Argus
Oracle—Times
Morning Post
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Bury St Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford

Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
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Liverpool 4
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Newcastle 3
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Norwich 2
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Shrewsbury
Stamford
Winchester
Whitchurch
Worcester

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Eulogy on Mr. Warton—His printed Poems	875	Historical Narrative of Sir George Staunton	896
Living Authors not Subjects for Biography	876	Notes on Hudibras?—Hint to Mr. Crutwell	897
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Migration of Swallows farther investigated	877	Mitlenius an Autograph—Baronets Supporters	900
Consolatory Letter to Countess of Yarmouth	ib.	Family of Vanx—Medals of the Stewart Race	901
Stanzas in an Ode of Mr. Polwhele vindicated	878	Lords of the Manor of Walsall, Staffordshire	902
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Lord Coke on Sepulchral Law— <i>Musca tenax</i>	ib.	Wesley's Ideas of Bishops—Tour in Scotland	910
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Chronicle of the Seasons for the Summer 1792	883	Proceedings of the last Session of Parliament	912
Family Names of Ashbourne and Boylston	885	Gore exemplified—Mr. Blakey—Cumberland	919
Effectual Cure recommended for the Ascarides	ib.	W. Styrlay?—Grub-worm?—House-cricket?	920
Descendants of Bp. Hurst?—Bp. Bunsenough	ib.	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS	921—938
Essay on the Nerves, Digestion, Nutrition, &c.	886	FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE	938
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Buckfast, an old Abbey in Devonshire, described	891	SELECT POETRY, ancient and modern	140—144
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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Birmingham 2
Bury St. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford

Coventry
Cumberland
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Gloucester
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Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
LEICESTER
Lewes
Liverpool 4
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborn 2
Shrewsbury
Stamford
Winchester
Whitehaven
Worcester

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Gentleman's Magazine:

For OCTOBER, 1792.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXII. PART II.

Mr. URBAN,

O^B. 21.

✠✠✠✠✠ S I have long been a
 ✠✠✠✠✠ reader and admirer of
 ✠✠✠✠✠ your very valuable Mis-
 ✠✠✠✠✠ cellany, I flatter myself
 ✠✠✠✠✠ you will afford a corner
 ✠✠✠✠✠ of it to the memory of a
 late lamented author,
 whose works have often enriched your
 Magazine, and who also was your con-
 stant reader and correspondent. When
 I say this excellent person was the late
 Mr. Warton, it cannot be necessary to
 make a farther apology for troubling
 you with a few lines concerning him,
 who was so dear to all lovers of litera-
 ture, as well as to all who knew his pri-
 vate worth and virtues, of which, as I
 long lived in habits of intimacy with
 him, I could say much; but the occa-
 sion, at present, of my writing is, that,
 in looking over your Magazine for the
 last month, I saw a sensible letter, sig-
 ned Academicus, lamenting (in which I
 sincerely join with him) some errors of
 the press in the publication of Mr. War-
 ton's Poems, published, since his death,
 in the course of the last year. Mistakes
 in printing will often happen, and are
 too common; but, as they expose au-
 thors to undeserved criticism, are mor-
 tifying. I indeed lament with Acade-
 micus (who appears to have been a
 friend of the deceased), that any of the
 beautiful poems in question, or any other
 works of their admired author, should
 suffer from being presented to the world
 with any inaccuracy from the press—as

every lover of literature must wish that,
 whatever bears so truly respectable a
 signature as Mr. Warton's name, should
 be presented to the publick with the
 most scrupulous exactness; and particu-
 larly so, as, at the time these Poems
 were published, he was then, alas! no
 more. But, indeed, no blemish can be
 reflected on his memory, as they were
 published a year after his lamented
 death; and there can be no doubt that,
 if a life so valuable had not so suddenly
 been taken from us, the Poems in ques-
 tion would have been presented to the
 publick with all that accuracy and ele-
 gance which so strongly marks his other
 writings. He, doubtless, would have
 mentioned the circumstance of the in-
 scription p. 179, which Academicus no-
 tices, *viz.*

"Gentle reader, see in me," &c.

though, as Mr. Warton's rich fancy
 and fertility of genius were great, it is
 very probable that the *same thought*, in
 writing on the *same subject*, might strike
 him; and most certainly he would have
 mentioned it, had he lived to arrange
 and correct the poems in question; but,
 in descriptive poetry, the *same objects*
 will of course be adopted by those who
 write on the *same subject*.

The Progress of Discontent, which,
 Academicus says, owes its origin to a
 theme which Mr. Warton wrote when
 he was very young (an undergraduate
 at Oxford), certainly cannot take from
 the merit of that admired poem, but re-
 flects honour on its author; as the Pre-
 sident

* Mr. Warton was seized with a paralytic stroke on the night of the 20th of May, 1790, and expired the day following, to the inexpressible grief of all who knew him.

claps of thunder about half past two P.M.—23. The rain-gage quite full, 5½ inches deep.—
 26. The sun of this day, which was brilliant, a welcome guest, and so great a stranger, that
 every countenance seemed cheered by his friendly and benign aspect. It would have been
 curious to have noticed how seldom of late we have been gratified with his appearance.—
 29. The rain of yesterday, accompanied with close and sultry air, has contributed more to
 injure the grain than any of the preceding weather. Wall-fruit has little flavour. Apples fall
 off, and are insipid. The greatest part of the grain remains in the field. Summer fallows in
 bad plight. The leaves of the turneps turn yellow.

Fall of rain this month, 7 inches 8-10ths. Evaporation, 2 inches 3-10ths.

Walton, near Liverpool

J. Holt

sident of the College (then Dr. Huddesford) was so much pleased with such an early proof of his genius, that he desired him to paraphrase them in English.

The writer of this regrets, with Academicus, the omission of the very beautiful lines*, intended to be placed under the statue of Somnus, in the garden of the late Mr. Harris, of Salisbury; and also of the Ode for his Majesty's Birth-day; which, had the lamented author lived, would not have happened.

This small tribute to the merit of one of the most excellent of men, and profound scholar, is paid by one who knew and esteemed his great talents, and loved his virtues, and will religiously cherish his merit and his fame. P. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Stowmarket, Suff. Oct. 17.*

TO a man who lives but little in what is called the World, an account of Living Authors is, I find, very agreeable; and I felt myself indebted to a late correspondent of yours for the information which he has afforded us of several gentlemen, who have rendered themselves more or less conspicuous in their different departments of literature. In one or two, however, I found mistakes which I was myself able to correct; and, at length, many particulars in a brief account of Mr. Crabbe (whom I have long known), which were entirely misrepresented. I must, therefore, rather condemn than praise these petty biographical sketches†; and, if I, what must the authors themselves? Be so obliging therefore, Sir, as to admit my correction of the following errors, though they are professedly of no great importance. Your correspondent says, "that Mr. Crabbe was the son of a glazier, and disliked the business; that he was put under the instructions of an apothecary, in which capacity he wrote his first work, and was then, by the exertions of his friends, and Mr. Burke's patronage, both got into orders, and made chaplain to the late Duke of Rutland: Mr. Burke never heard his name till he saw his writings, which made him take such notice of him," &c. &c.

Mr. Crabbe, Sir, was the son of an Officer in the Customs at Aldborough, who for many years managed *all* the business of that port with a degree of

* A corrected copy of which is printed in p. 164 of Mr. Headley's second volume.

† We acknowledge it to be very slippery ground; yet, if confined to a list of their Works, it is useful and agreeable. EDIT.

precision and accuracy, on more than one occasion noticed, and held up as exemplary, by the Commissioners. His grandfather was also a Collector there. Mr. Crabbe was, from his infancy, intended for the profession of physick, for which, I think, he had no great predilection. He received his education in this place. I shall not, Mr. Urban, mention by whom, nor what, was his progress. He did not write his first work while an apothecary; neither did the publication of that work introduce him to the patronage of Mr. Burke, at whose house a great part of it was written. All this, perhaps, is nothing material to the publick; but, if it be thought necessary to write the lives of living men, there is, at least, an equal necessity that they should be carefully and truly written. S. H.

Original Letter from the Earl of ORRERY to Dr. BIRCH.

REV. SIR, *Dublin, Dec. 30, 1747.*

I HAVE just now read the specimen of Mr. Johnson's Dictionary, addressed to Lord Chesterfield. I am much pleased with the plan; and I think the specimen one of the best I have ever read. Most specimens disgust rather than prejudice me in favour of the work to follow; but the language of Mr. Johnson is good, and the arguments properly and modestly expressed. However, some expressions may be cavilled at; but they are trifles. I will mention one; the *barren* laurel. The laurel is not barren in any sense whatever. It has fruits and flowers. *Sed bæ sunt nuge*; and I have great expectation from the performance. On this side of the water we have the same kind of work going forward. I inclose to you the plan, more to shew you that Ireland is not defective in learned labours than from any curiosity in the work itself. The author is a clergyman. I am not personally acquainted with him: but we correspond; and, if I am to judge by his letters, he is not so correct a writer as is necessary for such a performance. There is an oddness in his style and manner, that leads me to imagine the remarks will at least be extraordinary, if they are not just. He is reputed a scholar; but is in no degree to be compared to Mr. Johnson. All works of this kind, I think, should meet with encouragement, especially where the author does not write for bread.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 12.

IN the present undecided state of the controversy relating to the place of swallows during winter, some of your readers may not be displeased to be acquainted with the opinion and experience of so good a naturalist as Mr. William Bartram; from whose *Travels in North America* I have sent you the following extract on the subject, p. 281 and 283.

“Even at this day, very celebrated men have asserted, that swallows, at the approach of winter, voluntarily plunge into lakes and rivers, descend to the bottom, and there creep into the mud and slime, where they continue overwhelmed by ice in a torpid state until the returning summer warms them again into life; when they rise, return to the surface of the water, immediately take wing, and again people the air. This notion, though the latest, seems the most difficult to reconcile to reason and common sense, respecting a bird so swift of flight, that it can, with ease and pleasure, move through the air even swifter than the winds, and in a few hours time shift 20° from N. to S. even from frozen regions to climes where frost is never seen, and where the air and plains are replenished with flying insects of infinite variety.

“In my residence in Carolina and Florida, I have seen vast flights of the house-swallow and bank-martin passing onward N. toward Pennsylvania, where they breed in the spring, about the middle of March; and likewise in the Autumn, in September or October; and large flights on their return southward; and it is observable, that they always avail themselves of the advantage of high and favourable winds, which likewise do all birds of passage.”

For my own part, I must confess, that the improbability of swallows being torpid under water during winter is such, that the experience of its being so must be very clear and precise before I shall believe it. The opinion of that incomparable anatomist, Mr. John Hunter, must be allowed to have great weight. And because animation may be suspended under water for a few minutes, or even half an hour, we cannot thence logically conclude, that a man, or a swallow, may live under water during all the rigours of a severe winter. P. B. C.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 13.

IT may not be improper to observe, in addition to what has been so abundantly said on the subject in your excellent *Miscellany*, that swallows were seen, in this part, several days last week, all passing southward in large compa-

nies, and with great seeming velocity: the latest were noticed on Sunday, the 7th inst.; and since that time they have entirely disappeared. I cannot think, from any thing I have seen or heard, that any part of the species are doomed to lose so large a portion of their lives in total apathy, and afterwards to revive again, as it were, to a second existence. It wears a much greater degree of consistency, to suppose that they leave us to visit warmer climates during the rigours of winter, as the woodcock migrates from a more Northern situation into our latitudes. And wherever they should seclude themselves, upon a supposition that they remained with us in a state of torpidity, it is highly improbable they could escape being frequently discovered by the penetrating eye of man. Birds of passage seem to have been known in Virgil's time, and in Italy:

Quam multæ glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus

Trans pontum fugat, et terris immittit apricis.

ÆNEID VI. 311.

WILLIAM SINGLETON.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 3.

IF you please to give a place in your Magazine for the following original letter, to shew the elegance of the English language in the latter end of the last century, you will oblige a constant reader.

Z. Z.

“MADAME, *Grimsthorpe, March 29, 1683.*

“IF I had not sympathized with your ladyship in your affliction, and been concerned as much as wife or son, for the sad providence which it hath pleased God to visit you with, I had been earlier with my consolatory addresses, and been one of the first mourners who had pretended themselves to your ladyship. I was so much my lord's, that I scarce know whether I am myself since the separation; and his unexpected departure hath had such an influence upon me, that my senses are scarce at liberty to offer you the least consolation. I could write volumes of my lord's praises, and become almost an historian upon that subject, were I not apprehensive it might augment your grief, and make your ladyship the more sensible of the remove of so excellent a person.

But, Madame, it is the greatest mistake in the world to lament the happiness of our departed friends, who, indeed, are improperly said to be dead, since they live with Christ. Nor should we mourn immoderately that separation, since we know the things in this world will soon have their period.

period, and it will not be long before we enjoy that blessed estate which is promised to us in the Gospel. This, I confesse, is more proper for a divine than for myself; but since it is, in my opinion, the best argument in so great an affliction, I could not avoid the representing the consideration of it to your ladyship, whom I am confident (if my lord could have a sense of worldly things) he would strictly inioyne to cease all unnecessary lamentation, useless to him, and prejudicial to her whom he lov'd above all earthly things. I fancy he commands me, who was his friend and neere relation, to offer this advice as a part of my duty, being, deare Madame, your ladyship's faithfully devoted servant,

LINDSEY."

Directed, "To the Right Hon. the Countess of Yarmouth, &c."—

Mr. URBAN,

Ode. 18.

ONE of your Reviewers has taken an exception, p. 833, to the two first stanzas of Mr. Polwhele's "Ode written after a Thunder-Storm," that appears to me unjust; although he has ingeniously and candidly enough invented an apology for the supposed defect. Mr. Polwhele I knew not; but I think his stanzas entitled to vindication. In the constant habit of observing nature under every aspect that this happy clime permits, the circumstances of a thunder-storm have not escaped my observation, and the recollection makes me sensible of the justness of Mr. P's outlines; outlines, that have probably derived their superiority of strength from the fine romantic scenery of Devon. The point of harmony I wave, and confine myself to the meaning, which your Reviewer affirms to be obscure.

The stanzas excepted to, and the three first lines of the third stanza, form a sublime piece of poetic painting, strictly consonant to nature; and drawn in a style of poetry correspondent with the style of Salvator Rosa and Van Huisum in painting. Mr. P's meaning is forcible and clear; inasmuch, that I not only comprehend, but behold it. I see the forest-sweep, the stream bordering its base, and the narrow intervening level filled with trees and underwood: furious gusts, setting directly against the slope, impell the saplings and the underwood to *lash* it: the foliage, separated from the boughs by the violence, descends into the bourn, and, mixing with the aqueous foam therein, *shrink*s into the interstices of the banks. The application of the verb *lash* to the action of the trees influenced by the wind is per-

fectly familiar in sylvan life. When our saplings stand too thick, we say "they must be thinned, because they *lash* one another: if they grow too near a building, we cut them down, "because they *lash* the thatch or tiling;" and the expression is peculiarly applicable to the kind of trees generally seen near streams, the ductility of these species occasioning their branches to yield to the power of the wind in the same manner as a suitor yields to the motion of the hand. Striking with a switch is *lapping*. Had Mr. P. avoided the verb *lash*, he must have used either the verb *whip* or *beat*; and *lash*, being most natural, is certainly most preferable, neither of them being elegant or suavious. Were I not at present in a mood too indolent to recur to my books, I could (if my memory does not deceive me) produce many instances, from the English translations of the Classics, of some of our best poets using this common verb in a manner similar, or nearly so, to what Mr. P. has done. One instance I have at hand.

"Withouts the sailors rend the starry skies,
"Lash'd with their oars, the smoaky billows rise."
Æn. V. l. 184.

So far as regards *lapping*, the mind has as much power over trees, as men have over oars.—But enough of one word.

With respect to *shrink*ing, Polwhele may as well make the leaves *shrink*, as Dryden make them *dance*.

"Such was the glitt'ring; such the ruddy wind,
And dancing leaves that wanton in the wind.
Æn. VI. l. 301.

In personifying the storm, the conversion of the verb *brood* into an adjective is only an expressive poetic-phrase on the common expression of "there's mischief brooding," and, I think, one well suited to the approaches of a storm.

By *forked-azure*, what can we understand but lightning? especially whilst reading an ode on a thunder-storm. We know lightning is *forked*, and often *azure-coloured*, and that ought (except wind, which the term cannot apply to) can shiver our "lofty-crested oaks;" besides, a farther explanation is deducible from the three concluding lines of the description.

It is in character with the substance of this letter to remark, that I am expecting impatiently an answer to a letter signed

signed Alphonso, p. 402, concerning a kind of poplar, supposed to be unknown in England. If Alphonso has obtained any information about it in a private manner, he would oblige me much by communicating it. If he has not, I advise him to apply to Mr. Crombie, nurseryman at New Cross, near Deptford; who has the largest assortment of exotic *forest-trees* I ever saw. I believe it was he who first imported the purple-beech into this country, a tree I have made honourable mention of in my vernal chronicle, p. 595, and which may be seen in great perfection in Mr. Crombie's plantation; but since I did myself the honour of transmitting the chronicle, alluded to, to "The Gentleman's Magazine," I have been given to understand that this beautiful tree does not succeed every where; and I saw one in a garden near Bath that appeared rather sickly.

I shall obey the command laid on me by Q. X. p. 806, with pleasure: I am flattered that he approves my labours.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Original Letter from Mr. JERMY to Mr. BLOMFIELD the Historian.

SIR, May 8, 1739.

I HAVE sent you another of my tortoise's eggs, laid last summer at Rayfield, where she has lived solitary, without a male, for fifty years and upwards; how old when given me I know not, but she was then of the same size as now.

She always makes a hole in the middle of a gravel-walk, fenced by a wall and the North and East parts, and lying open towards the South and West, and there lays eight or nine eggs. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

JOHN JERMY.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 24.

Quis furor, O cives, quæ vos dementia capit!

WRITERS, who have endeavoured to describe the temper and genius of our Gallic neighbours, have observed, that they are, in general, vain, frivolous, and capricious; that, notwithstanding their cringing, adulation, and pretended politeness, they are strangers to sincerity and real friendship; that, with respect to religion, a great part of them are bigots to the most absurd and superstitious ceremonies of the Romish Church; and others, who constitute a much greater number, for-

ming a gross and mistaken notion of Christianity from their vulgar forms of worship, hold all religion in contempt; and that, with regard to their political character, they are restless, ambitious, and treacherous, perpetually invading or insulting their neighbours.

They have been the constant disturbers of Europe for several ages. The wars they have excited, at different periods, have spread destruction and misery over the Continent; and almost the whole load of debt and taxes, under which Great Britain now labours, has been occasioned by the ambition, the impertinence*, the perfidy, and the malignity of France.

While I am making these general observations, supported by the attestations of many respectable writers, both in this and other countries, I am extremely willing to allow, that there are in France, as in every other nation, innumerable individuals, whose talents and virtues reflect an honour on their country. We may however, in a great measure, ascertain the general character of the people by a few prominent features, and remarkable circumstances.

In England the punishment of crimes is tempered with mildness and humanity. The most atrocious villain, when he has been tried and convicted by an equitable judge and an impartial jury, is put to death with all the lenity, that can possibly attend a capital punishment. But in France, criminals are frequently executed with circumstances of the most shocking barbarity. The offender is condemned to the most horrible tortures; he is racked in the brodequin, he is broiled, he is burnt alive, he is torn in pieces, or broken on the wheel. In the mean time, an innumerable multitude of both sexes are viewing the dreadful spectacle with their usual levity, and, for the most part, with an unfeeling and inhuman exultation.

If you would conceive a proper idea of these horrid scenes, read an account of the executions of Chastel, Ravillac, and Damien†.

The criminal is brought on the scaf-

* In the rebellion of our American colonies.

† John Chastel wounded Henry IV. in 1594; Francis Ravillac murdered that prince in 1610; Robert Francis Damien attempted the life of Louis XV. in 1757; James Clement, who stabbed Henry III., was killed on the spot, 1589.

fold. His flesh is torn from his legs, thighs, arms, and breast, with red-hot pincers. His right-hand is burnt with flaming brimstone. Melted lead and boiling oil are poured upon his wounds; and his body is then torn to pieces by four horses.

What idea can we form of the politeness, the feeling, the humanity of those people, who can wish to be present at such a sight, and view it, as they would view an object of curiosity, or a scene of rejoicing!

On the contrary, consider the clemency, observed in this country towards a miserable creature, guilty of the very same crime as Chastel and Damien. These two wretched maniacs (for they were both insane) were executed with the foregoing infernal process of cruelty, in France; whereas the crazy delinquent, who attempted the life of her sovereign in England, was no otherwise punished, than by being confined in an hospital of lunatics for life.

Whatever atrociousness there may be in the crimes of assassins, it is hardly possible for a case to exist, in which these inhuman executions are justifiable. It should always be remembered, that an offender, deprived of his senses, is an object of compassion, and the greatest criminal, a fellow-creature.

Read the history of France, during the reign of Charles IX. When the Catholics found, that the Protestants could not be suppressed by force, they had recourse to fraud; and the most sanguinary project was concealed under the veil of kindness and friendship. The leaders of the Protestants were invited to Paris, to celebrate the marriage of Henry of Bourbon, king of Navarre, with Margaret de Valois, sister to King Charles. But what a marriage! The Furies lighted up the torch of Hymen; and rage, cruelty, horror, slaughter, and impiety, presided at the ceremony. In the middle of the night, preceding the festival of St. Bartholomew, 1572, the signal was given by a bell, for a general massacre. The slaughter immediately commenced, and continued for three days in Paris and the suburbs. In the mean time, the streets were strewed with dead bodies; the river, the pavements, the squares, and the market-places, were dyed with human blood. The example of the capital was followed in all the towns, throughout the kingdom. The Protestants were dragged from the most secret recesses; and

neither age nor sex escaped the popular fury. In this massacre 30,000 persons* are said to have been butchered with the most horrible barbarity. The sacred obligations of morality and religion were turned into jest: and dances were made to some of the Psalms of David †, in order to celebrate these diabolical transactions with more triumph and *éclat*!

The depredations and massacres, lately committed at Paris, and other parts of France, make humanity shudder, and betray an uncommon ferocity and cruelty in the disposition of the people ‡. When they can murder thousands of their fellow-citizens, who are guilty of no offence, but that of disapproving their iniquitous proceedings, and refusing to violate their oaths of allegiance; when they can disregard the prayers, the agonies, the groans, the shrieks of the dying, they discover a native malignity of heart, which before was concealed under the mask of hypocrisy, and a despicable appearance of civility and politeness.

While France, in this manner, exhibits a frightful spectacle of rapine and barbarity, which is not to be paralleled among the savages of New Zealand, observe the generous sympathy and compassion, with which the people of England receive the antient clergy of France, and others, who have escaped the poniards of their fellow citizens. The honest open-hearted Briton forgets all former injuries, all national animosities, all religious and political differences, and flies to the succour of the unfortunate, with a noble spirit of disinterested benevolence. What reception we should have found at Paris, if circumstances had been inverted, we cannot easily conceive—and may we never know by experience.

Hereafter, it is to be hoped, no Englishman will send his sons or his daughters into France, to be educated *à-la-mode de Paris*; that is, to gain a few frivolous accomplishments, tinged with the hypocrisy, affectation, folly, and vices of the natives. On every occasion, let us beware of that blood-thirsty and perfidious people. J. R.

* De Serres, an. 1572, Cellarii Hist. Univ. p. 175.—Some writers affirm, that 100,000 persons were, at that time, either massacred, or reduced to beggary. Vid. Matthæi Theat. Hist. p. 1098.

† Psal. cxxix. &c.

‡ See *Genl M.g.* for Sept. pp. 855, 856.

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2

2

South-West View of Armonster Church.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 24.

THE church herewith sent you (*see plate I.*) is situated at Axminster, in Devonshire, 150 miles from London; which town takes one part of its name from the river Axe, and the other from its church, or minster, which was erected by King Athelstan for seven priests to pray for the departed souls of some persons buried here, among which are said to be two dukes and a bishop, with other persons of distinction, who were slain in his army when he defeated the Danes at a bloody battle in the neighbouring field, which to this day is called *King's field*, and their monuments are yet remaining in the church. The number of priests were afterwards changed from seven to two, for whom a portion of ground was allotted, known by the name of *Priest aller*. This church is a vicarage, with two daughter-churches belonging thereto at Kilnington and Membury, value 500*l.* *per annum*, now in the gift of one of the prebendaries of York. Yours, &c. T. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 25.

IN a tour which I made this last summer through the midland counties, amongst other remains of ancient structures, I visited Alton-castle, in Staffordshire, between Cheadle and Ashborne. It is situated at the apparent termination of a most romantic valley about a mile in length. In the bottom flows the Churnet, bounded on one side by abrupt and craggy rocks, rising to a tremendous height; and, on the other, by well-cultivated inclosures, skirted by a hanging wood. Alton castle and church form the termination of this vista. The castle occupies a large extent of ground; the outer wall, though much shattered, still remains, as also two or three of the towers. The space within the walls was lately converted to the purposes of a bowling green, but is now laid down as a meadow, and bears a very good crop of grass. Its situation must formerly have rendered it a place of great strength. On three sides, the walls are situate on the edge of the precipice; on the remaining side, by which alone it was accessible, it appears to have been defended by vast piles of masonry. The singularly beautiful and romantic situation of this venerable structure naturally excited my curiosity, to know when, and by what means, it was reduced to its present ruinous con-

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dition; but of this I was able to procure very little information. Tradition says, that it was demolished by the parliamentary forces during the civil wars.

If any correspondent can communicate any particulars of the siege and final destruction of this ancient fortress, by imparting the same he will much oblige several families residing in the neighbourhood.

Erdsdwick, in his History of Staffordshire, mentions the founder of this castle, as well as of Croxden abbey (another noble ruin in the neighbourhood), to have been Bertrand de Verdun, temp. Henry II. This castle and manor, after passing through several noble families, into which they were carried by female heirs, at length became the property of John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, in right of his wife; and in this noble family the castle and manor of Alton remain to this present time, a space of near 400 years. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Clement's Inn, Oct. 2.*

YOUR correspondent W. W. will find his question, p. 798, answered in the following quotation from Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, 8vo, vol. I. p. 250.

"Lord Coke says, concerning the building or erecting of tombs, sepulchres, or monuments for the deceased, in church, chancel, common chapel, or churchyard, in convenient manner, it is lawful; for, it is the last work of charity that can be done for the deceased, who, while he lived, was a lively temple of the Holy Ghost, with a reverend regard and Christian hope of a joyful resurrection. And the defacing of them is punishable by the common-law; as it appeareth in the book of the 9th Edward IV. 14 (the Lady Wiche's case, wife of Sir Hugh Wiche); and so it was agreed by the whole court, M. 10 Ja. in the Common Pleas between Corven and Pym. And for the defacing thereof, they that build or erect the same shall have the action during their lives (as the Lady Wiche had in the case of 9 Edward IV.); and, after their deceases, the heir of the deceased shall have the action."

Yours, &c. LEGULEIUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 2.

J. A. (p. 268) may easily ascertain, that the insects resembling bees are in reality a species of fly, by their having only two wings. Another correspondent calls them drones, perhaps because they have no stings. They are, however, of a class totally distinct from bees and drones, and range among the dipterous

dipterous insects. This species is called *musca tenax* by Linnæus, and is very common about privies and dunghills.

Yours, &c. P. B. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Margate, Sept. 13.*

REMEMBERING to have seen, in one of your former Magazines, an account and sketch of the profile of a human face found in a flint stone, which was then thought *unique*, and that it would continue so; I herewith send you (*plate II. fig. 1, 2*) the exact delineations of another, discovered last week, by a person at this place, cleaving stones to make gun flints. The drawing is of the exact size of the two halves of the stone and profiles, and shaded as near to nature as I could bring India ink.

Fig. 3. is a small petrification in a yellow flint; which being, as I apprehend, a *caterpillar*, I conceive it extraordinary, considering the fine texture of that animal in its reptile state.

Fig. 4 is a school-piece, inscribed,
ELEMENTA VELIS VI DISCERE PRIMA.
AVERA MYSTIS AMICA.

Fig. 5. dug up at Margate a few months since. Legend,

HOC MATURA DOTAVIT.

MATER PACIS CONCORDIA.

Exergue: HANS KRAV. & H. K.

Fig. 6. A coin of *Hadrian*, of the second brass, exceeding scarce, inscribed,

IMP. CAES. TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG.

PONT. MAX. TR P COS III.

Exergue: BRITANIA.

It is described by some authors, but found in very few cabinets. L. COZENS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 18.*

I AM lately returned from an excursion to the Lakes, and extract from my Ramble the following account of Helm Crag, a projecting mountain about five miles on the road between Ambleside and Kewick, and which has always been mentioned as a remarkable rock, though I believe it has never before been visited by tourists; a reason, Mr. Urban, that induces me to select it for the Gentleman's Magazine.

Yours, &c. A RAMBLER.

July 29. We went up a narrow lane about half a mile from the church, which gave us a new view of Grassmere valley, with a perpetual water-fall, justly, from its force, called White-Churn Gill*; it seemed to rush from a crescent beathed hill, and forms one of the most confide-

rable brooks that supplies Grassmere.

The sun was hot. After a gentle ascent of about a mile we rested some minutes under a thick hawthorn, which we will call the foot of the crag. The projecting point of the first rise looked formidable, and not less so, to speak in plain English, from having a complete belly-full; however, when people are determined to overcome difficulties, time and circumstances are no obstructions.

We were covered from the wind, and it was so steep we were frequently obliged to stop when we met a narrow shelf; and, when we got to the first range of the hill, I was glad to throw myself down, panting for relief. The grass was slippery, which we guarded against by forcing our sticks as deep into the ground as we possibly could. And when we had gained the second height, I never remember meeting a more cheerful relief than in finding we had got over that part of the hill which kept the wind from us; we were not only enlivened, but opened upon prospects which promised to repay our labour when we had surmounted it.

The pinnacle hanging over our right obliged us to take a sweep; and as we had the wind, and a near sight of the top, we found less trouble in this stage than in the others. We were exactly an hour from the hawthorn; which was not from its being a high hill, but the steepest in this part of the country, being seldom visited but by sheep, ravens, and foxes. Newton*, our guide, was never on it but once; and neither he nor any of the other guides remember its being visited by strangers.

But I must be allowed to rest myself a little before I say any thing of the prospects around us, and look with awful pleasure at the sight.

We went upon the pinnacle, which had just room to hold two, from which I mark the views, but thought it prudent to have a less exalted rock in order to write them down.

The summit is covered with pieces of rock, that give it the appearance of a grand ruin occasioned by an earthquake, or a number of stones jumbled together after the mystical manner of the Druids. There is a deep fissure, two feet broad and twenty long, with a stone over one end of it, which gives it

* Robert Newton, the guide, keeps a public-house in Grassmere, and may be safely recommended as a modest, obliging man.

* A gill means a water-fall.

the look of a step over a mill stream. Although I am not versed in antiquities, I cannot help thinking this chasm resembles the *kist-vorns* of the Druids, as described by the learned and indefatigable Grose, in his Preface, p. 136. I wish some Antiquary would investigate this mountain. I think his fellow labourers would be obliged to him: and, at any rate, if he does not find sufficient to authenticate my surmise, he will have so delightful a command around him as may well re-pay him for his trouble, and, I trust, may induce him to think he has not taken his labour in vain. By dropping a pebble down a rent, you hear it rebound a long time. One bending stone serves as a shelter for sheep, where we found a mushroom, the only one we saw in the North; and I even think this stone, from its bend, is part of a Cromlech of the Druids.

The circumference of the crag, including its mis-shapen points, may be a mile; and where there is any soil the grass is remarkably sweet. From this unfrequented point to the North-east we saw the whole of Windermere, Esthwaite water; and, by Grassmere lake being our point, they made a complete triangle, divided by rich pastures, &c. whilst the valley and its appendages, directly under us, seemed to contain every thing that can be beautiful in miniature.

We overlooked the Tarn*, whence White-Churn Gill has its course, inclosed in the horse shoe, whose sides are bespangled with smooth stones, occasioned by a thin sheet of water oozing over them, and an almost perpendicular sun.

We observed, over the Helveylin and the grain† of Seat Sandal, a torrent of rain; whilst over Bowness, and to the South east, it was so partially collecting, the distance gave them the appearance of water-spouts. We imagined we had nothing to fear from any of them; it was clear over head, and in the quarter whence the wind blew. The guide had scarcely said so, ere we observed the clouds from Seat Sandal pushing against the wind, though they were considerably exhausted on those mountains. We were soon convinced of our ill-judging, and took shelter in the sheep-cove, which, by sitting and

bending, held us secure. This was too confined a situation; and, as the rain had somewhat ceased, the guide and I went about 150 yards down the hill. The rain increased, and wetted us to the skin; but we were amply re-paid by the most luminous sight I ever beheld. I shall attempt to describe it.

The sun shone with such brilliancy through flitting drops, they fell resembling a line of crystal as round as a finger, and they were intermixed with a spray as variegated as the rainbow. Newton, who has been all his life accustomed to mountains, allowed he never saw any thing like it before. Might it not be owing to the dark heath over the Tarn, and a partial shining of the sun over the crag?

Too much rain had fallen to render the grass less slippery; we were obliged to traverse down the hill with the utmost caution, and, though not with so much difficulty as the ascent, with considerably more danger. When we opened the valley of Seat Sandal, we were surprized by a superb cataract, occasioned by the rain which fell whilst we were upon the summit. God forgive me! but I could not help wishing and expecting we should have had a thunder storm.

Let the considerate mind contemplate the various sights that were presented to us in so short a time! A RAMBLER.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE SEASONS.
THE last Summer was the most cheerless we have experienced since 1782. The vivifying powers were absorbed in humidity and gloom; except one week in August, the *weather* throughout the whole was uniformly (perhaps in Europe universally) wet, windy, cold, and dark; even in *the* dry week, presages of approaching rain, lightning, and thunder, appeared daily. During those few days, the *heat* was so excessive as to terminate the existence of numbers of persons suddenly, and others were flung into nervous or inflammatory disorders. *Storms* of various kinds were frequent; some exhibited various meteorological phenomena combined; others were of wind only; and a few of hail. Water lay in pools, the ditches were never empty, and the rivers were often overflowed. Perhaps to this plenitude of water may be ascribed the happy circumstance of the *canine mad-nefs* never breaking out once. In the *fore part* of September all idea of Sum-

* A small piece of water.

† A grain, in the North, is meant for a valley.

mer became finally and absolutely annihilated, by the commencement of *frosts* so severe, that ice of considerable thickness was formed several nights in this mild district. The middle of the month is rather less frosty; but high winds and cold rains continue to maintain their dreary predominance.

From the uncommon wetness of the season arose many injurious consequences. Much *hay* was spoiled or damaged; and, so long was it in hand, that the reapers trod upon the heels of the haymakers: again, so slowly went on the *corn-harvest*, that the *fowlers* entered the fields *before even the reapers* had quitted them; yet little sport found the fowlers, the broods of *partridges* having been diminished by the cold, heavy rains. The crop of *apples*, originally good, were by the Weeping Saint* baptized so profusely, that abundance of the forward sorts rotted on the branches. So also fared the *pears* and better kinds of *plums*; the fruits that were edible had no flavour, neither had the *vegetables*; and the florist suffered equally with the epicure, for the *flowers* attained not either their wonted beauty or fragranc; many of the pinks, roses, and carnations, *rotted* upon the stems before expansion; yet ill-weeds flourished; not all the industry of the farmer or gardener being able to prevent their binding down the corn and crowding the garden-stuff.

It might have been expected that so much wet would have counteracted the influence of the *blights*; yet the *wheat* was much smutted, and a pestilential blast assailed the *horse chestnuts*, *black-poplars*, *ho-poplars*, and *walnuts*, the foliage of which trees was, about the middle of the Summer, scorched in a manner that resembled the effect of fire; but the *oaks* and *elms* escaped so entirely, that they shot with greater vigour than they have done for several years past.

Ripiles never gave less annoyance, nor did any *wasps* or *chaffers* come out; but *cabbage butterflies* thronged the air, *flugs* and *snails* innumerable traversed the earth, and *bees* swarmed in all our quarters.

Reassarts appeared not after the 11th of August, that month being the common time of their departure from this

place, though, in a *more* Southern situation, Mr. Macknack has observed them to stay as late as the 2d of October*. This Summer suited the *disb-wasps* (*motacillæ albæ*) exactly, and they have prospered accordingly; the companies of them being more numerous, and the appearance of the young more early, than usual.

Sept. 22. A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Ashbourne*, Sept. 18.
 IMPRESSED with the idea, that circumstances, often of no real value in themselves, have been the means of procuring much useful intelligence, I have been induced to send you the following extract from "Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecæ Cottonianæ, à Thoma Smith. Oxonii 1696," fol.: "Poema Thomæ *Ashburn*, ex Ordine Fratrum Conventus B. Mariæ de Monte Carmeli, miscellanei Argumenti theologici, Anglicè." Now, Mr. Urban, from the similarity of the name of this ecclesiastick to that of *Ashbourne*, a market-town in Derbyshire, near to which it is known that there was a religious house, it occurs to me, that the name of this person might be received from that of the town. Some of your correspondents may probably draw some, not trifling, information of the above-mentioned facts. I should wish to know whether any family of the name of *Boylston* ever resided at a village of the same name lying in the Western part of Derbyshire. By way of filling up this letter, the following particulars relating to the parish of *Boylston* are at Mr. Urban's service. The parish, as beforementioned, is situated on the Western side of the county, nine miles from *Ashbourne*, three from *Sedbury*, is in the deanery of *Castilar*, and hundred of *Appletree*. The living is a rectory. The church, which is situated on a rising ground, seems to be an antient structure, built of stone. There are few monuments of any note. In the chancel, within the rails, on a flat stone, is the following inscription:

"Depositum GRATIÆ ALLSOP, quæ fuit uxor Thomæ Allsop, rectoris per 49 annos. Mortem obiit anno ætatis 76; anno salutis 1714. Uxor prudens a Deo venit, ad Deum redit."

On another:

"Depositum THOMÆ ALLSOP, qui fuit rector hujus ecclesiæ per 31 annos. Mortem obiit anno ætatis 75; anno salutis 1715."

* Trans. of the Linnean Society, vol. 1.

* There is an old saying, that, when it rains on St. Swithin's-day, it is the Saint christening the apples.

On two other flat stones :

" SARAH ALLSOP, ob. 14 July, 1691."

" CHRISTOPHER ALLSOP, ob. 11 Feb. 1673."

On the North side of the church are two mural monuments, of modern date; one to the memory of a Mr Crofts; the other to several of the name of Chawner, who have had their residence for some time back at a place called Lees-hall. I forgot to mention, that there is a flat stone in the South side of the church, with a very antient inscription round it; but, through the alteration of some letters, is broken, and otherwise much defaced through time. On a future opportunity, if these be worth your acceptance, I may probably send you some notes respecting this village.

SAMUEL GETHOLL.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 3.

I FEEL most sensibly for A Medical Sufferer, p. 804: and I think it my duty to tell him what cured me of the small worms he complains of.

Until I was sixteen, I was continually troubled with them, and they seemed to increase with my years. I went to Harrowgate, and at certain periods drank many hogsheds of that nauseous water, besides being half-poisoned with other medicines. In short, I was comparatively as thin as the tapers that preyed upon me, and of the same colour. A consumption was thought unavoidable; and the itching I underwent made me look upon death as an expected relief. Whether there was a turn in my constitution that induced the efforts of Nature to expel my numerous enemies, or the receipt my parents got from an old lady of eighty, performed the cure, I leave the faculty to judge; I have always thought the latter; and I remember with gratitude the fine old woman as the restorer of life.

Towards evening I had a clyster given me of warm milk and honey; it was suffered to remain some time; and I had then another given of strong decoction of wormwood, rue, and other bitter garden-herbs. These were often repeated, until I found the itching cease; and my stools, after the second clyster, were full of worms. Health soon gave life to my countenance; I have never had one of the little enemies since; and I have passed through many years of military toil without a day's illness.

I have always attributed my cure to this easy receipt; and I should be very glad if any of the numerous worm sufferers should reap advantage from it. I hope I may not be deemed indelicate for using plain English; I do it that I may be understood by every one; at any rate, the experiment will be found to do no harm. A CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 19.

IN your Magazine for 1789, p. 1029, col. 1, Chancellor West is rightly represented as the husband of Bp Burnet's daughter Elizabeth. Can any of your correspondents point out in what register the entry of their marriage is to be found; and at what period, and in what place, it was solemnized? Their descendants were described in the same page; and in the subsequent, p. 1202, col. 2, were mentioned "immediate descendants" of Bp. Burnet then living; in full contradiction to the negligent assertion in the "Corrigenda and Addenda to the third volume of the Biographia Britannica," prefixed to the fourth, that "there are no descendants left of Bp. Burnet." A speedy answer to this inquiry will much oblige

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 21.

OF Bp. Burscough (see p. 400 and 520) some account must occur in the Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; of which useful work your pettish correspondent, p. 207, col. 2, speaks so disdainfully.—As to W. F's P. S. in p. 429, he may be referred to *handful* in Cruden's Concordance; and to Dr. Arbuthnot under *spoonful* in Johnson's Dictionary.

The Elegy on the ancient Greek model, addressed to the late Bp. Lowth in 1779, is represented in p. 505, col. 2, as having been ascribed to Mr. Hayley. May we not with greater probability adjudge it to the keener pen of Mr. Maton? In col. 2 of the preceding page the latter poet is mentioned as "violent in the tendency of his political opinions." From this circumstance, as well as from the general accuracy and elegance of his acknowledged performances compared with the Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers in 1773, and the Heroic Postscript in 1774; the Ode, and Elegiac Epistle to Pinchbeck, in 1776; and the Epistle to Shebbeare and Ode to Norton in 1777; may we not with equal probability adjudge these

exquisitely

exquisitely farcaſtic publications to the ſame original? To it alſo have been attributed the Archæological Epiſtle to Dean Milles in 1781, and the Political Eclogue of the Dean (Tucker) and the Squire (Jenyns) in the ſame year. A future Placcius may, perhaps, determine this matter in another "*Theatrum Anonymorum et Pſeudonymorum*," an acceptable work to all curious inquirers.

May not the Epitaph on Dr. William Falker, in p. 719, be found at Lynn Regis in Norfolk; where Granger deſcribes him as "one of the town preachers?" He is alſo deſcribed as "author of ſeveral pieces of divinity." and his "*Libertas Eccleſiaſtica*," published in 1674, appears to be "a book of merit." Is this the divine inquired after by Inveſtigator? He is author of "Chriſtian Loyalty," 1679; "Vindication of Liturgies," 1680; and "Two Treatiſes and Three Sermons," 1684. Probably an inſpection of theſe works might afford farther information; which cannot now be given by

SCRUTATOR.

P. 6. In the contents of the July Magazine, for "Bishop Herne" read "Bp. Hooper."

P. 588, col. 1, l. 32, read "his kingdom."

687, 1, 35, "vixit."

771, 2, l. 47, for "two" read "three."

771, 2, l. 26, read "through Banbury to Wroxton, where."

Mr. URBAN,

July 1.

I HAVE always thought the duty of every one to be as uſeful to ſociety as he can; on that opinion I ſent you my Diſſertation on the Gut, which you were ſo obliging to publiſh in your inſtructive Magazine, p. 102, I now ſend you a phyſiological Eſſay on the vital powers of the human frame, wherein digeſtion, nutrition, the action of the nerves, and the circulation of the blood, are deſcribed in a plain and ſimple manner, and perhaps more agreeable to Nature, than has hitherto been done; which I hope you will be kind enough to inſert as early as you poſſibly can. I have an Eſſay on Vegetation, which I alſo propoſe to ſend you ſoon.

Yours, &c.

P—.

An Eſſay on the Nerves, on Digestion, Nutrition, Circulation of the Blood.

THE heart has always been conſidered as a principal part in the circulation of the blood. The heart is a

muscle. The motion of the muscles is contraction; and this contraction, let it be voluntary or involuntary, is performed by the nerves; therefore, the action of the nerves appears to be our firſt enquiry.

The nerves are ſolid, fibrous veſſels, proceeding from the brain and ſpinal marrow. Theſe veſſels differ from the blood-veſſels, which proceed from the heart, in theſe things: the blood veſſels are hollow, and contain a very perceivable fluid, the blood; they alſo proceed from the heart by a large trunk, and branch out into leſs and leſs branches, until they come to the extremities in ſmall capillary tubes. On the contrary, the nerves proceed from the brain or ſpinal marrow in one ſmall branch or bundle, and generally proceed in that manner to the muscle to which they belong, or to the extremities. This nervous bundle conſiſts of a number of ſmall capillary fibres without the leaſt perceivable cavity for containing or admitting any fluid. This has occaſioned its having been diſputed, whether the nerves act by a kind of vibration, or by a very ſubtile fluid paſſing through them. The nerves, when they proceed from the brain or ſpinal marrow, are of a ſoft medullary ſubſtance; and they are ſpread and become ſoft again at their extremities.

The nerves are always filled with the nervous fluid, which fluid, it is probable, is a modification of light, or perhaps light itſelf. As light is one of the firſt agents in this material ſyſtem, it is not to be wondered at that we cannot perceive it but by its actions. But, not being able to perceive the nervous fluid or light in the nerves, many have been led to imagine that they contained no fluid at all. The experiments on light in electricity ſeem to explain the action of the nervous fluid in the human frame better than any other. I ſhall, therefore, make ſome obſervations thereon, in order to explain myſelf the more fully. It muſt be remembered that the wires, which act as conductors of the electrical light, are filled with it from end to end, let their length be ever ſo great. Thus the light is one continued body through their whole length, in the ſame manner as a leaden pipe may be filled with water: thus, when more water is forced in at one end, the ſame quantity is forced out at the other at the ſame inſtant of time. Light is the ſame in electricity: as ſoon as the machine is

set in motion, the wires which communicate with it, already full from end to end, instantaneously receive the push of light at their farther end, let the distance be what it will. If you cut or destroy the wire in any part, the power of conducting light is then destroyed; yet it is found by the *Leyden vial*, that this vial, being filled with the electrical fluid, may be taken and carried any distance from the machine, and it will retain the light therein contained if it is not made to touch any proper body to discharge it. Having observed thus much, in order to explain myself the better, I shall return to give a description of the nerves and their method of acting.

The nerves derive their origin from the medullary substance of the brain and spinal marrow. Here the *soul* seems to be united to the body; here all ideas observed by the different sensations of the nerves are impressed, are remarked, and laid up for the *soul* to reason on and compare. Here the excited motions of the nervous system give occasion to thought, to reason; and here the *WILL* gives new motions to the nervous system. This mutual communication or influence we assume as a fact.

The nerves are white fibrous cords. "Within the skull we perceive the nerves to be the medullary substance continued, and the spinal marrow is all employed in forming nerves. Their fibrous texture is evident at the origin of most of the nerves within the skull, and in the spinal marrow; they may be divided into such small threads that a very good eye can scarcely perceive them: but these threads, when viewed with a microscope, appear each to be composed of a great number of smaller threads."

Having given a description of the make and form of the nerves, and whence they proceed, I shall now endeavour to shew their use and method of acting.

The use of the brain seems to be designed for separating the nervous fluid from the blood, and the receptaculum or place for retaining it, till it be found necessary for use. The nerves appear to be adapted for containing and distributing it as it is wanted. It seems to appear that the nerves remain always filled with this fluid, which is sent out from the brains, and never returns, but is wasted by the voluntary and the involuntary actions of the body; the

nerves of every muscle are filled with it, which is continually wasted by their action. Thus, by labour or any actions of the muscles, the nervous fluid is continually spent and wasted, which waste is continually restored from the general receptacle, the brain; till, by the great diminution, the strength and vigour of the body is lost, and the person becomes insensible about any farther action, but sinks under it and becomes senseless and falls asleep. During the night's sleep, the brain continues to separate and lay up in store a quantity of the nervous fluid, so that when the person awakes in the morning he finds himself capable of performing the actions similar to the day before.

The nerves being always filled with the nervous fluid; all muscles, as the heart, &c. will have a spasmodic action after it is separated from the body, and this action will continue till the nervous fluid is discharged; this power of the nervous fluid is called by anatomists *vis insita*, or the inherent power; and this power with the method of action may be understood by observing the experiments on the *Leyden vial*, which will act till the electrical fluid is discharged; but the nerves which give sensations, and act with the power of will, must have a communication with the brain; for, if they are cut or tied tight with a ligature, they become insensible, and lose their power of action: thus, "when the nerves are compressed, cut, or in any other way destroyed, the parts supplied with such nerves, farther from the head or spine than where the injuring cause has been applied, have their sensations, motions, and nourishment weakened or lost; while no such defects are seen on the parts nearer to the origin of the nerves; and in such experiments where the cause impeding the nerves to exert themselves could be removed, and the structure of the nerves was not injured, as for example when a ligature upon a nerve, stopping its influence, has been taken away, the motion and sensation of the parts were soon restored. From which it appears that the nerves are the principal instruments in our sensations, motions, and that this influence just now described may be called *vis nervæ*, is not inherent in them, unless the communication between these cords and their origin is preserved."

"From what has been observed, it appears that muscular motion depends on

the influx of the nervous fluid and the instantaneous contraction of the muscle, when the mind wills to make it act, will be easily understood *from the nerves being always full.*"

Having explained the different operations of the nerves, and shewn that the nervous fluid is the cause of the actions of the muscles, I shall describe the other vital powers, as digestion, nutrition, the circulation of the blood, &c. and shall begin as soon as life commences, or as soon as a child becomes a perfect living animal.

On the Life, Motions, and Actions, of the Animal or Human Frame.

WHILST the child is contained in the mother's womb, it is no other than an adventitious mass or appendage of the mother; but, as soon as the head is projected into the world, the atmosphere, together with the *vivifying ether*, enters its lungs, gives life to the child, and henceforward it becomes a perfect living animal; after this period, life cannot be sustained one minute without the constant supply of this vivifying ether. Hence, prevent air, by stopping the windpipe or otherwise, from entering the lungs, and death ensues.

Having pointed out when animal life begins, I shall now endeavour to explain the method made use of for its growth, nourishment, and support. Henceforward we find that the animal frame is nourished and supported by meat and drink taken in by the mouth, and thence into the stomach. I shall here begin my inquiry. Before I do this, it will be necessary to describe the method nature makes use of to assimilate the food taken in there, for the uses of the different parts of the body. The understanding the method nature makes use of to digest the food has greatly perplexed physicians; the following description of it, perhaps, may be the best: it has been observed that the stomach of animals is supplied with a liquid called the *gastric juice*; this liquid is of a very solvent nature, but different in different animals. It is probable that hunger proceeds from the effect this juice has on an empty stomach! It is of a different quality in different animals, being designed by nature to be the general solvent for the stomach of each animal; thus this *gastric juice* in dogs and other carnivorous animals will dissolve even bones or ivory, but will have little effect on vegetables, whilst on the

contrary this gastric juice in ruminating animals, as the ox, sheep, &c. will easily dissolve vegetables, but has no effect on flesh; but the gastric juice of the human stomach is capable of dissolving, nearly with equal ease, both animals and vegetables. Thus the food being admitted into the stomach, it is mixed with the gastric juice, which opens and dissolves its parts, and by a kind of trituration, joined to the heat and closeness of the stomach, dissolves its contents, and brings it to a thin pulp, which is discharged into the duodenum; where it is again mixed with the gall and pancreatic juice, and becomes a kind of froth, and by the peristaltic motion of the guts is forced into the *dejunum* and *ileum*. The greatest part of the lacteals enters these two guts, which penetrate through the whole coats of these guts with their roots or smaller parts, through which the chyle enters, and is thence carried to the *receptaculum chyli*, and thence into the *vena cava*. The aliment passes through these guts in a kind of froth, and, these guts being distended with steam, the chyle-vessels are opened thereby, and the chyle forced into them, and thence into the blood.

Thus digestion and nutrition appear to be performed; but then it seems wonderful that the stomach should be able to digest and dissolve substances more difficult to be dissolved than the stomach itself; but this difficulty is cleared up by the sagacious inquirer Mr. Hunter, who has observed, "that animals of various kinds, living in the stomach, are even hatched and bred there; but, the moment any of these lose the living principle, they become subject to the digestive power of the stomach. If, says he, it were possible, for example, for a man's hand to be introduced into the stomach of a *living* animal, and kept there for some considerable time, it would be found that the dissolvent powers of the stomach could have no effect upon it: but, if the same hand were separated from the body, and introduced into the same stomach, we should find that the stomach would immediately act upon it: indeed, if this were not the case, we

* After long fasting, if a person eats heartily and fills his stomach, the gastric juice being now very active, digestion goes on fast; and the air contained in the food, being set at liberty too fast, distends the stomach more than the food itself, and thereby creates flatulency, sickness, pain, &c.

should

should find that the stomach itself ought to have been made of indigestible materials; for, if the *living principle* was not capable of preserving animal substances from undergoing that process, the stomach itself would be digested. But we find, on the contrary, that the stomach, which at one instant, that is, while possessed of the *living principle*, was capable of resisting the digestive powers which it contained, the next moment, viz. when deprived of the *living principle*, is itself capable of being digested, either by the digestive powers of other stomachs, or by the remains of that power which it had of digesting other things." Thus Mr. Hunter found, "that when bodies were opened some time after death, whilst the stomach was digesting food, a considerable aperture is frequently found at the greatest extremity of the stomach, and the contents of the stomach are generally found loose in the cavity of the abdomen. In many subjects, this digestive power extends much farther than through the stomach. I have found, says he, that, after it has dissolved the stomach at the usual place, the contents of the stomach had come into contact with the spleen and diaphragm, and had partly dissolved the adjacent side of the spleen. By the above observations of Mr. Hunter it appears, that by digestion continuing some time after death, and the *living principle* being destroyed from the bottom of the stomach, the contents therein still continuing their digesting power, they digested and dissolved the stomach itself, nay, that the digestive power was carried by the contents of the stomach to the spleen, and partly dissolved it.

From what has been said it may be observed, that the food, after being dissolved and digested in the stomach, is carried into the jejunum, &c. which are filled with chyle-vessels, by which the chyle is conveyed into the vena cava, and thence, through the pul-

monary artery, into the lungs, the blood-vessels of which it completely fills to the smallest capillary exhalent vessels which enter the air-vesicles of the trachea, and the air contained in them is heated, rarefied, and expanded, by which means the moist vapour breath is forced out by the mouth; at this moment the atmosphere, with all its weight or force*, presses through the mouth into the lungs, and with it the *vivifying ether*†; this meeting the blood and chyle, which, together with the friction through the blood-vessels of the lungs, gives fresh heat, colour, and activity, to the blood. Hence, the cold atmosphere having filled every vesicle of the lungs, by its great weight, strength, and power, forces the blood from the small vessels of the lungs into the larger, and presses the blood into the four pulmonary veins, which open into the left auricle of the heart‡, and thence into the left ventricle, which it distends till its power is sufficient to open the valve of the aorta. As soon as this is done, the power of the blood distending the heart being removed into the aorta, the *vis insita* of the nerves forces the heart to contract, and throw out the blood it contained into the aorta; by which force, together with the power in the blood itself, and the contractive power of the arteries, forces the blood from valve to valve, and from artery to artery, till it arrives into the smallest capillary arteries on the surface of the body, where they unite with the smallest veins: but these very small arteries and veins are not discoverable unless in some particular parts of living animals, and in them by the microscope only; but the microscope itself has not enabled us to perceive the oriñces of the *exhalent* branches of arteries. The veins have been proved to have no inhalent oriñces. The sweat is discharged by the arteries; they are the only vessels which carry fluids towards the skin. The red

* Thus the hot steam exhalant from the exhalant arteries enters the bronchia, or air-vessels of the lungs, rarefies and expands the air contained therein, and, by its heat, causes a vacuum, and gives least resistance to the pressure of the atmosphere, the power of which is greater than it is often considered to be, its weight being more than 1500 lb. and sufficient to raise a column of water more than thirty feet in height. This pressure is greater or less, in proportion to the rarefaction or heat of the blood thrown into the lungs.

† This vivifying ether being of a most subtle and penetrating nature enters the blood-vessels, and adds life and activity to the blood, and perhaps acts on it in the same manner as cold air or ether does when it enters a fire, which it blows up and enlivens.

‡ On the pressure of the air into the lungs the blood is prevented from returning back into the right auricle of the heart by the *crescent membrane*, or valve. This valve was discovered by Eustachius.

veins and lymphatics have their fluids in the opposite course, that is, towards the heart or centre. The small arteries, or their exhalents, are constantly throwing out a fluid into all the cavities of the body, to keep the surfaces moist, and make motion easy. This fluid would accumulate, and produce dropsies, if its redundance were not carried off by the *cellular membrane* * and absorbed by the lymphatics. The lymph absorbed by the lymphatics may be supposed to be particularly useful (tho' at present we do not know its use). Mr. *Cruikshank* suspects that this fluid is in part the coagulable lymph of the blood. This fluid is certainly different from that exhaled on the surfaces of the body; this coagulating from extravasation, or from rest in the dead body.

Thus it may be observed, that the blood, forced by the heart and arteries to the smallest arteries on the surface of the body, part of it enters the smallest capillary veins, whilst other parts are secreted into the cellular membrane, and other parts are exhaled by the pores of the skin. The influence of the heart and arteries having performed their office, another power is necessary to return the blood through the veins to the heart. This is the pressure of the atmosphere, together with the contractile power of the vessels themselves. The pressure of the atmosphere, as has been observed, is more than 3000lb weight, and must have great influence in forcing the blood from the small veins into the larger, and so on to the vena cava; this is rendered more easy as it meets with no resistance, but, on the contrary, there is a kind of attraction, as the larger veins into which they enter are nearer the centre, and contain more heat. When they arrive at the vena cava, the blood, together with a fresh addition of chyle, is thrown into the heart and lungs, to undergo the same circulation as before. P—.

* The uses of the cellular membrane seem at present not to be perfectly understood. It seems to appear that, when we drink more than is necessary for the support of our body, and faster than it can be carried off by perspiration, it is secreted on the cellular membrane, and carried by that membrane to the ureters and kidneys, where it is readily and plentifully discharged. This appears to be the quick and easy method Nature makes use of when a large quantity of liquids are drunk. That the cellular membrane acts in this manner seems to be confirmed by scarifications on the legs of dropical persons; those scarifications need to be no deeper than just through the skin, to reach the cellular membrane, by which means a drain or outlet for the water is made; and, as the water runs off from the parts near the scarifications, these voids continue to be immediately filled again by other water near them. This appears to be the case if you rub the arms, legs, &c. with oil of turpentine; as soon as its volatile parts enter the cellular membrane, it is carried, with the liquid contained therein, to the kidneys and bladder, and gives a violet-smell to the urine.

Mr. URBAN,

O&. 4.

I PERCEIVE in your last month's Magazine you have printed *A Wanderer* sent you so long ago as March last. Should it not have been inserted then, or quite omitted? Few readers advert to the dates of such a correspondent; and therefore, as I am upon the eve of another trip to that land of liberty, I desire my future *Wanderers* may be printed in *due time*, or committed to the flames. What will your readers think, should they find me cautioning my countrymen against visiting the new Republick in September, and going thither in October? I have never held but one opinion as to the fate of France, and that is, that foreign troops cannot conquer a whole kingdom; and, as men differ greatly in political opinions, permit me to transcribe part of a letter I have just received from France from an English gentleman of as much good sense as any in either kingdom, and who resides there from no other motive but to see the *growth of LIBERTY* in the finest soil of Europe. Be assured, Sir, I copy *verbatim*; and thus my letter begins:

"All alive, alive ho! but I was almost frightened to death a little while ago, lest those infernal villains at Paris, * * *, * * *, and Co. should have brought their purposes to bear, of another massacre, stopping the meeting of the Convention, and throwing every thing into confusion; but I now think, with you, that every thing is settled in a glorious Republick, to be copied by other nations, and make man, rescued at least from the hands of his oppressors, a free, virtuous, and happy being.—Sept. 24."

Nothing but internal commotions, and they seem to sleep for the present, can obstruct the permanency of the present state of France; and, if the Emperor and King of Prussia are wise, they will *look at home*, and leave France to the care of its own people. Let it be remembered, that the King went vo-

luntarily in 1791 to the National Assembly, and there lamented, in a long discourse, "the malignant effects of the enemies to the new Constitution, and declared SOLEMNLY he would defend it to the last moment of his existence; nay, that it should be his constant endeavour to educate his children in the sacred love of LIBERTY;" and such was the joy of his people, that their tears and plaudits burst over him like a flood; but, alas! they still found that the insolent inscription that tyrant Lewis the XIVth placed in the fort at Marseilles was not *obliterated at Paris* *.

A WANDERER.

Mr. URBAN, *Plymouth, Feb. 19.*

A FEW days since, being on a visit to a clergyman, a friend of mine, at Ashburton, the conversation turned on the antiquities of Devonshire. I mentioned the omission of several curious ruins of priories, castles, &c. in Grose's valuable work. My friend put me in mind of a wish I had formerly expressed of visiting the splendid, picturesque, but neglected, ruins of Buckfast abbey, two miles from Ashburton, on the road towards Plymouth, beautifully situated on the river Dart. Having dined, and the afternoon being remarkably serene, we strolled to Dart bridge, turning up through a valuable slate-quarry, which leads to the outer gate of this venerable pile. This gate is in very good preservation, and the walls now remaining are a part of a porter's lodge on a very large scale. Proceeding farther on, we came to the farm-house belonging to the abbey: being inhabited, it has that comfortable appearance which farm-houses belonging to abbeys and priories generally have if kept in repair. The farmer's wife, who usually attends strangers, desired us to walk into the pound-house, and she would shew what she called the "biggest pound-stone in the county." This is a single moor-stone, Mr. Urban, nine feet in diameter, 18 inches under the ground, and 18 inches above; has been used, time immemorial, to grind apples for cyder,

* In the fortress of St. John, at Marseilles, a Latin inscription was placed by old Lewis, the purport of which was, that he had placed it there lest his faithful people of Marseilles should become infatuated with the love of Liberty! Was not a complete century long enough for such an insult to face twenty-six millions of people? for it only disappeared since the Revolution.

and, from its massy size, must have been placed there previous to the erection of the pound-house. Accompanied by our guide, we strolled round the ruins of this truly grand pile of monastic antiquity with that veneration which the remembrance that monasteries must ever inspire those who recollect that buildings of this description, in the days of our ancestors, were the only receptacles and preservers of learning and piety; that the poor always found a sure asylum against famine and want. But, to proceed: we then crossed the orchard, and viewed a very splendid ruin of what seems to have been a watch-tower from its height; a peculiar form, being nearly of an octagon shape, covered with ivy dropping in its richest manner. Between it and the remains of another building is a low arch, which appears to have been a passage leading to an interior part of the abbey. The remainder of the abbey consists of the outer walls in detached pieces; and, towards the North-east, the vast heaps of large piles of ruined walls, tumbled in a very grand style on each other as if shattered by an earthquake, have a very fine effect. The pleasing appearance of the distant hills, the richness of the soil, the setting sun, which shone through the remains of this once splendid priory, with the serpentine appearance of the river Dart, which meanders close to the orchard of the abbey, form a charming landscape. Our guide, upon my friend's observing how beautifully picturesque the river was at that moment, said, "Ay, you may call it beautiful if you will, but I know it carried away a rick of hay for me last year. Beautiful indeed! Let every one speak as they find." We laughed at her ideas of picturesque beauty, and returned to Ashburton much pleased with our jaunt. As the accounts of this abbey are scattered in books too expensive for general information, I have selected the best account I can procure, which, I hope, will afford some pleasure to your numerous readers.

Buckfast, Buckfastre, or Buckfastleigh, Abbey.

This venerable abbey is romantically situated on the North side of the river Dart, about two miles from Ashburton, and is said to have been founded and endowed by Richard Barrzan, and confirmed to Ethelward, son to W. Pomeroy (temp. Henry II.), for white monks

of the order of Cisterians, who dedicated it to the blessed Virgin Mary. William Slade appears on record to have been a very learned monk of this abbey, and flourished in the reign of Richard II. The last abbot was Gabriel Dunne, who, with ten monks, acknowledging the king's supremacy, Feb. 25, 1538, in the reign of Henry VIII. surrendered it into his hands in 1553. There remained 6l. 13s. 4d. in fees, and 46l. 6s. 8d. in annuities, besides the following pensions, viz. G. Dunne, late abbot, 120l.; Matthew Paston, John Watts, Richard Taylor, William Aveny, Rich. Splate, 5l. 6s. 8d.; and Thomas Gylls, 5l.; all of them late monks. It was valued at the Dissolution at 464l. 11s. 2d. ob. q.; according to Dugdale, at 468l. 11s. 2d. After the Dissolution, the king granted the manor to the Dennises and Labels; from them, by a marriage of the daughter of the latter family, to — Fownes, esq. of Stapleton, Dorset, who possessed it till 1756, when the manor was again sold by him to Sir Thomas Clarke, knt. Master of the Rolls, for 12,300l.; and by him given to Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield. The manor of Buckfast-dean, with the site of the abbey, was sold to the Doyleys, who have disposed of it in parts and parcels. The remains of the abbey, with the abbey farm, now belongs to — Bradford, esq. of Totnes. The estate of Ingleborne, in this part of the county of Devon, once belonged to the abbey of Buckfastleigh; but, at the Dissolution, John Wotton bought it of King Henry VIII, and it is in the possession of his descendants at this time.

The manor of Bient, a few miles from this place, also belonged to Buckfastleigh abbey. After the surrender, it was given to Sir W. Petre, knt. in the descendants of whose family it still remains.

In a month or two I hope to send you a drawing of this venerable ruin.

ANTIQUARIUS SECUNDUS.

Mr. URBAN, O&. 5.

HAVING been a sufferer from *ascarides* above half a century, and having taken every reasonable remedy I could hear of, from *asbiops mineral*, when an infant, without effect, I can give very little comfort to *A Medical Sufferer*, p. 804, except that, as he is not an old man, he may, however, arrive at old age notwithstanding the teasing disorder which he labours under.

Among other things, I recollect to have taken great quantities of olive oil, *spigelia anthelmintica*, quicksilver, &c. I have put myself under the care of two famous regular practitioners, who professed to have certain remedies for the worms: and I have consulted the most eminent physicians in London and elsewhere; but without success.

I have long been convinced that no remedy whatever, taken in by the mouth, can, in such a confirmed case as mine, do any thing more than palliate the disorder, or facilitate the discharge. For this purpose I take gentle doses of rhubarb; and sometimes I take two grains of calomel at going to bed, and 15 grains of rhubarb in the morning. But I am afraid of irritating my bowels, which are naturally very irritable. It is, however, necessary to do something, because the irritation of these little animals is frequently such, at bed-time, as to ruin almost the whole night's rest. I have sometimes had recourse to clysters; but I have not found that relief from them which I expected, even when a considerable quantity of aloes have been injected. I have lately been advised to use oil of olives with camphor in this way, and in the proportion of a dram of the latter to two ounces of the former; but I have not yet given this a trial.

I am not of the medical profession, as your correspondent will probably have perceived; but I hope he will accept this information, such as it is, from

A FELLOW-SUFFERER.

Mr. URBAN, O&. 6.

THE Countryman, p. 620, may find such a figure and description of *galium aparine* in Mr. Curtis's incomparable work, the *Flora Londinensis*, that it cannot possibly be mistaken. It is called *Cleavers*, and corruptly *Clivers*, from its cleaving or adhering to whatever it touches by means of the hooked prickles both on the leaves and seeds—*Goose-grass*, or *Gosling-weed*, because it is thought to be a favourite food of geese; and, accordingly, some country housewives chop it in among barley-meal, &c. which they give to the young ones. From the roughness it is named, in some places, *Catchweed* and *Scratch-weed*; and, I suppose, *Hariff* is derived from the same source: but this name, though said to be common, I have never met with. There is no end of the confusion in vernacular names. *Wild*

tan

1000000, etc.

1000000 1000000 . .

tanfy is indeed a very different thing, *tanacetum vulgare* of Linnæus differing in no respect from *garden tanfy*. But no doubt *potentilla amerina* is here meant by *wild tanfy*; for that has leaves like the true tanfy, and is called *silver-weed*, from the whiteness of the leaves; and by some *wild tanfy*, from their form.

There is no doubt of *Cleavers* being a very great purifier of the blood. It abounds in juice during spring and early in summer. This may easily be expressed by pounding in a mortar or otherwise. It is no wonder if it has failed in scrophulous and cancerous cases. But the expressed juice (says Dr. Withering) of the stem and leaves, taken to the amount of four ounces, night and morning, is very efficacious in removing many of those cutaneous eruptions which are called, although improperly, scorbutic. It must be continued several weeks.

Your correspondent Q. X. (p. 806) will please to observe, that the respectable name of Linnæus is not Frenchified into Linné, for his true Swedish name is Carl von Linné. It is, however, I believe, agreed among the leading botanists in this country to write his name *Linnaeus*, or *Linneus*.

In p. 807, col. 1, for Christ-church college, read Corpus Christi, or Bene't-college. Yours, &c. P. B. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Friar s-house, Salop,*
Sept. 19.

THE inclosed view of the Battlefield church (*Plate III. fig. 1*), near Shrewsbury, was taken in November, 1792. The land on which the church stands is supposed to be the place where the undaunted Hotspur was encamped; and here the memorable battle between him and Henry IV. was fought on Saturday, the 21st of July, 1403, the eve of St. Mary Magdalen, to whom the church was dedicated. This was a collegiate church of secular canons, built undoubtedly by order of the king, but in what year I am uninformed, most probably soon after the battle. At the East end, over the window, is a figure of Henry IV. much defaced by the corroding hand of Time. In a nich in the South wall, within the church, is a rude carving of the Virgin and child, in wood; of which I send you a drawing (*fig. 2*). I suppose the antiquity of this is nearly co-eval with the church. In the East window is some stained glass; but it is so mutilated that little can be

learnt from it. I do not remember any monument in the church, and in the churchyard only a few frail memorials not worth transcribing.

I hope some of your intelligent correspondents will send a more particular account of this church, and in what year it was built. D. PARKES.

P. S. I have just found the copy of an inscription I saw on a small gravestone*, at the White Ladies, near Boscobel-house, in Staffordshire. If you think it worth a place in the Gentleman's Magazine, please to insert it.

Here lieth
the bodie of a friende
the king did call
Dame JOANE †
but now shee is
deceast and gone.
Interred anno Do. ,
1669.

Mr. URBAN, *Barasley, Sept. 22.*
I SEND you inclosed an exact drawing of Raby castle, near Staindrop, in the county of Durham, the seat of the Earl of Darlington (*see pl. III. fig. 3*). It is needless to enter into an history of this noble fabrick, that having been already sufficiently discussed in several eminent works; suffice it to say, that the view now given has not yet been published, several parts of the South aspect being new. I suppose there will be a view given in Hutchinson's History of the County of Durham; but that part of the work is not yet come out. The drawing was made by an ingenious young gentleman, Mr. Stephen Robson, of Staindrop, and does credit to his genius. Yours, &c. R. D.

The present State of the Day-labourers throughout most of the interior Parts of England, stated by an Eye-witness.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 5.*
IF the peasants of Great Britain are not compelled to silence *les grenouilles* †, yet their present condition is nearly as oppressive. But, before I pro-

* See it in pl. III. fig. 4.

† Qu. Who was Dame Joane?

‡ When the *Seigneur* was indisposed, or his lady lay-in, previous to the late Revolution in France, the peasantry in Bretagne, instead of eating the frogs, were obliged to beat the water in the marshy districts to keep the frogs silent, that they might not be disturbed. This duty, so very oppressive, was commuted into a *pecuniary fine*! See the ingenious Mr. Young's Travels into France in the years 1787, 88, and 89.

ceed, let me observe, that I speak not of the condition, though bad enough, of the poor in great manufacturing towns, but of the poor day-labourers, who live in small hamlets, and detached villages. The manufacturers, when they want bread, appear in numbers, state their grievances, and are redressed; but the village-peasants have no such resource; and yet they are perhaps not only the most useful part of the community, but merit the first attention. In Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire; the utmost wages of the common day-labourer is one shilling a day, out of which he has forty or fifty shillings a year to pay for his cottage, his shoes, and other necessary cloathing, beside fire, &c.; and, when it is considered that there are many days in the year when he cannot labour in the field, we may reasonably conclude, that he does not receive, for his own and family's maintenance, more than 14l. a year. Suppose then that he has a wife, and not more than two young children, one three years old, and the youngest in the arms, or at the breast, of its mother (and there are thousands at this minute in that situation); I ask, can this man afford himself, his wife, and the two children, bread alone sufficient to support his family? I ask it, because I examined a day-labourer's wife, exactly so circumstanced, how she fared? Her reply was, and it was said with such an air of truth, and such marked distress, I could not doubt it, that they actually were starving when they ate only the week's earnings of her husband. "My husband," said she, "never omits a day's work; he is a strong young man, his wages are six shillings; and we four have ate this very week nine shillings-worth of bread." Perceiving my concern, she construing it into surprize, added, "Nay, Sir, believe me; it is true; for, observe that we have *nothing else but bread to eat.*" The reader, I hope, will believe me too, when I assure him that I sent her my own beef, and dined myself (more deliciously than the Prime Minister) upon bread and cheese.

Within my memory (for I am old enough, Mr. Urban, to be your father) I remember the day-labourers in these counties, and their children, to come forth with ruddy cheeks, and with the bloom of perfect health; but, since the impolitic tax upon windows, these poor families sleep all together in a small

room with one small window, and in general appear with cadaverous countenances, like felons just escaped from a prison! They find, by lying together in a small room, that they avoid the severity of cold; and know not the fatal consequences of corrupted or contaminated air, which foul linen and perspiration create. This is the state and condition of that part of the poor who are able to work; but, let it be remembered, that all the interior villages have also abundance of poor of both sexes who are unable to earn any bread; and their condition is impossible to be conceived or described; what little they have is from the poor-rates, and consequently they are detested by the overseers and churchwardens, who use every means in their power to drive them into what the Negroes in the West Indies call *the parson's penn*, i. e. the *church-yard*.

I protest, Mr. Urban, that I found lately, in one of the villages I have been speaking of, an old woman, a native of the place, of irreproachable character, bent double with age and infirmities, who declared that she had subsisted the whole preceding winter on pollard and grease; and, when I had stated her case to a worthy and respectable justice of the peace, he was kind enough to visit the woman, and to examine the overseers. "Do you know," said the worthy magistrate, "Mary Baldwin?"—"Yes; we all know her to our cost!"—"Why, what has she done?"—"Dun I why, she has cost the parish a hundred pounds."—"And how do you know," said the justice, "but you may live to cost the parish as much?" The justice, however, lamented that it was not in his power to assist the poor woman till the next meeting of the justices; during which time the brutish overseer (and too many throughout the whole kingdom are such brutes) turned the poor woman out of her hovel, which was *level* with the street, to another apartment, because it could not be entered without her crawling up five rotten stone-steps, knowing she had three running sores in her knee, and that every step would cause her excruciating pain! To retrieve the distress of the sympathising reader's mind, I must add, that, by the *threats of the Court of King's Bench*, the monster was so frightened as to put the woman back to her former sty; and that she has six-pence a week allowed her ever since unknown to the parish,

parish, to add to their fourteen-pence. This is not an exaggerated fact,

SO HELP ME GOD!

P.S. If it is said that the poor woman had eighteen-pence a week from the parish, yet she has only fourteen-pence subsistence, as she cannot fetch water, and must pay four-pence for the assistance she requires.

When the parliaments of France represented to Louis the XVth. that, if he would abolish those blood-suckers, the farmers-general, he should have more money in his coffers every year than he had at present, and that his peasantry should not be so much oppressed, the king very readily assented; but his ministers advised him to the contrary. Keep, *Sire*, your poor poor, or who will bite at your ammunition-bread?

The poor-house built near the city of Dover is worthy of imitation in every respect. Never did I see a house so perfectly well conducted; nor have I seen any in the city itself more clean or more comfortable. It does honour to the managers, and to the master who feeds the inhabitants.

MR. URBAN,

OB. 3.

It is scarcely possible to read the predictions of our Saviour, Matt. xxiv. 4, 5, 6, 7,—

“Take heed that no man deceive you.

“For many shall come in my name, saying, I am Christ; and shall deceive many.

“And ye shall hear of wars, and rumours of wars: see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet.

“For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom; and there shall be famines and pestilences, and earthquakes, in divers places.—”

without applying them to the present state of affairs on the Continent. France has opened to us the tragic scene, by a total dereliction of all principle, religious and moral. It would shock the chaste ears and minds of your readers to be told into what excesses of debauchery, profaneness, and immorality, the nation were universally plunged before the Revolution; the baseness and treachery with which that was conducted, and the savage and bloody measures with which it has been followed up; the total destruction of all authority and subordination; the phrenzy of Equality and Liberty which has seized the people; the rage of faction and party, toi-

tering and inflaming that phrenzy by a tissue of artifice, falsehood, misrepresentation, and scandal, and at last by blood and massacre; all natural consequences, and, by the hand of Providence, made use of as so many scourges of these varied sins and iniquities. The madness of provoking war with all the nations of Europe in their turn, and the atrocities to which the people of France themselves are hurried, forebode some greater calamity still, and perhaps little short of the extinction of a people so ripe for destruction. It really seems as if Heaven had determined to expose the folly and arrogance of human wisdom, which piques itself on its POLITICAL skill, and to demonstrate how inadequate man is to form any permanent system on the strength of his own abilities. We need not go back to the age of Louis XIV. when there was at least a show of decorum. Ever since irreligion and immorality have been inculcated by the writings of men who can only be styled the apostles of both, no wonder they have made such rapid strides. Religion is now out of the question, even in appearance; her ministers are the first of the devoted. It were well if we could affirm there were none in our country who say, *I am Christ; my doctrine, and my explanation of the Christian Scriptures, is the only true Christianity; and deceive many.* Nation is now too evidently rising against nation, and kingdom against kingdom; famines, and pestilences, and earthquakes, in divers places, may follow sooner than we think for. *Many shall be, and have been, offended, and shall betray one another, and hate one another; and many false prophets, not merely teachers of heretical opinions in religion, but in the great fundamental doctrines of moral obligation, as now in France in regard to marriage, bastardy, divorce, and other matters, shall rise up, and deceive many.* The *abomination of desolation* has certainly been let in the holy place in that kingdom.

These predictions of our Lord have always been allowed to have a double reference, to the destruction of Jerusalem, and the end of the world. What hinders the application of them, in the first instance, to every nation arrived at the same height of depravity as the Jewish? *The end is not yet* of all those people, who, having let up themselves in pride, vanity, self-conceit, and the natural fruits of all these passions, must fall as Tyre and Babylon, and as Rome itself,

the mistress of the world, has fallen. *The Gospel*, which has hitherto manifested itself against all corruptions, *will be preached in all the world, for a witness to all nations*, reproaching them with, and convicting them of, sin, of righteousness, and of judgement, as John xvi. 8—11. In vain do some over-zealous Christian expositors flatter themselves in the destruction of Papal and Mahometan Antichrist. There is a spirit of Antichrist in countries less adhering to the Church of Rome, and in countries wholly Protestant, that must be first extirpated and defeated: for our Lord himself has told us, that inveterate sinners will fare better in the day of judgement than false and corrupt professors of his Gospel. Judgement must begin at the House of God. His purer Church, when she has departed from her first love, and corrupted herself in every possible manner, must be severely punished.

Expositors seem also to err in supposing that the changes and convulsions in the visible heavens, ver. 29 of the aforesaid chapter of St. Matthew, are only emblematical of earthly princes and empires. For, these convulsions are not to take place till after the overthrow of nations and kingdoms, ver. 6, 7; and the profanation of religion and progress of impiety, ver. 15; and the grievous tribulations beyond all parallel, ver. 21; *immediately AFTER the tribulation of these days*, ver. 21; and THEN follows the awful personal coming of the Son of Man to general judgement.

Our Lord goes on to foretell that THIS Gospel of the kingdom, *ΤΟΥΤΟ το ευαγγέλιον της βασιλειας*; THIS very good news of the kingdom of Heaven; THIS, the same which I now bring you, pure, and unsophisticated by the glosses of commentators, and the wrestling of sectaries, shall be preached in all the world, *εν ολη τη οικουμνη*; not merely in all that part of it under the dominion of the Romans, which, it must be confessed, was the most considerable part of it, but in all that shall be *inhabited* at the time of the extension of the Gospel here referred to, for a witness to ALL NATIONS, *ωχρι τοις εθνεσι*. A new scene has been opened since the time when this prediction was delivered; America has been discovered, and the Gospel planted in it by Christians and Protestants. A plan has been suggested by that great Orientalist, Sir William Jones, for

printing the Bible, beginning with the New Testament, in the Sanscrit language, at a subscription of 60,000*l*. The mild and gentle Hindoos will thus have an opportunity of receiving the joyful tidings, which one of their Bramins, who has been converted to, and professes, the Christian faith as openly as he dare without incurring, what is to him the severest of all punishments, being *turned out of his cast*, already preaches with caution. He tells the people that a person, answering to our Saviour, is described in their sacred books, and then adds, the sacred books of the Christians mention the same person.

It is hoped, Mr. Urban, these thoughts, now offered to you, will not be deemed the reveries of a splenetic religionist, or the ravings of a partizan of hierarchy or monarchy, but the sober reflexions of a considerate mind. *And let the righteous, the serious thinking Christian, lay them to heart.* B. P.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, O^a. 13.

HAVING heard some particulars respecting Sir George Staunton, now on his voyage to China, which are entirely unfounded, and calculated to mislead; I cannot suffer them to pass unnoticed. He is a native of the county of Galway, in Ireland, and, at a proper age, was sent to the university of Paris, where he took his degree in physick, and, coming to London, practised with some success; but, having an enterprising mind, imparted his resolution of going to Grenada to his cousin, the late Mr. Staunton, M. P. for Ipswich. In this island he formed an acquaintance with Lord Maccartney (then governor), who, finding his abilities of the first rate, advised him to study the law. To this he acceded, and made some fortune, with which he returned to England, where he married the daughter of the late Benjamin Collins, esq. banker, of Salisbury. This lady brought him a handsome income; and, returning to Grenada soon after, his wife accompanied him, and arrived a short time before the capture of the island by the French under Count D'Estaing; at which period he was taken prisoner, and landed at Rochelle, in France; when, having remained a considerable time on his parole in Paris, receiving every civility his situation could admit of by the first families in that kingdom, and matters being adjusted between the two nations, he was again restored to his family

mily and friends. On Lord Macartney being appointed Governor of Madras, Sir George (then Mr. Staunton) was fixed on to accompany him as his confidential secretary; and no man ever executed his trust with greater ability, being sent as one of the commissioners to treat of peace with Tippoo Saib. Upon his Lordship and secretary's return, his Majesty was pleased to confer on him the honour of a baronet of Ireland; and the India Company, taking into consideration his meritorious services, voted him an annual stipend of 500*l.* for life. He has been a second time called on by Lord Macartney to attend him to China; and there is not a doubt but his eminent talents will be found of singular benefit to facilitate and render effectual the business he is engaged in.

Yours, &c. J. ELDERTON.

Mr. URBAN, O*B.* 9.
YOUR correspondents, who write about Hudibras, may not be displeased to know, from a MS memorandum of Dr. Ducarel, 1755, that "Mr. *Lydal*, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, had Hudibras with Butler's own MS notes." This must be a great curiosity, and worth enquiring after. I find no such name among the Cambridge Graduates.

It were to be wished Mr. Crutwell would extend his comparisons of the LXX and Vulgate with the English translations of the Old Testament to the Hebrew as published by Kennicott; which would certainly render that bulky publication, so little hitherto noticed, more useful to the publick. QUERIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Hoxton-square*, O*B.* 4.
THE readiness with which you obligingly inserted my former paper, signed Z. A. p. 291, respecting the family of Sir Hugh Middelton, demands my grateful acknowledgements.

The hope of obtaining for the neglected descendants of that great man those emoluments which doubtless were intended to be enjoyed by his latest posterity, but which appear to have remained for a considerable time unclaimed, was my inducement for offering that paper for insertion.

Not only are my thanks due for the kind attention which several of your correspondents have been pleased to pay to the subject; but it is also incumbent on me to make a few summary obser-

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vations on the information they have been pleased to furnish, that they may be enabled to judge how far their benevolent endeavours have contributed towards the accomplishment of the intended purpose.

The quotation from Morant's account of Bulmer parish, in Hinkford hundred, Essex, sent by your correspondent R. G. p. 412, is undoubtedly erroneous, and, consequently, cannot in the least facilitate our enquiry. Nor do the remarks which R. G. has obligingly subjoined to the account given by Mr. Morant seem likely, at present, to furnish that assistance which he so kindly wishes to yield to so good a cause, since it chiefly relates to the descendants of William in the female line.

Mr. Knapp, with the hope of contributing his aid, has kindly furnished us with the descent from Sir Hugh, as described in the English Baronetage; which, he very justly observes, differs much from the account of Sir Hugh's family as given in my former letter. The genealogical table, with which we are thus furnished by Mr. Knapp, is so replete with error, that to differ from it is advancing one step towards discovery. The editor of the Baronetage stumbles even *in limine*; since he only mentions *one daughter* of Sir Hugh's, which he describes as the *youngest* child; whereas, by the will of Sir Hugh Middelton*, it appears that, at the time the will was made, Nov. 21, 1632, he had *four daughters*, of which Jane was the *eldest*. In one point I discover I have unfortunately agreed with the editor of the English Baronetage; and in that point I certainly have erred. The Baronetage, speaking of the son of Sir Hugh Middelton, describes Simon as prior to Henry; and I, misled by the opinion of Mr. Francis Townsend†, Windsor Herald, entertained the same idea until I was favoured with the very

* See his will, 137. St. John, 30.

† Mr. Townsend, who with the utmost alacrity and benevolence yielded his assistance at the commencement of this enquiry, gave this opinion, that "Sir Hugh Middelton was certainly a baronet as well as knight; and that it was a mistake to call Henry his *second* son, as Henry was posterior to Simon; and the baronetage came to Simon's issue. Upon failure of heirs-male from Simon (which is the case supposed at present) the dignity must devolve on Henry's issue." Francis Townsend, Windsor Herald, Nov. 3, 1791.

explicit.

explicit account from your correspondent Mr. Smith. When I consider the nature of the documents from which I drew my account, I have reason to hope it will be found to be free from any other material error. To enable your readers fully to judge of the justice of the claim of those persons I will presume to call my clients, as well as to shew the defects in the English Baronetage, I have introduced a brief extract from the genealogical table given from the above work by Mr. Knapp, to be compared with a table extracted from Mr. Smith's account; which appears to be drawn up from the most unquestionable documents.

1. From Mr. Knapp's extract: Sir Hugh Middleton

John Hugh Sir William Simon Henry Jane

Sir Hugh, in whom this branch became extinct.

2. According to Mr. Smith's account: Sir Hugh Middleton

John Hugh William * Jane Hester Henry Simon Elizabeth Anne
d. young d. young

William † Henry ‡

Starkey Anne, died an infant Henry Benjamin, died without issue

Henry, who died a daughter now living, the Starkey Anna-Maria, wife of William
without issue widow of the late Dr. Jobb Grand Pré, and now living

Joseph, died in 1787,
and left four children,
now living

Elizabeth, widow of
— Smith, and now
living

Jabez, is living;
has 3 children

Martha, now
living, unmarried

The information afforded by your correspondents Veritas, Amicus, as well as that by R. G., refers chiefly to the descendants of Sir Hugh's son, Sir William, in the female line; but this claim must yield to the descendants in the male line of the next son, Henry; whose descent appears to me to be very clearly traced out by Mr. Smith. In one of these, as your correspondent E. observes, must the title rest; and to one or all of these must belong the rents of 100l. a-year charged on certain of the shares of the New River.

Two extraordinary circumstances have, in the course of this enquiry, particularly engaged my attention. First, that the title should not only have remained unclaimed, but that it should be so lost by disuse as that no trace of it should be found in the family; for it could not have become extinct for want of issue, nor does there appear to have been any forfeiture. Secondly, that no account whatever can be obtained respecting the abovementioned charges of 100l. a-year, except merely of their being devised.

With respect to the title, as it does not appear that any property will necessarily be found with it, its discovery will not much benefit those for whose sake I commenced this enquiry. As to the rent-charges, I acknowledge I am inclined to suppose, with your correspondent E., that application for the payment of them should be made to the respective holders of the specific shares so burthened; unless, indeed, Simon, the son of Sir Hugh, had so much interest with the Company, as to have procured the reservation of a proportionate sum from each share so burthened previous to the payment of the dividends due upon such shares. But, as your correspondent E. assures us, "that no money has accumulated or been reserved for them by the New River Company," I will give up that conjecture; especially since, if that had been the case, the New River Company would, doubtless, have eagerly come forward with that property, which they would have known was the just right of the descendants of their illustrious founder.

I shall now, aided by the kind com-

* Of this branch there is no account.

† Is *supposed*, Mr. Smith says, to have died without issue.

‡ This is Henry, the surgeon, who, Mr. Smith remarks, attended, in his professional character, Mr. Harley (afterwards Lord Oxford), when he was stabbed by Guitard. By the extract from the English Baronetage, which Mr. Knapp has obliged us with, we discover that one of the daughters of his brother Simon was married to Robert, Earl of Oxford.

munications of your various correspondents, resume my enquiry, and propose a conjecture, which appears to be authorised by the information we have hitherto obtained.

Your correspondent Mr. Smith, for whose investigations I am particularly thankful, observes, that "Henry, the second son of Sir Hugh, left two sons, William and Henry, of whom the former is *supposed* to have died without issue*." Mr. Smith, therefore, proceeds to describe the descent in the line of Henry only. Now, as Simon in his will devotes these rent-charges of 100*l.* a-year to Henry Middleton, deceased, and his heirs, it is to be supposed that they were claimed by his heirs, William and Henry; but, although various particulars respecting this Henry, as well as of his son Starkey, are well known, yet we have no account of their ever possessing the above annuities. It is more reasonable to suppose that those rent-charges, and perhaps the title, were enjoyed by the elder brother, William, who, Mr. Smith says, is supposed to have died without issue. If he indeed died without issue, we then have to suppose, that the rent-charges escaped the claim of his brother Henry, or of his brother's heirs; but that this should be the case so soon after they had been devised, is very improbable; I should rather imagine they continued to be received by some descendants of William, of whom we have no regular account till the failure of that branch, and that this happened without the knowledge of any of the other brother's (Henry's) descendants.

This opinion is rendered still more probable from the account given by Veritas, who informs us, that an old lady, who was called Lady Middleton, lived at Chigwell, and was said to subsist on a *pension of 100*l.* per annum* (the exact sum mentioned in the will of Simon) she had; he also informs us of one son, called Sir Hugh, who was unmarried, and who died in a deplorable state in a barn in that parish. I, therefore, suspect that this Sir Hugh must have been the last of the branch of William, elder brother to the Henry whose descendants are the present claimants. There is another mode that I can discover of ac-

counting for the title and annuity being found with the same person. According to this conjecture it also will appear, that, at the demise of the Sir Hugh just mentioned, both the title and annuity should have been claimed by the descendants of Henry. Why this was not done will presently appear. Simon, by an unaccountable error, had been constantly supposed to have been prior to Henry, although described by Sir Hugh, in his will, as his *youngest son*. Mr. Starkey Middleton, the father and grandfather to those whose cause I am pleading, who was, as your correspondent E. observes, a very honest worthy person, and who long resided in this neighbourhood, entertained the same opinion, since he used to tell his children, that they could have no claim till Simon's branch had become extinct. The entertaining of this opinion, therefore, seems to have been the reason why the heirs of the second Henry have not till now proposed their claim.

It may be further remarked, that, should Sir William, the eldest son of Sir Hugh, have died without issue before his nephew William; or, should that branch have failed on the death of Sir Hugh, son of Sir William, as related in Mr. Knapp's account; then the title must have vested in William as the eldest son of Henry, the second son of Sir Hugh; and hence may have arisen some confusion, the uncle and nephew both having borne the same name and title, "Sir William."

I must again offer my acknowledgements to you, Sir, and those gentlemen who, by their kind communications, have so much forwarded the ends of this enquiry, and must intreat the further extending of your indulgence, and their favours, till the remaining mysteries which envelope this subject may be somewhat more removed.

Yours, &c. JAMES PARKINSON.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 10.
IN the Appendix to the English Baronage is the following addition to Myddelton: "Quære, if Simon was fourth son of Sir Hugh; for, if he was, he would have succeeded to his father Sir Hugh's title (of Ruthin in com. Denbigh), on the issue-male of his brother's failing, if the patent ran in the common form, to Sir Hugh, and the heirs-male of his body. I rather imagine this Simon was either brother, or nephew, to Sir Hugh, and then could

* The reader is requested, for the sake of better comprehending the succeeding arguments, to keep his eye upon the preceding table drawn from Mr. Smith's account.

not succeed to his title without a special limitation in the patent. Sir Hugh Middleton, the present baronet, is married, and has a son." M. KNAPP.

Mr. URBAN, O.A. 11.
IN p. 699, Mr. Robert Smith, in his account of the Middleton family, seems to mention with some doubt Hugh, son of Simon, younger son of the famous Sir Hugh Middleton, as the person created a baronet Dec. 6. 1681. Yet, of this I presume there is no question. Sir Hugh Middleton, of *Hackney*, was created a baronet on the above date. By a deed in my possession, dated on the preceding 5th of April of the same year, *Hugh Middleton, of Hackney, esq. son of Simon Middleton, of the same place, esq.* conveys to James Smithsby, of St. Martin in the Fields, draper, for 1600l. * one full 35th part or share of one moiety, or half-part, called the king's moiety, of and in the *New River Waterworks*. The name of the third wife of Hugh Middleton's father Simon was *Smithsby*. She was probably sister to the above-mentioned James *Smithsby*, who left two daughters his co-heirs, Jane, married to Sir Francis Head †, bart. and Anne, to Sir Hans Hamilton, bart. of Hamilton's Bawne, in Ireland (a branch of the Clanbrassil family), who left an only daughter and heir, Anne Hamilton, who, having married James Campbell, esq. died a widow, without issue, in Sackville-street, about January, 1771; so that the moiety which she inherited of the New River share again united with the other in the descendants of her aunt, Lady Head, by whom it is still possessed. The above James Smithsby bought, about 1681, of Philadelphia, Lady Wentworth, widow of Thomas, Lord Wentworth, and Henrietta Maria, Baroness Wentworth, of Nettlested, his sole daughter and heir (the celebrated mistress of the Duke of Monmouth), a considerable estate in Shoreditch. K. Z.

Mr. URBAN, Dublin, O.A. 12.
YOUR correspondent C. L. p. 789, asserts, that "*Milton would not write himself MILTONIUS.*" The assertion is rash. In the library of Trinity college, Dublin, there is a quarto volume, consisting of several of Milton's tracts; which appears, from an inscription on the first leaf, to have been a

present to his friend *Junius*. This inscription is in Milton's hand-writing, and he calls himself in it *Johannes Miltonius*. The book formerly belonged to the Rev. Matthew Pilkington, author of the Dictionary of Painters, and was given by him to the library in which it is now deposited. T. C. D.

Mr. URBAN, York, O.A. 14.
AMUSING myself this morning with your very entertaining Magazine, it gave me great pleasure to see the manner in which the authenticity of the MS of Milton is denied; *unsupported assertions*, from a gentleman of Mr. Lofft's abilities, rather confirming than shaking the opinion which I have professed.

As to the impossibility of Milton's scratching such a portrait, and accompanying it with those accompaniments, I would take the liberty of reminding your correspondent, that *nemo mortalium omnibus bonis sapit*, the clouds of dulness having often obscured, for a few moments, the most splendid luminaries. It is certainly no more impossible that Milton should be the author of such a puerility, than that Cicero should pun, that Homer should nod, that Johnson should bray, that Swift should write riddles, that Newton should play with his kitten, that Scipio should ride upon sticks, or *that a gentleman of learning and ingenuity should make use of an empty and insignificant ipse dixit*.

From the very evident marks of antiquity which the MS. bears, and from the beautiful simplicity of the observations on death, I cannot help being of opinion, that it is not only no modern forgery, but that it is a genuine production of our immortal Bard. And I will venture to add, that, if Mr. Lofft, *cujus auctoritas non est suprema*, makes use of no more forcible reasoning than he has hitherto done, he will scarcely be able to convince any very considerable share of your readers, as even the lightest and most trivial argument must inevitably preponderate, though it be weighed against a hundred *don't believes*, or a thousand *hardly probables*. H. B. P.

Mr. URBAN, Park Place, O.A. 14.
IN addition to the observations of L. E. p. 808, I beg leave to remark, that some young baronets, such as *Basset, Edmonstone, Johnson, &c.* have supporters to their arms. As I am only a *smatterer* in heraldry, I shall be obliged

* A share now sells for 10,000l.
† Of this family see *Hasted's Kent*, I. 527. 528. EDIT.

to some of your correspondents to assign the reason of this distinction. S. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter. Oct. 3.*

It appears from Sir James Dalrymple's Appendix to *Call-Clarius relating to Scots History*, and from the works of other Antiquaries, that the surname of *Vaux* (in Latin charters *De Vallibus*) is the same with that of *Vaux* in England and France, and that it is one of the first which appeared after the Conquest.

It is known to all who are conversant with the Antiquities of England, that *De Vaux* was long a considerable name, and that one of that family was created Baron Harrowden in the 15th year of Henry VIII. A branch of this family settled in Scotland in the reign of David the First, about the year 1130, and soon became of such consequence, that they were spoken of as powerful barons in the reign of his grandson, Malcolm the Fourth; and when Malcolm's son William, the king of Scotland, was taken prisoner by the English in 1173, a *De Vallibus*, dominus de Dirletown, was given as one of the fifteen hostages for the king's ransom. Likewise, when Edward the First invaded Scotland in 1298, the first opposition he met with was from the castle of Dirletown, which was still in possession of a *De Vaux* or *De Vallibus*.

This family still exists in Scotland, though no longer possessed of the castle of Dirletown. Their possessions now lie in another county, where their name is pronounced *Vaux*; but they still use the surname of *De Vallibus* in their Latin charters, and can clearly prove their descent from the family of Dirletown.

It is hoped that, through the medium of your Magazine, some information may be procured with regard to the *De Vaux* or *De Vallibus* of England. I would, therefore, beg leave to submit the following queries, Mr. Urban, to your very extensive correspondents, and shall be very thankful for any communication on the subject.

1. Is the family extinct or not? With what families have they intermarried?
2. Who is now the nearest of kin, supposing the name to be extinct?
3. What became of the peerage granted to a *De Vaux* by Henry VIII.? and was that patent limited, or did it extend to heirs-general?
4. Can any connexion be established between the *De Vallibus* of England and the *De Vallibus* of Scotland? J. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 28.

I HAVE often thought it singular that no medalist has been found to give to the publick a complete collection, digested in a regular series, of the medals struck by the partisans of the House of Stewart, since that family abdicated the British throne in the person of James the Second, in 1688.

Though I am a stern stickler for the principle that brought about the late glorious Revolution in 1688; and, of course, an enemy to unlimited monarchy; yet, Mr. Urban, as an amateur of the fine arts, I much wish to see a complete series of the medals in question; and, if any of your very numerous curious readers would undertake the task in the Gentleman's Magazine, I can have no doubt but that you, Sir, would do them all justice with regard to the engraving part.

The collection is so small as not to make a work of itself; so would be vastly proper for appearing through the vehicle of your highly respectable periodical work.

The oldest medal that I know, if that was struck by this family, is that mentioned by Du Cange, in his "*Traité Historique du chef de Jean Baptiste*." As it is an *unique*, you will not think me tiresome if I describe it.

James III. had a particular veneration for the shrine of St. John at Ambois in France, where the head of the Baptist is said to be preserved. His design was to visit that shrine; but incidents happening to render it abortive, he ordered a most magnificent medal, surpassing any in that age, to be struck, and sent as a present to the shrine of that saint.

It is of gold, weighing between six and seven guineas. Its diameter is 2 inches one-third. The one side represents a beardless king, with long hair, sitting on a throne; in one hand a sword, on the other arm a shield, on which are the arms of Scotland. On the borders of the canopy which surmounts the throne, is in Gothic letters the following inscription:

IN MI DEFFEN.

And above the canopy are the words, VILLA BERWICI.

Around the figure in Gothic letters: MONETA NOVA JACOBI TERTII DEI GRATIA REGIS SCOTIÆ.

On the other side St. Andrew, the inscription, SALVUM FAC POPULUM TUUM DOMINE.

Query.

Query, could not this medal now be procured, and lodged in the British Museum?

James the Fourth struck a medallion. He is represented in profile, with a close crown of one arch. He has no beard, and his breast is adorned with the order of St. Michael. Inscription in Roman characters,

JACOBUS IV. DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORUM.

On the reverse is a Doric column, standing upon a rock in the sea, between two promontories, and surmounted by a laureled head of Janus: inscription,

UTRUMQUE.

I recollect no medal of James V. But in Mr. Anderson's "*Diplomat. et Num. Scotia.*" are preserved many of Mary, her husband, and son, before he went to London. De Cardonel in his "*Scotts Numismata*," has also some medals; but I know of no person who has published those of the abdicated family.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Lords of the Manor of Walsall, Staffordshire, for 400 Years and upwards.

IN the 25th of Edward III. Sir Ralph Basset was Lord; afterwards the family of Beauchamp, earls of Warwick, were Lords until the reign of Henry VI. when Richard Nevil (the great) Earl of Salisbury, married Ann, the daughter and heiress of Richard last Earl of Warwick of the Beauchamp family, and the said Richard Nevil became Lord of the Manor, and also Earl of Warwick in right of his wife (his crest was the white bear and ragged staff). He was slain at Barnet in 1471. His daughter Isabel married George Duke of Clarence, who became Lord of the Manor in right of his wife; their son Richard Plantagenet was Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, and he was beheaded in his youth by Henry VII. who seized on the Manor. It was afterwards granted to Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham, who was a descendant of the Beauchamps, and also nearly allied to the crown, his great grandmother being Ann, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, sixth son of Edward III. This nobleman was attainted of high treason, and beheaded the 13th of Henry VIII. and the Manor was forfeited to the crown.

Henry VIII. afterwards gave it to John Dudley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland; who, for his attempt to set his daughter-in-law on the throne, in opposition to Queen Mary, lost his

head; and the manor once more reverted to the crown.

Queen Mary soon after granted it to Richard Wilbraham, Esq. of Woodhey in Cheshire; his grandson Richard was created a Baronet by James I. The Manor remained in this family till the death of Thomas the last Baronet; his daughter Mary married Richard Newport, Earl of Bradford, by which means it came into that family. This nobleman left three daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom (the Lady Diana) married Algernoon Chote, Earl of Mountrath, and by him was mother to Charles Henry Earl of Mountrath, the present Lord of the Manor of Walsall.

Arms of the Lords of the Manor.

Beauchamp Earl of Warwick; Gules, a fess between six cross crosslets, Or.

Nevil Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, Gules a saltire Arg. a label of three, gobonné, Arg. and Az.

Plantagenet Duke of Clarence; France and England quarterly, on a label of three points, as many cantons, Gules.

Stafford Duke of Buckingham; 1 and 4 quarterly, France and England, within a bordure, Arg. for *Plantagenet*; 2 and 3, Or, a chevron, gules, for *Stafford*.

Dudley Duke of Northumberland; Or, a lion rampant, his tail forked, Vert. armed and langued, Gules.

Richard Wilbraham, Esq. Arg. three wavy, Az.

Newport Earl of Bradford: Arg. a chevron, Gules, between three leopards faces, Sable.

Coot Earl of Mountrath; Arg. a chevron Sable, between three Coots, proper, i. e. Sable, their beaks and legs, Gules.

The font in Walsall church is of alabaster, and very ancient: it is much like that at Debden in Essex, which was made at Coade's artificial stone manufactory in 1786*. On the font of Walsall are eight shields of arms, some of which are not legible; one of them is Stafford and Beauchamp quarterly; another has a chevron between three owls (this is like the arms of Prescott in Guilim, and also like those of the present Sir Charles Burton); another, quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron, a lion passant guardant in chief, 2 and 3, a fess, in chief three lozenges (this last is like the arms of Blewit); another, quarterly, — and —, a fleur-de-lis in the first, all within a

* Has it the same beautiful figures round it? or does our correspondent compare only its shape? EDIT.

bordure. I should be glad if any of your ingenious correspondents could inform whom these last mentioned arms belonged to, also when and by whom the church at Walsall was built.

Queen Mary founded a free grammar-school in this town to teach Latin and English, and endowed the same with lands lying in this parish, and other lands at Tipton near Dudley, which lands, I conjecture, had been part of the estate of John Duke of Northumberland, before mentioned; and, I suppose, the endowment of the school was previous to the grant of Walsall Manor to the Wilbrahams.

I had forgot to mention that the said John Duke of Northumberland was descended from the Beauchamps, one of his ancestors, John Baron Dudley, having married Margaret daughter of Thomas fourth Earl of Warwick; and Robert Earl of Leicester, son of the aforesaid John, bore the arms of Beauchamp, quartered among others; as in your present vol. p. 121. JAMES GEE.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 12.

DR. Peter Chamberlen (p. 784) who married to his *first* wife Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Hugh Middleton, and had by her eleven sons and two daughters, and among them forty-five grand-children, whereof were living at his death three sons, two daughters, twenty grand-children and six great-grand-children, lies buried in a vault in the church-yard at Woodham Mortimer in Essex. Over him is an altar-tomb, the pannels of which contain his marriages, his learning, his degrees, his religion, &c. after which is a sort of elegy of great length, thus introduced:

To tell his learning and his life to men

Enough is said by, here lies Chamberlen.

He was born May 8, 1601, and died Dec. 23, 1683. Morant, l. 342. Hist. of Essex in 8vo. V. 293.

Every reader of classical taste must concur with Mr. C. L. in a wish that the remainder of Livy's History may be brought to light. But, when we reflect how little addition has been made to the Greek and Roman Classics during near two centuries, we shall have little prospect from the immense accumulation of MSS. since the dissolution of the French monasteries. The National Assembly may, it is true, have decreed that the libraries of those monasteries should be collected in one national one, perhaps added to the *ci-devant* ROYAL one, of which your *Wandering* corre-

spondent speak, so justly, p. 791*. We know how little was done at the dissolution of our own monasteries towards preserving the literature contained in them, when *Livy* and *Sallust* were intire in the library at Glastonbury†, which Leland‡ represents as the finest he had seen in England. The voice of science in France will be lost in anarchy and massacre; and the men who deliberately destroys the finest works of art may sacrifice even libraries to the equality of ignorance. Mr. Townsend mentions an elegant copy of *Livy* in five vols. folio in the Convent de los Reyes, at Morviedro in Spain, the two first volumes in Latin, the other three in Italian. See before, p. 545, and the public expectation has been kept on the stretch by the seventeen books from the 60th to 77th in *Arabic* in Sicily. See vol. LIX. 158. One of the most important discoveries of the kind here treated of is that of the MS. of *Strabo* at Moscow, collections from which are now printing at Oxford; and yet, if your correspondent has rightly informed you of the progress of that edition, we may not live to see it out.

P. 796. Mr. Hutton, in his History of Birmingham, 2d ed. p. 54, derives the name of *Digbeth*, quasi "*Duck's-bath* §," from the pools for accommodating that animal. It was originally *Wellstreet*, from the many springs in its neighbourhood.

P. 804. Among the various and excellent charities enumerated, it were to be wished some of your correspondents would enable you to add a provision for BLIND persons under a certain age; Mr. Hetherington's bounty, large as it is, being confined, if I mistake not, to persons of the age of 60 and upwards; and, I believe, Mr. Stock's is disposed of in like manner. There is an Emanuel Hospital for them at York, but no foundation is known of nearer London for the relief of younger subjects.

Every favourer of propriety must agree with *Sigla*, p. 805, that the *vestal* and *cherubs* are ill-assorted, and that the *vestal* is out of place on the tomb of a *married* woman. But why she is more ap-

* Should he not have excepted from general censure Sir Joseph Banks' library?

† See the Catalogue of it at the end of Hearne's *Johannes Glastoniensis*, p. 494-5.

‡ *Melvinus* inter *Scriptores*.

§ "The *Duck Pasture* of Hinckley has more than an accidental resemblance to this *Digbeth* or *Duck's bath*." Hist. of Hinckley, p. 2.

propriated to a *royal* virgin is hard to determine, as it does not appear that the vestals were chosen out of royal or noble families.

I am sorry you had no better drawing to engrave the old Croisader of Walsall from, p. 806; but if the draughtsman is to be depended on, the position of the right arm is singular and unusual; nor is the form of the shield very common on sepulchral monuments.

P. 806. In the new edition of Lettson's *Preachers Assistant*, are Robert Gell's "Remains," in 2 vols. fol. 1676. Mr. Newcourt only copies Wood's account of them.

In p. 807, col. 1, l. 29, read *Corpus Christi* College. Whether *Fridsburgus* in Kent means *Frinsbury*, or *Frinslead*, must be left to the discussion of your learned correspondent W. & D.

P. 808. The German mint-master, if we believe Mr. Camden (*Brit. Stirling* in Stirlingshire) was brought from Germany by King *John*. The name of *Stirling* money occurs in an ordinance of Henry II. 1189; and in Roger Montgomery's foundation charter of Shrewsbury abbey are mentioned "*libraz sterlingas*." Spelm. Gloss. *Esterlings*.

W. D. has well elucidated the inscription, p. 808. Perhaps we should read in the second line *spiritus*; and the letter after *Houel* should be added to it, making it *Houels*. May the first word of line 3 be intended for *jacet*, or some word implying that Houel *erected* this cross for the soul of some *king* (*regis*) whose name following looks like *Piregang* or *Piregeug* "*pro anima reg[is] Piregeng*."

Your correspondent, p. 808, should have told *where* he saw the epitaph on Kenrick Price.

The design of Mr. Harris's monument is well represented in your last months, Pl. III. but the best portrait of him is prefixed to the third vol. of his "*Philological Inquiries*," published 1781, 8vo.

Mr. Newman, p. 818, does not define whether what he calls, p. 591, the impression taken from a supposed military ensign of copper gilt, was from an engraving in a seal, which it may be, though four times as large as the drawing, a size too small, it is apprehended, for a military ensign.

P. 840, col. 2, l. 9 from bottom, for "*possession*" read *direction*.

"Gog and Magog," says P. Calmet, on the latter name in the Revelation, ch. 8. point out the enemies of the

church in general, and particularly the emissaries of Antichrist, whence they have in a manner passed into a proverb to express a multitude of powerful, cruel, barbarous, and implacable enemies, particularly to God and his worship. *Magog* was son of Japhet (Gen x. 2.) father of the Scythians and Tartars, as is commonly believed. In Ezekiel xxxviii. 2. xxxix. 1. it signifies the people, and *Gog* the King over them. Bouchart has placed *Gog* in the neighbourhood of *Caucasus*. The Arabians believe that *Jagiouge* and *Magioug*, as they call the descendants of *Gog* and *Magog*, inhabit the most northern part of Asia, beyond the countries belonging to the Tartars and Slavonians. The *Carpi* mountains, in which Alexander is pretended to have shut up these people, will be found among the *Carpi*, now *Cepel*, in Hungary or Slavonia, or rather are the *Carpathian* mountains the boundaries of *Sarmatia Europæa*.

Qu. Might not the seal found at Swanton Morley, p. 818, belong to Robert Lord Morle, last heir-male of the noble family of Morle, lords of that manor from 10 Edw. II. who married a daughter of William Lord Ros died 21 Ed. IV. and left issue by her one daughter Eleanor.

Thomas Lord Morle. Isabel daughter of Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk.

Robert d. 21 Edw. IV. Elizabeth Ros.

Eleanor=William Lord Lovel and Morle.

Parkin's Continuation of Blomefield's Norfolk, V. 1066.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 22.

If you think the following extract from the parish-register of Wells, Norfolk, 1583 (as it evidently evinces the superstitious notions, even of the clergy, of those days) likely to be acceptable to your readers, it is much at your service. J. H.

"Milled uppo' ye West Coaste coming from Spain; whose deatnes were brought to p's by the detestable woorking of an execrable witch of Kings Lynn, whose name was Mother Gabley; by the boyling, or rather labouring of certeyne eggs in a payle full of colde water; afterwards approved sufficiently at the arraignment of the Lid witch."

Richard Waller,	} <i>not single</i> }	Henry Gould-
Christopher Dodde,		smith,
John Bunting,		Walter Marshall,
William Craven,		Robert Butler,
Gregory Baxter,		Oliver Cobb,
Christopher Baxter,		William Barrett,
Thomas Ayre,		Richard Dye.

Dr.

Dr. HARRINGTON's *Reflexions on Phlogiston, or Fixed Fire.*

(Continued from p. 817.)

IN all processes of combustion great heat is generated; and modern chemists, having abandoned the old theory, that the act of combustion is the setting loose the fixed fire which sulphur and other combustible bodies were believed to possess, imagine all the fire to come from the pure air employed in the operation; supposing, from Dr. Black's theory of latent heat in vapour, that the air must possess a quantity of latent heat, and that the air is condensed and absorbed; however, this condensation of air is only observed in the combustion of some particular bodies, as sulphur, metals, &c. most other bodies leaving it still in its aerial form. But we shall now consider more particularly Mr. Lavoisier's doctrine in respect to fire.

The nitrous acid, dephlogisticated marine acid, and the calx of gold, have the power of producing combustion with inflammable bodies; which directly contradicts Mr. Lavoisier's doctrine of vapour. Sulphur and charcoal burn gradually in the atmosphere and in oxygen gas; but, if united to nitre, or to the neutral salt formed of the dephlogisticated marine acid and the vegetable alkali, they will explode at once. Then, according to Mr. Lavoisier, all the fire must come from the condensed oxygen gas in the nitrous and marine acids, and in the calx of gold.

By adding the nitrous acid to iron, nitrous air is generated, and the iron becomes a calx, by imbibing, as Mr. Lavoisier says, the oxygen gas of the acid. If the vitriolic acid and water are united to iron, inflammable air is generated. This, he says, is from the water being decomposed; its oxygen gas forming the calx, and its inflammable air being set free.

As inflammable air, when exploded with oxygen gas, produces such a great quantity of fire; and as water will not make bodies burn though acids will; and yet, as they maintain that it is composed of oxygen gas, it is therefore supposed not to retain its caloric.

We find, by an accurate examination of the water with the iron in this process, that to appearance it possesses a greater quantity of caloric than the nitrous acid; for, in the metallic solution, the nitrous acid produces nitrous air, but water, inflammable air, and in a far

greater quantity. And inflammable air, as Dr. Crawford found, contains a greater quantity of caloric than nitrous air.

But, not to rest upon these experiments, if this inflammable air is united to oxygen gas, it produces twenty times more caloric than the nitrous air when united to it. Every chemist knows that, in the former process, there is an immense combustion and explosion; but, as Mr. Lavoisier acknowledges, very little caloric in the other. And what is still more wonderful, the oxygen gas in the calces, which is supposed to come along with the inflammable air from the water, possesses more caloric than in its aerial state; for the marine acid, when dephlogisticated by the calces of metals, which, according to Mr. Lavoisier, is by imbibing the condensed gas from the calx, will, when united to the marine acid, produce the most extraordinary powers of combustion that we are acquainted with. For this acid, if united to the fixed alkali, shews a far greater quantity of caloric than even the nitrous acid when united to the alkali in combustion. In the former it is so violent, that, as Mr. Saxe found, even common attrition will set loose its caloric; so that oxygen gas in its aerial state is nothing to it. The burning of metals is attended with an immense heat. He who has seen the burning of iron knows that a very great degree of heat is produced by it. Yet the oxygen gas in the calx contains more fire than the pure air in its aerial state. For, according to Mr. Lavoisier, the marine acid, by imbibing it from the calces, produces the most intense fire. However, I apprehend this doctrine is erroneous in whatever way we view it. For, Mr. Kirwan says magnesia will dephlogisticate the marine acid the same as the calces of metals, and it contains no pure air: nay, I have even found the caustic magnesia to do it, which contains no air at all. The fire which is produced in the explosion of the *aurum fulminans* is supposed to come from the condensed gas in the calx; therefore, agreeably to these theories, the oxygen of the calx must possess an immense quantity of caloric; for oxygen gas, in its aerial state, will not explode with the volatile alkali in its condensed state; nay, nor burn in it in the same temperature in which the *aurum fulminans* explodes.

This is a very extraordinary hypo-

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thesis; oxygen gas and inflammable air in their union form water, and in that union give out an immense quantity of caloric. Mr. Lavoisier says, from one pound of hydrogen gas, 295,58050; from one pound of oxygen gas, 52,16280. And when this theory is carried into the calcination of metals, the water is found to possess more caloric than its composing bodies, oxygen gas and inflammable air, in their aerial state; more than the nitrous acid, as the neutral salt formed of the dephlogisticated marine acid and the fixed alkali produces more fire than nitre in combustion. Therefore, this should evidently be the result: when these airs by their union produce water, they ought also to generate an immense degree of cold. Mr. Lavoisier must change his principles, and say, that bodies, during their transition from an aerial to a solid state, must produce cold, not heat; for such is the inconsistency of this extraordinary doctrine. If the oxygen gas in water contains more caloric than the nitrous acid, it might, I think, be used in the manufactory of gunpowder instead of nitre; the water being formed of two such combustible bodies, with a quantity of caloric superior to that in the oxygen gas of the nitrous acid.

But the theory of the acids being compounded of the different airs rested principally upon the other erroneous theory, that water is compounded of airs. Yet many who have laboured to destroy the latter theory are still attached to the other. They suppose that the fixed air is produced in a lower, and the nitrous acid in a higher, degree of heat. How then, let me ask, can it be supposed that, in the dephlogation of nitre, the caloric comes from the condensed oxygen gas in the nitrous acid? In this case, fixed air would be better adapted than the nitrous acid to produce this effect in combustion, for the oxygen gas, in the act of condensation into nitrous acid, produces a greater degree of heat. If the theory of the composition of water is given up, so must this doctrine of the acids and of combustion. Fifty experiments might be brought in confirmation of what I am now alledging, but I shall mention only one.

Lemery found that sulphur, iron, and water, will consume; the iron being reduced into a calx, and the sulphur into the vitriolic acid. And this process will take place, as the same chemist discovered, where air has no access to the

composition; therefore, the calx and the acid could have obtained the oxygen gas only from the water. But the true theory is this, their phlogiston, or fixed fire, was turned into actual fire by the fermentation and effervescence.

If nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, are mixed, they will form gunpowder. The proportions, according to Dr. Watson, are, nitre, 80 parts; charcoal, 15; sulphur, 5. Of these ingredients nitre makes the largest proportion. If this gunpowder is fired in close vessels, which may be easily done, it will prove what I am contending for. Take a decanter, and tie a large empty bladder to its mouth, so as to allow the air to expand, by repeatedly firing small quantities of powder in it you may burn a great deal. The nitrous acid will be found in the residuum; the alkali, the charcoal, and the sulphur, have principally disappeared. There still remains, however, a little of each ingredient, because most combustions are imperfect. But in my experiments not one-twentieth part of the alkali remained, that having principally disappeared. And it is a body which chemists have always found incapable of being volatilized. It is produced in the common combustion of vegetables, being found in the ashes; and for that reason it has been denominated by chemists the fixed alkali. But, if the alkali is neutralized with the dephlogisticated marine acid instead of the nitrous, the combustion will be more perfect; and, after the explosion, the whole of the alkali will have been consumed.

But to enquire, upon the principles of Mr. Lavoisier's theory, how these explosions take place. The nitrous and marine acids must be decomposed, the charcoal and sulphur attracting the oxygen gas of the nitrous acid, whilst the alkali* attracts its phlogisticated or nitrous air. But all the fire comes from the condensed oxygen gas in the nitrous acid, whilst the fixed fire in the sulphur, alkali, and charcoal, which former chemists thought they possessed, and which they will be again found to do, contribute not an atom of fire to it.

This theory is attended with another difficulty. There is, in the experiment which we have just attended to, a generation of air, which, according to Dr. Black's theory, the basis of Mr. Lavoisier's,

* Yet the alkali has no attraction for these airs, even agreeably to his own experiments.
fier's,

sier's, should have absorbed or attracted, instead of having given out, fire; hence, therefore, it ought to be an explosion of cold, if I may be permitted to use the expression, rather than of heat, as a great degree of cold ought to have been generated, sufficient even for Mr. De la Place to have made use of in congealing water, instead of dissolving ice.

And further, according to this theory of Mr. Lavoisier's, after the explosion we should have found fixed air, the alkali not in the least consumed, but united to the phlogisticated or nitrous air of the acid, and to the vitriolic acid; the sulphur being turned into this acid by the oxygen gas of the nitrous acid. If the dephlogisticated marine acid be used instead of the nitrous, then the oxygen gas it is supposed to have received from the calx of lead or magnanese, or even from magnesia, should have left it after the combustion, and it should have been attracted by the alkali, so as to form the marine salt; the alkali, in all these experiments, being supposed to be consumed.

But this doctrine is attended with an insurmountable difficulty. We know of no chemical attractions performed so instantaneously as this theory supposes. The whole of the oxygen gas rushes in an instant to join the charcoal and sulphur. The strongest attraction we know of is that between acids and alkalies, or acids and phlogiston. They unite with violence, though it is a long time before their union becomes perfect, the acid attacking the surface of the alkali and phlogiston, and gradually operating upon them, so as to require some time before they saturate each other. But oxygen gas, sulphur, and charcoal, have not so strong an attraction for each other as to unite in an instant; for, if either of these bodies is burned in oxygen gas, or atmospheric air, the air being then perfectly free, and having no union with any other body, should, from that cause, act more instantaneously upon the sulphur and charcoal: yet, in this case, it is a long time before they are consumed by burning.

Mr. Lavoisier says, p. 452, of his Nomenclature, "I have tried some kinds which have produced almost double the effect [meaning the force of the explosion] of ordinary gunpowder, although they give out a sixth part less of gas during dephlogation." Now here is a direct contradiction to his own theory; agreeably to which, the oxygen

gas of the acid and the charcoal can produce only fixed air: therefore, the dephlogation ought to have been in proportion to the fixed air generated. Gunpowder may be made without sulphur; but the explosion is owing to the complete escape of the fixed fire from all these combustible bodies, and does not depend upon the generation of airs; which directly proves the truth of my theory.

I shall now consider the phenomena which take place in the calcination of earths by fire, viz. metallic, silicious, and calcareous. It has been already observed, that earths have a strong attraction either for fire or acids, and that they are always found united to one or other of these bodies. By burning they may be deprived of their fixed fire, commonly called phlogiston; but, being separated from their fire, they will attract the airs, acids, and water, in its stead. The reverse takes place in calcining the calcareous earths, which do not possess phlogiston, or fixed fire, but an aerial acid called fixed air, the acid being separated during calcination, and the fire attracted. But, as these earths have no strong attraction for fire, they receive only a weak saturation of it, and that also in the weakest state of fixation, i. e. the fire which they retain being almost actual. For, when it is separated from them by fixed air and moisture, it becomes actual; yet it is, properly speaking, fixed, and chemically attracted. For instance, if lime is exposed either to water or fixed air, separately, it will not part with its fire; but, if the water and fixed air act together, they will be able to decompose the lime; the fire being dissipated, the water and fixed air supplying its place. And, as has been before observed, the case is the same with the earth of iron and its fixed fire, the attraction of which is so strong, that neither the vitriolic acid nor the water can decompose it when they act separately; but when acting together they can do it; or they can do it singly if assisted by heat, by either heating the vitriolic acid, or forming the water into vapour.

It has been hitherto the opinion of chemists, that the burning of bodies is performed by the breaking down or consuming of those bodies; but we find that it is sometimes done by the principle of attraction. All bodies we are acquainted with being compound substances, we are not to conceive that they

are consumed, but changed in the process of combustion; that is, being chemically exposed to bodies for which they have a superior attraction. And, what is very remarkable in calcining metals and calcareous earths, they will be calcined and reduced almost under the same circumstances. If the steam of water, for instance, is applied to iron, it will decompose it, and separate the fixed fire from the earth in the state of inflammable air. But if this inflammable air is applied to the calx, it will again attract it, precipitating or parting with the water which before expelled the inflammable air.

The case is the same with regard to calcareous earths. Fire will decompose them by separating their fixed air and water; but, if the fixed air and water are applied to them again, they will re-attract them, and part with their fire. These attractions appear to be nicely balanced; for, when the fire is made very active in the state of steam, which we know possesses a great quantity of fire, it will so predominate as to give the water the power of expelling the inflammable air, or rather the fixed fire in the state of inflammable air.

The process of bodies burning in the atmosphere may be thus explained: If they are exposed to each other without a certain degree of heat, no decomposition takes place. In one case, it is the same as the vitriolic acid and iron; and, in the other, as water and iron; if the application is assisted with a certain degree of heat, i. e. if the vitriolic acid and iron is, in the one case, much heated; and if, in the other, the water is applied in the form of steam. But, in both these processes, the fire is disengaged in its fixed state. In the case of bodies burning, the heat that is applied likewise assists the decomposition, as in metallic calcinations in the atmosphere; and the heat in these processes becomes so strong as to form the fixed fire of the burning bodies into actual fire.

We find that those bodies which possess a high saturation of fire, viz. combustible bodies, when they have parted with it, will attract a more moderate saturation: thus, for instance; metals, by being burned, having lost their full saturation, will attract fire in a looser state, or in the same state that lime or the caustic alkaline salts do; for, if a metal is dissolved in nitrous acid, the acid will first attract its phlogiston, forming nitrous air. But, if this metal

is precipitated by another possessing an inferior attraction for phlogiston, it will be precipitated with its metallic splendour; and, if with the caustic alkaline salt, it will be precipitated with its fixed air.

In burning vegetables which possess phlogiston, they, upon parting with it, attract fresh fire in the state of an alkaline salt. It was for this reason that the old chemists considered alkaline salts as being formed from incineration, and they procured it by burning vegetables, which vegetables they knew did not possess it before their calcination; for, instead of an alkaline, they are generally possessed of an acid, or at least an acescent quality.

As we have always supposed alkaline salts to be principally formed of fixed fire of a less concentration than what is termed phlogiston, we shall give further proofs of it, in order to corroborate the theory. Metallic earths after calcination possess so much fixed fire in an alkalescent state, and of the quality or disposition to actual fire in this state, that they act as fluxes in forming glass; and every chemist knows that alkaline salts are the great flux made use of in vitrifying bodies, or turning them into glass. We find that inflammable air, oils, and other high phlogistic bodies, form metallic earths into metals; but alkaline salts of a less saturation of fire form them into glass. And as the same bodies are capable of entering into both states, so, if oils are applied, they will form the metallic state; but, if alkalies are applied, they will form the vitrified state.

And, as in the metals, some of the metallic earths which have a strong attraction for fire will be reduced by it alone. And so it is with vitrifying earths; those that have a strong attraction for fire will be formed into glass by its power alone; but those which are refractory will require alkaline salts the same as the metals; many requiring phlogiston to reduce them.

There is a near resemblance between metals and glass; from a loose earthy state they both become hard and compact; and even cast-iron, which is a species of iron imperfectly reduced, not having its full saturation of fire or phlogiston, will crack and break like glass.

Still further and more powerfully to corroborate our theory. If oils are applied to the calces they will recover their metallic form; but, if alkalies, they will

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be vitrified. And, in reducing a calx of lead by fire alone, I have formed part into lead, and part into glass. And of the following fact I am well convinced: in reducing metals we generally find a part refractory, which cannot be made into metal; as in lead for instance. That there is such a considerable waste in the earth of lead called litharge, is owing to its having received an alkaline saturation of fire, and being thereby prevented from taking the metallic saturation: the acid of the air, combining with the earth so as to aid the fire, becomes alkalescent. And for this reason it is that we find this refuse of the metals more adapted to act as a flux. I have likewise found this refractory earth to go further than the other in the saturation of an acid; and that it is capable of precipitating the other less alkalized earth when dissolved in an acid. And it is owing to the same cause that lime cannot be made to imbibe the same quantity of fixed air it before possessed, as a part of the earth has received a certain quantity of fire producing an alkalescent state. Lime, from the fire it possesses, being soluble in water, and having, like salts, a bitter taste, becomes of an alkalescent quality.

But I should suppose that the following will be admitted as an *experimentum crucis*, to prove that the earths of metals, during their reduction, imbibe fixed fire in the state of what has been denominated phlogiston. If you reduce a calx with oil or charcoal, it is supposed to imbibe phlogiston from those substances; but, to vitrify it, you add an alkaline salt. There is supposed to be something mysterious in the part which the charcoal or oil acts in the first process; but in the second, as every chemist knows, the alkali is imbibed, and enters into the glass. For that the process is similar is evident from this, that the calx, when vitrified, parts with the acid it had received; it from the air, in the state of fixed air.

It hath been satisfactorily shewn by experiments, that oils and alkalies will become volatile. Mr. Lavoisier found that the vegetable acid and alkali, which he calls the acetate of potash, will, if distilled, become the volatile alkali, p. 270 of his Nomenclature. The volatile alkali, having acquired a higher saturation of fixed fire than the fixed alkali, will form metallic earth into their metallic crystallization, while the fixed

alkali will form them into the vitrified crystallization.

One-third part of this globe is covered with earth, the other two with water; and as earth, in its various appearances, is the body of which the upper parts of the globe are formed, and as water covers the greatest part of it, it may be reasonably concluded that water is principally formed of earth. Godfrey, indeed, and some other chemists, believed that they had actually reduced water into earth by chemical processes.

I have attempted to do this in two ways, and I think with success. First, by the putrefactive process, i. e. mixing a very small quantity of animal mucus in distilled water, and exposing them to the sun, so as to bring on a high putrefactive ferment. Secondly, by allowing aquatic plants to grow in pure water exposed to the air, but covered from dust, and then drying and burning the vegetable. In both these cases there was a generation of earth, and in such quantity as to ascertain the fact, that it must have come from the water. At some future opportunity I hope to be more particular on this subject, and it would give me pleasure to see it pursued by others. We see, through the whole system of Nature, that putrefaction brings bodies to their original or constituent parts, and that vegetation springs from putrefaction. Therefore water, which eludes chemical processes, may, like other bodies, be decomposed in putrefaction and vegetation. A warm climate would be the best for prosecuting these experiments.

Since modern chemists have been for so many years capable of believing that a lump of solid iron, or indeed that almost every substance on the globe, and even the globe itself, is composed of different kinds of air; that the RIVER THAMES consists of materials which, according to the arguments of the facetious Dr. Bewley, may be very easily set on fire; I flatter myself they will not be startled at, or reject, my theory of water, which is this, *that it is an earth vitrified by the rays of the sun*; for I think that, after proper investigation, they will have abundant reason to adopt this hypothesis. In the first place, let us consider the immense quantity of the rays of the sun which is expended upon the waters. Upon the earth it is evident that those rays are employed as a principal cause of vegetation; but upon

the sea there is very little or none; and we cannot suppose them to be annihilated in the great Deep*. In the next place, we can make a body resembling it in most of its qualities, a body formed of earths and fire either as actual or fixed fire, in the state of alkaline salts. They are transparent, inodorous, and insipid. The mineral acids act upon neither, i. e. decompose neither of them. The only difference is, one is a solid, the other a fluid. But this distinction loses its force when we reflect that, by abstracting heat to a certain degree, water may be brought to a state of solidity, or that, by throwing in an additional quantity of heat, glass may be rendered almost as fluid as water; that ice is equally brittle, breaks like glass in the same starry figures, and that they chrySTALLIZE in the same manner. Vitrification is generally in a solid form, so also is metalisation, though we find exceptions to both, the one in mercury, and I would say the other in water. Mercury, like water, may be frozen by cold, and, like water, is easily evaporable, though all other metallic and vitrified bodies are difficult to be evaporated. Mercury and water are bodies which contain a great proportion of fixed fire. Mercury may, by trituration, be robbed of one of its saturations, forming a black powder, which the least heat will restore to its metallic splendour.

It is evident that bodies transmit the electrical fluid agreeably to the quantity of fixed fire which they contain; charcoal much readier than common wood; water the same as metals; nay, if you heat glass, it will become a non-electric†. Hence I may venture to say, with some degree of certainty, that, the more this idea is attended to, the more rational it will appear to be.

Nature forms other vitrifications besides water, viz. the various kinds of chrySTALS found on the surface and in the bowels of the earth. Water and glass are the two bodies, which, when exposed to the atmosphere, resist decom-

* Dr. Harrington here seems to be forgetful of his own beautiful and satisfactory theory of the atmosphere, in which it appears that much of the rays of the sun which fall upon the surface of the ocean are employed and expended in the production and renovation of the atmosphere. EDIT.

† Whenever the philosophical world is disposed to pay proper attention to the discoveries which I have already made, I mean to enlarge upon this theory of electricity.

position or destruction the most of any in nature. They agree in this and in many other qualities. Upon this subject I shall hereafter be somewhat more explicit; and I could wish the chemical and philosophical world to think seriously of it, for I am persuaded, that, the more this idea is attended to, the more just it will appear. Diamonds, another of the vitrifications of nature, shew very strikingly that they possess a quantity of fixed fire, being known to, and allowed by, chemists, to be what are called phlogistic bodies.

I have made a number of experiments, from which it evidently appears, that metallic solutions, by being exposed to heat in the different acids, are precipitated with a quantity of fixed fire similar to alkaline salts.

But, having already exceeded the limits, I shall for the present defer these, together with a consideration of the effervescence of nitrous and pure airs, a phenomenon which has greatly astonished modern chemists; and which, I have no doubt, proceeds upon the common principle of an acid body uniting to an alkaline one.

Carlisle. ROB. HARRINGTON.
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 13.

IN the Life of the Rev. Mr. J. Wesley, lately published by Dr. Coke and Mr. Moore, we are told (pp. 459, 460), that, by reading "Lord King's account of the Primitive Church, he was many years ago convinced that Bishops and Presbyters were the same order; and consequently have the same right to ordain."

Whether Mr. W. ever read an answer to that book by Mr. Slaughter, intitled, "An original Draught of the Primitive Church," &c. I know not; but certain I am, that, had he read it, and paid that attention to it which the subject deserved, he could not long have remained "convinced" of that *same* *ess*, in the order of Bishop and Presbyter, which he was desirous of finding, but which was never acknowledged or received, in any sound branch of the Christian church, from the days of the Apostles to those of John Calvin.

There is a circumstance, relating to that book of Lord King and Mr. Slaughter's answer to it, very little known, but which to me comes vouched with unquestionable authenticity. Before Mr. Slaughter's book was published,

it was read in MS. by Lord King himself, having been seized; among other papers, in the house of Mr. *Nathaniel Sprakes*, a Non-juring bishop, and carried to Lord King then Chancellor, who very politely returned it, confessing that it was a very sufficient confutation of those parts of his book which it undertook to answer; that it was written with equal Christian temper and moderation, and unanswerable strength of argument; and desiring or consenting that it might be published.

But, notwithstanding his Lordship thus candidly renounced the fallacious arguments of his own book on this particular topick, such was the modesty of the Dissenters of those days, that they several times re-printed it without his Lordship's privity or consent, and that without the least attempt to reply to Mr. *Slaughter*, or any notice taken that such a book existed, as far as ever I could learn.

I, who write this, knew Mr. W. well; and sure I am that, if any person had attacked Mr. W.'s favourite tenets with no better arguments than those which Lord King used to prove the parity of bishops and presbyters, Mr. W. would have found no difficulty in answering them.

About 28 years ago Mr. W. was so far from being "convinced by Lord King's account," that when *Erasmus*, a Greek bishop of the isle of *Cyprus*, was in *London*, Mr. W. not only procured some of his preachers to be ordained by him, but also endeavoured to persuade him (but without success) to confer the episcopal order upon himself.

Mr. W., as Bishop Horne observes in his Charge, pleaded "necessity" for assuming to himself the episcopal prerogatives. But that plea was altogether futile, if Mr. W. would have confined his principles and practices within the bounds of primitive antiquity; for, at the very time when he assumed this power, he knew where he might have had such of his preachers ordained as were qualified, and would have regulated their conduct by the principles and practices of the primitive Catholic church; and, under the like restriction, himself validly promoted to the episcopal order. But the love of dominion was so prominent a feature in his character, that he would submit to no human authority *in ecclesia*. Hence his gathering such an immense number of followers and adherents, from various

sects, with permission to retain their own peculiar tenets, however opposite to his own, and to those of one another, in many particulars.

When Mr. W. first began, with what this loose and degenerate age will call his peculiarities, his principles and practices were more conformable to primitive Christianity than they were in the more advanced periods of his life.

But, to return to Dr. *Coke* and Mr. *Moore*. It is certain that Bishop Horne's charge was not particularly designed to prove the *superiority* of Bishops over Presbyters; but yet the pious Prelate has said more, in a very short argument, and few words (pp. 25, 26, of the first edition), to shew what the original constitution of the primitive church was, and, by just inference, *that Bishops and Presbyters were distinct orders*, than ever Dr. *Coke* or Mr. *Moore* will be able to refute.

Yours, &c. W. C.

TWO MONTHS TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

(Continued from p. 718.)

WE were now approaching the pass of Killicranky along the banks of Tay (as has been said), every where much more beautiful than language has power to express; the varieties of Nature being infinite, whilst the phrases, like the colours, which would paint them, are comparatively limited and few.

As we advanced, cultivation, and even vegetation, except that of mosses, seemed to cease. The mountains, assuming a more savage air, almost closed upon us. All became wild and desert, threatening us with a weary pilgrimage in a barren land; when, surmounting the summit of a ridge which ran across our way, all at once, and without the slightest previous indication of a change, a scene burst upon the view scarcely less expected, nor perhaps (on a smaller scale) less lovely, than that which Italy displayed to Hannibal and his exhausted army from an aspiring promontory of the Alps.

For, very far, beneath our feet, amidst an amphitheatre of crags and cliffs, some shadowy with wood, some green with herbage, some bare and naked, others striped alternately with fields of corn and fallows, lay *Fasclally*, the lovely farm of Mr. *Robinson*, his white house, the abode it might be thought of some presiding Fairy, situated on a smooth and verdant lawn, encompassed nearly by the river *Carrie*, which, winding and glistering in its de-

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scent from a great distance Westward, bends itself almost into a circle here, as if purposely to loiter longer in so sweet a scene.

Beautiful, however, as is the prospect which this pass reveals, it by no means derives the whole of its celebrity from that circumstance; it is a grand and marked inlet also to the Highlands, properly so called; and is, besides, famous for a severe check given to King William's forces, in 1689, by Lord Dundee, which might probably have been improved into a complete defeat, had not that Lord been killed, almost in the moment of victory, by a random shot: of which accident, and the confusion which it naturally occasioned among his troops, General Mackay, who commanded for the King, availing himself, rallied again, and made so firm a stand, that the enemy could never afterwards form in sufficient force to push their advantage to its full effect.

The road through the pass of Killiecranky, cut out of the solid rock, and running along the slopes of hills, has been made with vast labour and expence. Pursuing it leisurely, and casting back many a farewell-look towards the varying features of Faskally, we arrived at the Blair of Athol, where we found the ducal mansion sufficiently ample indeed in dimensions, and handsome in appearance, but neither awful for antient Gothic grandeur, nor striking for what is called magnificence in modern times. Having observed at Edinburgh the preference which is given to lodgings on the second-floor, it on that account appeared to us the less singular that the state-apartments should be so exalted in the house of Blair. The gardens, which are of considerable extent, from the style in which they are disposed, appear to be contemporary with the buildings they encompass. What struck us principally in them, and seemed indeed to mark the rigour of the climate, was, that scarcely any other trees than apple-trees occupied a long and lofty wall.

The gardener, who was our *Ciceroni* through the walks, an old appendage of the family, but still healthy and alert, and possessed of all the garrulity characteristic of his time of life, amused us with various anecdotes both of things and persons connected with the place and country; entering into the transactions of the years fifteen and forty five, *quarum pars ipse fuit*, and avowing his

attachments, with a degree of openness and enthusiasm which was very interesting.

In the latter of the above periods, if our historian might be relied on, the house of Blair stood out a fortnight's siege against a party of the rebels, when it was at length relieved: but not till after a regimental coat, which had happened to be so suspended in an upper room as, in a particular position of the sun, to be discoverable through the window from below, was perforated by musket-balls in many places, having been mistaken for some officer of the besieged slyly reconnoitring the disposition and movements of the enemy without. *(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 20.

I SUSPECT you will incline to think too much of your useful Miscellany is occupied on the subject of swallows. However, give me leave to thank your correspondent of the 7th of last month (p. 713) for his kind suggestion how to ascertain the possibility of those birds remaining through the winter in this island; though sporting with their existence in the manner he prescribes does not altogether accord with delicate feelings. Indeed, he possesses no doubt that many of the several species continue throughout the year, and the wonder is, they should so effectually elude the notice of mankind, that at this day we know not where, and in what manner, they secure themselves from the keen Northern blast, and the depredation of animals.

But the migration of the general and much increased flock is supposed by all. If I am not too late in renewing my request, I should hope, out of your numerous readers in every part of this country, there may be those who will condescend to notice the last flight of these useful visitors. By such documents we should know whether they followed the grand luminary, and travelled southwards, and in what county they were last seen. Such information might afford a clue by which to discover their general retreat. It might go farther, and probably open to us the dispensations of Providence, that, after having been of great utility to man, and sensible of the charms of an existence which they, in common with all creatures, have experienced, they may become, in their turn, a prey to animals of the land or water; for, certainly, there

is, some way or other, a great diminution of them before the return of summer; and this knowledge being established respecting these birds might stand recorded in your beneficial Magazine.

I think *the love of fame* will not permit you to withstand the temptation of such an idea; and, therefore, under the persuasion that you will insert these additional thoughts, I further intrude to say,

These birds may be compared with bees about to swarm; uncertain where they will fix; for, more than once, I have noticed, in my juvenile days, two large chestnut-trees, opposite the house in which I lived, to have been covered with them, at times, for two or three successive days, whence they seemed to take their departure in the end, though no spectator, perhaps, considered it their last assembling, and, consequently, did not suspect a difference in their flight or destination.

Now, as it is not in the disposition or nature of these tribes to settle on trees,

I can take the freedom to dissent, with some reason, from the apprehension of your obliging correspondent, before alluded to, respecting the congregating of these birds to indulge "themselves in the vivifying warmth of the sun," because that purpose might be answered, and to the full as efficacious, in their separate broods. No; they publicly appear thus annually to the eye of the intellectual few in every hamlet, and tacitly to them declare, the work is finished which we were ordained to perform.

Let me not omit to beg pardon of your correspondent for the use I made of *his asterisks*, or three stars; as I can with truth assure him of my total ignorance, or forgetfulness, of his prior appearance therewith. As he has proposed to me the task of a chimney-sweeper, to take a swallow from its nest (which, nevertheless, gave me more pleasure than pain), I am inclined to think he feels the injury I have done to his mantle, but which I here again resign, being determined to appear in future only with the shield. A. Z.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1792. (*Continued from p. 824.*)

H. OF LORDS.

April 30.

HEARDED Mr. Anstruther in the case Hogg *versus* Hogg: after which, the further hearing was deferred.

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a burgetts to serve in parliament for Malton, in the room of W. Weddell, *etq.* deceased.

Mr. Grey represented, that there was a great variety of circumstances, which had crept into the English Constitution, which the wisest and most moderate men had declared ought no longer to subsist. There were some prerogatives, or at least there was an influence, grown on the part of the Crown, which arose, in some degree, from the increase of the national debt, to which, perhaps, the immensity of that debt may, in no small share, be attributed, and which our ancestors never had in contemplation when the Constitution was originally formed. The example of a neighbouring kingdom, whatever it may suggest to other men, only tended to confirm him in the opinion, that the defects of a Constitution should always be reformed before

they amounted to a cause for the Constitution being subverted. The necessity of a reform had been often acknowledged by great men in that and the other House; but every proposition yet made had been unsuccessful. But as it was necessary, towards quieting the minds of men, and to secure the blessings of liberty offered by our Constitution, that it should occasionally be revised, he gave notice that he should, at an early period of the ensuing session, submit a motion for a *Parliamentary Reform*; and he hoped gentlemen would not, in the interval, omit turning their most serious thoughts to so interesting a subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not avoid declaring, that, if ever an occasion could arise to warrant them to lose sight of their forms, the present was the moment, when an avowed intention was stated to bring forward a reform in the Constitution, without bringing to mind subjects of the greatest and most lasting importance. The question of a reform of the representation of the people was not new to him; it was a question on which he had thought, and on which he had strenuously and zealously acted—and on which he was now ready

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fairly and honestly to avow his sentiments: though he did not disregard the public opinion, it was not from the deference he had to that opinion that he now rose, for that opinion had not, at present, the smallest influence upon his mind; the notice of the Hon. Gentleman affected more than the character, the fortune, or the life, of any man in the kingdom; it was materially connected with the peace and tranquillity of the country, which, by the blessing of Providence, had for years been nearly a single exception in Europe from the power of despotism; and which at this moment, when other countries were convulsed, stood nearly the single exempted country from the evils arising from that anarchy which, by some, was considered to be an excess of liberty.—

After stating the manner in which he had brought forward his proposition for reform, he drew the attention of the House to the consideration of the prudence of the time and mode in which the present business was brought before them. Every rational man would see that there were two essential points to be considered; first, the practicability of a reform; and, secondly, the risk of consequences in case of the failure of the attempt. To the first, he said, he did not think that there existed any alteration in the minds of the people tending to shew that a change in their representation would be agreeable; there was ten times more reason to believe, that an attempt to carry any change into effect would produce consequences to which no man would look without horror. The times were materially different when he suggested a reform; a general opinion had then gone throughout the kingdom, that the country was reduced to poverty and distress — real grievances had existence — the opinion of Parliament another. The influence of the Crown was considered too great, and was afterwards diminished: but in that state of affairs he was unsuccessful, for, moderate men thought the Constitution too sacred to be meddled with; the mischiefs complained of, and the ill opinion of the publick, had since been removed. He could not therefore think, should he bring forward a similar motion for reform, especially when a dreadful lesson of revolution had just passed, that he should be more successful; or that moderate men, who had before held back, should now support such a proposition. There were certain men,

out of the House, who were desirous to attack the Constitution, but their numbers he did not believe; and the allies, from whom the Hon. Gentleman was to look for support, were those whose object was not to repair, but to sap and destroy, the Constitution: those new allies for a reform betrayed themselves by their pamphlets, in which the Revolution had been ridiculed, hereditary monarchy condemned, subordination and rank laughed at, and an endeavour made to impress upon the mind of the publick a wish to substitute, for the happy Constitution they do enjoy, a plan founded on what was absurdly termed the Rights of Man; a plan which never existed in the habitable globe; and which, if it should exist in a morning, must perish before sun-set. The manner of bringing it forward he also thought highly reprehensible — where members, withdrawing themselves from that duty and responsibility which their stations imposed upon them, sought seditious associations, deserted the regular parliamentary line of conduct, and put their names, in the public news-papers, to resolutions framed in dangerous and irregular meetings.

Mr. Fox professed to hold precisely the same opinions, relative to a parliamentary reform now, which he had constantly and uniformly maintained; and the reason why his name did not appear amongst those of a number of his friends, in the advertisement alluded to, was, because that, seeing, as he did, the existing evil as well as they, he saw no practical remedy which they proposed to apply to it. He contended, that there never was a time more proper for reform than the present, when we were profoundly at peace, and when the disorders of a neighbouring country gave us, however necessary to themselves, an awful example of the effects of anarchy and confusion. He thought the Right Hon. Gentleman had, in his warmth, outrun himself, when he held forth Great Britain as the only power exempted from despotic government, and in possession of undisturbed liberty: France he considered to have overthrown a detestable government, and to have obtained what he considered a better, though many thought a worse; but Poland, he hoped, the Right Hon. Gentleman would not say was under despotism; and he would make a false statement if he stated otherwise than that America was in the full enjoyment of liberty.

liberty, a liberty which had produced justice, commerce, wealth, and prosperity, as promising as that in any part of the globe. The world was rapidly improving; philosophy was spreading her light round every part of the globe; England alone, he hoped, would not remain without improvement, covered with the darkness of bigotry. Our Constitution he admired, and particularly for that principle which admitted of every improvement being grafted upon it safely. He admitted that Paine's pamphlet went to the overthrow of the Constitution, and to the substitution of another in its stead; but he held it to be but a bad reason for the Right Hon. Gentleman to abandon his former principles on the necessity of a reform because a libel on the Constitution had been written by a foreigner.

Mr. *Burke* took a very general view, and examined every part, of the subject. He maintained that there were, in this country, societies for the support and promotion of anarchy, and the extinction of the present Constitution, known to every one, and sanctioned by known and respectable names. Here (being called upon to name) he mentioned, amongst others, Mr. Walker, of Manchester, who was forward in circulating Paine's book, containing the most gross as well as absurd libels on the Constitution. He appeared to him in the light of an amphibious kind of animal, part American, part French, and part English, but possessing a sufficiency of each to create confusion among all. The same societies, the same names that promote his libel, were found to be the same with those who proposed a reform, which they used only as a shooting-horn. To prove the system of these admirers of Paine, and these parliamentary reformers, he would name others, who were their ambassadors extraordinary to the *Regicide Club* at Paris. He wished to ask Mr. Fox, or any other gentleman on the same side of the House, whether they knew any thing of the names of Thomas Cooper and J. Watt; names not to be treated with contempt, being names of some consequence. Those two gentlemen were sent over to the *Jacobin Club*, that infamous band of regicides, to form a federation, in the name of the people of England, with the people of France; that is, with the common sailors and common soldiers of both, for the purpose of spreading generally their detestable and dangerous

principles; when such persons, the advocates for Paine's doctrines, the solicitors of a confederacy with such infamous foreign clubs, were also the advocates for a parliamentary reform, it was high time to sound the alarm of danger to the Constitution. To shew the sort of men with which this confederacy was formed, Mr. Burke gave a curious description of the present National Assembly of France. Out of 700 men, 500 were attorneys, and other low practitioners of the law. The greatest part of the remainder consisted of shopboys, journeymen, and adventurers. He could point out sixty members who did not possess 200l. a-year amongst them all; and, among the whole 700, six individuals would not be found worth 100l. a-year. Was that a representation of the people? or was any good to be expected from them? Certainly not. With the despotism of France we have nothing to do; the question is, Whether we have, not a faction among us carrying on a correspondence with them? and whether such a faction is to be countenanced in holding out the necessity of a parliamentary reform in this country? We have liberty; our persons are safe; our property protected, and accumulation of wealth encouraged. Have the people of England then any grievance? If they have, are they willing, for the purpose of a remedy, to entrust their Constitution in the hands of those he had described, who state generally the existence of grievances, to render the people discontented, but state no remedy? His advice was, Be wise by experience; hold fast the blessings you enjoy, and trust to no theoretical remedies. If the present question came in the shape of a proposition, he would, for one, oppose it; but coming as it did, in an indefinite shape, which gave encouragement to the views of the boldest and most profligate adventurers, it should not pass without receiving from him the most serious disapprobation.

Mr. *Wyndham*, in strong terms, condemned the measure, as calculated to create universal discontent, and trust to chance for its cure. He considered the notice to be but little short of a commencement of alarming mischiefs, and the forerunner of troubles horrible to be thought of, which nothing now could prevent but the energy of the House and the country in defence of the Constitution. He was convinced of
what

what all the world knew, the existence of those societies exposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Burke], for the destruction of that Constitution which had been for ages the envy of surrounding nations. He cautioned the gentlemen who were the promoters of the business to desist, lest they should be among the first to fall by that which they gave birth to; and lest the young lion they were fostering should give the first proof of his strength by destroying its keepers.

Mr. *Erskine* supported the object of the society to which he had subscribed his name, as having alone in view a temperate reform of parliament, by removing the innovations and abuses which had crept into the Constitution, and by restoring to the people that privilege which was wrested from them, the frequent right of election.

Lord *Carbampton* reviled the reformers, whom he denominated *knights of a square piece of paper*.

Lord *North* opposed the measure, and was uncommonly strong in compliments to Mr. Pitt. The association reminded him of *Acres*, in the comedy of *The Rivals*—"we are to fight to prevent a misunderstanding."

Mr. *Sheridan* thought the present discussion more remarkable for clamour than argument. He condemned Mr. Pitt for renouncing his former declarations relating to a parliamentary reform. He had pledged himself, that, year after year, he would bring forward the subject. Instead, however, of adding 100 members to the House of Commons, as he proposed, he has added 100 to the peccage in this country, and a vast number in Ireland. He apprehended a political convulsion in Ireland, and hoped that Ministry would avert the storm.

Messrs. *Ryder, Dundas, Powys, T. Grenville, Sir James St. Clair, Sir F. Basset, Sir W. Milner, Col. Hurley* and Major *Hobart*, reprobated the notice.

Messrs. *Lambton, Taylor, Francis, Whitbread*, and *Baker*, spoke in defence of the reformers. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

May 1.

Their Lordships proceeded in the trial of *Warren Hastings, Esq.*

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member to serve in parliament for the county of Hunting-

don, in the room of Lord *Hinchinbroke*, now Earl of Sandwich.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* stated to the House, that, in consequence of their resolution to shorten the period of the existence of the slave-trade within that which he considered as proper, he no longer conceived himself bound to bring forward the resolutions he had offered. He should not, however, oppose the bill about to be introduced, except it contained somewhat very exceptionable indeed. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

May 2.

The Earl of *Elgin* moved for the second reading of the bill for relief of the Scotch Episcopalians. His Lordship briefly stated the principle of the bill, and the merits of those whom it was intended to relieve. By the 10th of Queen Anne, he observed, the pastors and ministers of the Episcopal communion in Scotland were made liable to very severe penalties on proof of having omitted to pray for the Queen, and for other instances of Non-conformity. Additional penalties were imposed by 5 Geo. I. and 19 and 21 Geo. II; the design of all which was, to check the disaffection which was known to prevail at that time among the Episcopalians in Scotland. But this design, he was happy to say, was now sufficiently accomplished. At present, and indeed for several years past, the Episcopalians in Scotland had given proofs of their being as zealously attached to the Sovereign on the throne, and his family, and as firm in their allegiance, as any other class of his Majesty's subjects; and therefore he could not but hope that their Lordships would consider them as justly entitled to relief, which he would not have moved, if he had not thought it a matter of justice and expediency.

The *Ld. Chancellor* said, he would not object to the principle of this bill, but wished, and thought it his duty, to make some observations on it. Proceeding to take an extensive view of the subject, he entered into a variety of reasoning on the nature of a Church Establishment, and the general principles of toleration, whence he inferred, that no sect ought to be tolerated but those whose principles were found to be such as deserved, and might safely be indulged with, toleration. Those, he said, who imagined that any church could become the Established Church of a coun-

a country, merely by the truth of its doctrines, or the force of its arguments, were mistaken, and contradicted by all history and all experience. Let the doctrines be ever so pure, and the arguments ever so irrefragable, they could not make her the Established Church, unless she were politically recognized as such, and supported by the government of the country. This support consisted chiefly in providing plentiful and competent incomes for her pastors; and the distinction he now alluded to was clearly visible in the case of Scotland and England, in each of which countries the Established Church was different from the other; Presbytery being that supported in Scotland, and Episcopacy in England. In stating the nature of an Establishment, his Lordship endeavoured to shew, that it was absolutely necessary to the preservation of the Christian religion; and, though he did not pretend to be deeply versed in Ecclesiastical History, he was impressed with a notion that, before the time of Constantine, it was not the practice of the Church to pray for kings, which he supposed was the model that had been proposed for the imitation of the Scotch Episcopalians: but they should have remembered, that, ever since the days of Constantine, such prayers had been deemed an essential part of public worship, and prescribed as such in all countries professing the Christian religion. His Lordship proceeded to take notice of the statutes which enacted penalties against the Episcopalians in Scotland, mentioning the 10th of Queen Anne, and 19 and 21 George II. He was far from defending the severities of those statutes. Let the political reasons have been what they might, he thought the penalties much sharper than even the circumstances of those times could justify; and therefore he could feel no disinclination whatever to granting the relief that was necessary, provided it were given under proper regulations; for he was far from wishing to harass any sect of Christians on account of their religion, much less those who professed to be of the Episcopal persuasion, since he himself was rather an Episcopalian. His Lordship then discussed what he took to have been the meaning of the Legislature in respect to the ordination of Episcopalian pastors in Scotland. He again referred to Queen Anne's act of toleration, quoting, with some emphasis, the words "Pastors or-

dained by a Protestant Bishop;" whence he inferred, that to have been regularly ordained by some Protestant bishop (who, in his opinion, could be no other than an English or an Irish bishop), and to have their ordination registered in the public registers, was meant to be understood as essential in point of form, and indispensable in substance. He dwelt some time on this head, and contended for the necessity of a due attention to this part of the statute, as a test that these pastors embraced and taught doctrines consonant to the principles of Christianity, and doctrines *fit to be tolerated*. In the course of his speech, he recapitulated the conditions under which, by the existing statutes, the Episcopalians of Scotland were tolerated at present, and argued much on the necessity of their pastors being able to establish the validity of their ordination; instancing the two solemnities of Baptism and Marriage as solemnities which they could not perform unless they were legally ordained. After repeating his favourable inclinations towards the Episcopalians of Scotland, professing himself to speak as an humble member of the Established Church of this country, and consequently as an individual who wished to treat those persons who were the objects of this bill with that degree of respect and decency which became men in every situation; and after considering and arguing upon the whole of their case; his Lordship ended by remarking, that, as their principles of religion were not sufficiently known, or at least no public evidence was given what they were, or how far they deserved that indulgence which was intended by this bill, he did not think it would be prudent to grant it on such a broad, unlimited footing, as it might open a door to many similar applications, and create much unnecessary trouble to the Legislature.

Lord Stormont (premising that, as there was no question before the House, it would ill become him to detain the House long) observed, that whatever fell from the mouth of the Lord Chancellor had so much weight on the minds of the noble Lords in that House, and with so much justice, that he begged to speak a few words in reply to some parts of the last speech, and to explain the principle on which he thought it his duty to support this bill. He proceeded to detail the grounds on which the penalties had been imposed that the pre-

sent bill went to repeal. When the statute of Queen Anne passed, their Lordships would recollect, the circumstances of the times were peculiar. Those of the Episcopal communion in Scotland were then known to be disaffected to the Government of the country from motives of conscience, not thinking themselves at liberty to withdraw their allegiance from the heir of the abdicated sovereign. On those persons, therefore, and on them only, it was that the statute was intended to attach. The case at present was totally different; no such description of persons now existing as those who were the objects of that act. The Scotch Episcopalians of the present day were well-affected to the Government of their country, and prayed for his Majesty and the Royal Family as formally and as sincerely as those in England. With respect to what had been observed concerning toleration, Lord Stormont did not think it necessary to discuss that point, or to state his opinion on the subject. The learned Lord had said, that toleration ought to be extended to those persons only who were known to profess some principles of religion consonant to the doctrines of Christianity. It was, however, a circumstance rather strong in favour of the objects of the present bill, that the members of the Established Church of Scotland wished them to be relieved from the penalties in question, which, although certainly sharper than necessary under the present circumstances of the times, were perhaps justifiable at that period of our history when they were first imposed. In Scotland he should no doubt be deemed a Dissenter; yet he could not but feel some degree of rational pride on observing the liberal sentiments which the Established Church of Scotland had manifested on this occasion. With regard to what had been said respecting the necessity of every Episcopalian pastor being able to prove that he had been regularly ordained by a Protestant Bishop of England or Ireland, he must beg leave to *differ entirely* from the last speaker. If their Lordships would but attend for a moment, they would see that, in many cases, it was in its nature utterly impossible. If Episcopalian Pastors were men of conscience, as he hoped they were, they could not submit to receive a *second* ordination: and, if they did, he would only ask how the case would stand in the eyes of their congregations. Their

hearers might justly tell them, "You have passed upon us these twenty or thirty years for what you are not. You have preached to us, and we have listened to you; but we now at last find, that before this time you never were duly qualified." Besides, if these Episcopalian pastors were to apply to a Bishop of England or Ireland, where would they get a title? If an Episcopalian candidate for orders were to say, "My friends in Scotland will procure a meeting-house for me, and provide for support;" would any of the learned Prelates opposite to me, said Lord Stormont, pointing to the Bench, deem that a competent title? Most certainly not. With regard to what had been said respecting Marriage, it was well known that, in Scotland, marriage was considered merely as a *civil contract*, as appeared from the frequent reports of what was transacted at Gretna Green, a place where he had some concern; and if a counsel were at their Lordships bar, and attempted to bring a witness to prove that marriage was any thing else than what he had now stated it, he was persuaded, the learned Lord on the woolsack would immediately think it his duty to stop him. The validity of an Episcopalian pastor's ordination, his Lordship contended, was totally out of the question. In considering the principle of the present bill, the House had nothing to do with it; and, if he held in his hand the book written by Father Courayer, some few pages of which he had once read, he declared he would not resort to the volume for a single argument in support of the doctrine he was then maintaining. The sole and simple point on which rested the claim of the Episcopalians of Scotland to the relief which the bill would give was, that, when the penalties complained of or were imposed, they were clearly meant to attach on persons who were disaffected to the existing Government of the country, and to the Prince upon the throne, whereas the present Episcopalian, both pastors and laymen, were persons of a totally different description. There was no occasion for him to go back to the reign of Constantine to prove what Episcopacy was; and, therefore, he would conclude with declaring, that it appeared to him an irrefragable argument in favour of the present bill, that the Episcopalians of Scotland had exactly and precisely the same claims on the indulgence of the Legislature as those

those of the Dissenters in this part of the kingdom from the Established Church of England.

Lord Stormont was followed by the Bishop of *St. David's*; of whose excellent speech on this occasion a friend, who was in the House, has favoured us with a correct statement; which shall be given at large in our next.

In the Commons, the same day (*May the 2d*), Mr. Long reported the resolutions of the Committee on measures for the abolition of the slave-trade.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in order to expedite the business, thought it would be right to put the Lords in possession of what had been already done. He therefore moved, "that a conference be desired with the Lords on a business highly important to the justice and honour of the nation; and that the Earl of Mornington acquaint their Lordships with that desire." Agreed to.
(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, *Lambeth. Aug. 27.*

THE word *Gore* is now in common use amongst the farmers of arable land in various distant parts of England, and signifies a ridge of a triangular or wedge shape. Ridges are understood to be nearly parallelograms; and, as most fields are wider at one end than at the other, the excess in width is ploughed into Gores, i. e. ridges that do not extend the length of the field, but are determined at every distance short of the whole length in points or very acute angles as at *a* in the Gore *b*:



If Nugaculus (or W. W.) had consulted his wife or his sempstress, instead of Bailey's Dictionary, she would have told him, that the *chemise* of every female has a gore on one side of it, to render it wider at the bottom than at the top.

M-----

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 11.*

PERMIT me to return my best thanks to Mr. Blakey for his kindly noticing my request, p. 529, and referring me to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. with whom he deposited an account of the contrivance, June 6, 1781. I have visited their room in the Adelphi two or three times since then, for the purpose of inspecting several pieces of mechanism, particularly time-pieces; but never met with this of

his, nor had any intelligence of such an application to the pendulum of a clock being there, till mentioned in p. 404.

I am more than 100 miles from town, and seldom have any occasion of going thither; which put it out of my power to obtain a sight of it. I wish he would be so kind as to send you what he mentions on this subject, that the great utility of it may become more generally known. Subscribing my name, instead of a signature, appeared to me of no consequence; and that a little impropriety might attend it, as I am a clergyman: though I deem it no disgrace in having amused myself, at leisure-hours, with the sciences, wherein both the theoretical and practical parts of mechanicks have had a share, particularly the branches relating to the experimental part of natural philosophy, practical astronomy, and time-keepers; to the latter of which that of Mr. Harrison first excited my attention. In those of the watch-kind, I wish to see the mischievous effects arising from the verge, the pallets upon it, and the balance-spring, not only removed; but these parts themselves totally rejected; and pocket watches constructed on the same principles, and go with as much accuracy, as the best clocks.*.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 5.

MR. JOLLIE, the proprietor of the *History of Cumberland*, has announced that the work is in the press. The manner in which he proposes to publish this History will, no doubt, excite much curiosity; and he undertakes to gratify the readers at a great expence, not only in materials but embellishments. The county of Cumberland abounds in antiquities, British, Roman, and Danish. Many monuments have lately been recovered; and, of those which were heretofore known to the Antiquary, some are not yet fully illustrated, particularly the Runic inscriptions at Buëcastle and Bridekirk. Mr. Smith, your old correspondent, published several thoughts on the Buëcastle inscriptions; but modern visitors have entertained innumerable doubts touching his constructions. Mr. Gough, in his valuable edition of Camden, says, Vertue exhibited in 1746 four drawings to the Society of Antiquaries. The liberality which you constantly shew to enquirers induces me, through the medium of your Magazine, to request in-

* We have Mr. Blakey's address. Your
formation

formation of your readers, whether those drawings are to be met with in any private repository, or whether any more perfect readings of those Runic inscriptions have yet been made, by gentlemen learned in the characters and in that language, than what were published by M. Smith and the editors of Camden.

It would not only be an act of great liberality to the proprietor of the History of Cumberland, but would gratify in a most acceptable manner his numerous subscribers, if gentlemen who possess any public records, or private observations, relative to that county, would communicate them by letter to Mr. Jollie, at Carlisle, who, I dare presume to vouch, will pay the greatest attention thereto, and confess the obligation with gratitude. It is by such means only works of this kind can be increased in their importance and value. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, O^a. 8.

IN the Collections of a friend I met with the following epitaph; and wish to know of what church Mr. Styrlay was vicar, and where any account of his canonry of Shelford may be found:

"Hic jacet d'n's WILL'M' STYRLAY, quondam vicari' istius ecclesie, et canonic' de Shelford, qui obiit 1111^o die mensis Decēbris anno D'ni m^occcc xxxvi^o. cui a't'e p'picietur Deus. Amen."

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, O^a. 10.

AS your Magazine is a repository for general intelligence, and is read by the philosophical and learned part of mankind, and those who seek for information, I am induced to propose a question which leads perhaps more to the attention of the Naturalist. As I am lately returned from the country, where my time has been engaged among some of the wealthy part of the farmers, the conversation turned upon the insect-tribe, but particularly on what is generally called the *grub worm*, so destructive to vegetation. Some supposed it might originate from the beetle; others, from what is called the cock-chaffer; but none could satisfactorily account for the cause. This worm, I believe, generally appears in the latter part of the Spring. I should, therefore, esteem it a favour if any of your learned correspondents would give a true account of its natural history, which will oblige many employed in agriculture as well

Yours, &c. J. O.

Mr. URBAN,

O^a. 11.

DR. R. BROOKES, the Naturalist, in the fourth volume of his *Natural History*, p. 57, observes, speaking of the common *house-cricket*, "that it seems to have no mouth, but on the head there is a long membrane like a tongue, which proceeds from the upper part; but it is not cloven like the mouths of animals." Now, Sir, all our housewives know, to their sorrow, that these crickets will eat woollen, and in particular make round holes in their stockings. But how should this be? If the membrane spoken of be in the nature only of a proboscis, it could never make a hole so large as we find it does, and carry away the substance; which, surely, must pass into a gullet and a stomach for the nourishment and support of the insect. I could wish, therefore, for I have no glasses myself, that Dr. Brookes, whom I apprehend to be still living, would be so good as to re-examine this matter for the satisfaction of numbers of people to whom this animal is so well known, and to account for this anomaly in Nature; for, I believe, there is nothing like it in any other creature whatsoever.

Your's, &c.

L. E.

Mr. URBAN,

O^a. 15.

THE worthy Doctor, whose epitaph is inserted p. 719, was, I apprehend, the same person as "William Falkner, preacher at St. Nicholas, in Lynn Regis," who published a learned and sensible treatise, intituled, "*Libertas ecclesiastica; or, a Discourse vindicating the Lawfulness of those Things which are chiefly excepted against in the Church of England, especially in its Liturgy and Worship, and manifesting their Agreeableness with the Doctrine and Practice both of antient and modern Churches*," 8vo, 1674. I am, I confess, utterly unacquainted with the history of Dr. Falkner's life and writings; but I have read his book above-mentioned, which is certainly entitled to a distinguished rank among the many irrefragable volumes which were published in the last century against the Non conformists. It was pecked at, indeed, by the "Protestant Reconciler" (Dr. Whitby), but was amply vindicated by Sherlock, in his "*Rights of Ecclesiastical Authority*." I should be very glad (as well as Investigator) to know more of this orthodox divine.

Yours, &c.

R. D.

187. A

187. *A Defence of the Planters in the West Indies, comprised in Four Arguments: 1. On comparative Humanity; 2. On comparative Slavery; 3. On the African Slave-trade; and 4. On the Condition of Negroes in the West Indies.* By Jesse Foot, Surgeon.

MR. F. having "no other apology to offer for having gone out of the line of his profession in addressing these arguments to the publick, no more than he should for having assisted in extinguishing a fire that was burning down a house or a temple of worship,"—"aspires to the hope of convincing rational men only. He leaves the palm of *spiritualising idiotism* to modern pioneers in humanity—to those who falsely begin at the bottom and dig up to the surface."—"We appear astonished when we see the multitude led away by sounds; but we should remember, that if sounds work miracles, it is always upon ignorance. The influence of names is in exact proportion to the want of knowledge."

After a very just definition of *humanity*, more confined in a state of nature, and more extended in a state of civilization, Mr. F. appeals to the humanity of his countrymen for "the reward of industry and the correction of licentiousness, to block-up every avenue that leads to depravity, to put it out of the power of a labourer to consume his time when he is able to employ it, and to allow no temptation for a waste of the wages of industry in the sinks of intoxication."

"If I saw the public career of humanity commencing with these considerations, I should be assured that it refers to active society, the purpose was unquestionable, and that the passion which moved the judgement was not only sincere but just. But when I see these conditions of men neglected, conditions which must be seen but disregarded, which obtrude upon our senses at home and abroad, in all our paths, at our own doors, in the open streets, and in all the public roads—when I see a new dungeon erected in every county, and the art of masonry strained to the inclusion of human wretchedness—when I see dram-shops increasing because the revenue is increased by it—when I see the very thief-takers applying *there* to seize their deluded victim—when I see the keepers of these shops distributing the poison without a pang, and greedily griping the misapplied fractions of industry to pay the revenue-officer—when I see that these practices pass uncorrected, and that the country is reduced to the necessity of raising a revenue for the support of its credit by these desperate means, I look with indignity on that false humanity which leads men in search after

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the condition of negroes far beyond the reach of their eyes and the genuine impulsion of their hearts while such striking temptations for the practice of the positive passion obtrude upon their reason on every side they turn."

"Is it not more humane to prevent crimes than to punish them?"—"The mistake of the present age is, that men enquire into the *effects* of crimes, and neglect the *causes*. There can be but two causes assigned for the miserable conduct of the lowest class of people in this country,—either that there is not work enough for them, or that they misapply the earnings of their labour. Most of their misery is derived from their licentiousness, and no attempts are made by the legislature for the prevention of it. Had Mr. Howard confined his inquiry to that which is within the ability of one private man, and had his passion of humanity been regulated by the controul of reason, and not by enthusiasm amounting to Quixotism, he might have traced the progress of depravity from the bud, and have been enabled to point out those means of prevention which are more essential acts of humanity than the universal study of prisons. What are the conditions of other societies to us, if that society we live in be so wretched and depraved as to call loudly for our direct attentions? Are we not compelled, by the force of reason, to correct the desperate state of those in our own state, and before our own noses, before we are authorized in conscience to examine further off? to clear our own prisons, to thin our own workhouses, to clothe our own beggars, to see that our own industrious poor shall not perish from want or licentiousness? and to watch, with a steady eye, their first attempts to depravity? to check the growing evil, to lock-up the doors of the dram-shops, to distinguish the industrious from the idle, to followers, discarded servants, and disbanded soldiers and sailors, and to enquire into the cause of empty churches" (p. 7)?

Mr. F. declaims warmly, and, we fear, with as much reason as Bishop Maddox did 50 years ago, against the increased use of spirituous liquors, the revenue drawn from the sale of which is necessarily for the support of the slave; and at least 200 houses in the metropolis are kept open for dealing out the poison, indiscriminately, to men, women, and children. "Instead of such investigations which pressed hard upon us as a duty, we have been all along diverted from them by remoter politick, the abolition of the slave-trade and the slavery of Frenchmen" (p. 13).

"But let us commence the duties belonging to citizens of the world, after we have discharged the more relative duties exacted from

from us to the poor of our own country. This would be acting upon a warrantable system, and would leave no doubt on the minds of men that the motive sprung from positive humanity" (p. 15).

"I do assert, that there is no condition, no gradation of men in this country, that may not be made comfortable, and taken from the brink of despair, provided the attention of those whose duty it is be engaged to it" (p. 17).

"Will Mr. Wilberforce, and those who join issue with him in the cause of the abolition of the slave-trade, consent to examine as many witnesses who are competent to inform a committee of the vices and miseries of the lower class of people at home, print the reports, and make the comparison fairly with those of the slaves in the West Indies, not only as to positive conditions of distress, but also as to numbers; not only such conditions as are necessary for making the public wheel go round, but such as are the result of wanton inattention, cruelty, and inhumanity? Will they enquire into the number of dram-shops, and ascertain the class of people who frequent them? Will they do the same as to public-houses? Will they search out the haunts of thieves who are not taken? Will they ascertain the cause and the haunts of beggars? Will they enquire into the cause and increase of parochial taxes, and revise the poor-laws? Will they obtain reports, from the manufacturing towns, of the present state of the weavers, and from Cornwall and Durham of that of the miners and colliers? Will they examine into the cases of prisoners confined for debt, and distinguish guilt from misfortune? Will they relieve the miserable state of thousands who *cannot dig but are ashamed to beg*? Will they fully convince the world, that some do not sink from positive want? that some do not die of the small-pox who might have been preserved? Will they examine into the cause of the present rage for new prisons, and prove to us that these walls are unnecessary? Will they stop the hands of the mason, turn the forged irons into ploughshares, and pay off a part of the national debt by savings in the expences of Botany-bay? When these reforms are proved to be necessary, and when they are carried into effect, the eye of Humanity may penetrate and discern defects in remoter regions, and pour forth the healing balm of comfort to relieve them. The rising sun, which we all adore because of its universal benignity, *first* gladdens the hills nearest the horizon; it is *afterwards* that its rays are extended to remoter parts. We may descend to the rank of the wretched in *England*, but cannot to that in *Africa*" (p. 25).

Under the second head, Comparative Slavery, Mr. F. has many sensible remarks. "Whether a negro *slave*, or a

Russian *slave*, or Prussian soldier, or an Anspacher, an English soldier or sailor, a peasant or a collier, provided their positive wants are supplied, and they cheerfully pursue their occupations, it would be wisdom in reformation to grant them more" (p. 28).—Mr. F. describes the condition of the West-India negroes from actual observation of three years, in each of which he had the care of 2000. "If I swerve from the truth," says he, "I do not look for my punishment from men" (p. 32). "The question, I trust, will no longer be, whether the negro be the only *slave*, but whether his state of *slavery* be the worst of all those whom Fortune has placed, and whom *Necessity* continues, in a state of dependence? The question, I trust also, will no longer be, whether these subordinate conditions be positively necessary in all states or not; for they *most assuredly are*, and are proved to be so, since they are found in every state, and no one could do without them, the principal link in the chain of society would be otherwise broken" (p. 34). FRANCE is at this moment a melancholy instance of the truth of this observation. Mr. F. is of opinion, that the English peasantry led happier lives under the *barons*. "They have now no other relation in society, but only as they are able to work: when that power is consumed, *all is over with them*" (p. 36). "I know the history of my own country too well to be told that the peasantry, of their own accord, shook off their state of vassalage to the *barons*. They did not. It was by seduction that they were brought to it. It was in the struggle between the *king and the barons* that they exchanged their condition: and God forbid that I should say they were now mended!" (p. 37).

Mr. F. calls Mr. Wilberforce's attention to the Birmingham riots; to those at the Westminster election, which he passed over slightly, in 1784; to the reform of the poor-laws, and relief of prostitutes. "The atrocious facts in the bosom of this country are *not seen*, because they are the most *obvious*, and are not investigated, because the government is *directly* responsible for them; whereas the grievances in the West Indies, either on the part of the master or the *slave*, are remote from sight, and for the redress of which the government of this country is not *directly* responsible" (p. 44), but the legislature of every island in the West Indies.

We cannot extract or abridge all that he

he says on the African slave-trade, against which "twopenny pamphlets have been circulated from house to house, dressed up with a partial intention of stirring up the feelings by passages selected for the purpose" (p. 51). On this head, and on the condition of the slaves in the West Indies, Mr. F. boldly charges Mr. Wilberforce with want of candour and fairness, and Mr. Fox with inconsistency, at one time wishing the present slaves to be set free, at another, confining his wishes to non-importation, which is serving the cause of Humanity by halves. Mr. F. concludes with several judicious observations on the method of keeping up the population of the negroes already in the West Indies.

188. *Miscellanies philosophical, medical, and moral. Vol. I.*

THIS work is the production of Mr. Christie, author of *Letters on the Revolution in France*, and the *Translation of the French Constitution adopted by the National Assembly, and published in their Polyglotte*. The first essay contains observations on the literature of the primitive Christians, being an attempt to vindicate them from an imputation of Mr. Rousseau and Mr. Gibbon,—that they were enemies to philosophy and human learning. 2. Reflections suggested by the character of Pamphilus of Cæsarea. 3. Hints respecting the state and education of the people. On this subject Mr. C. observes, "as I cannot pretend to go beyond a few hints, I shall only offer one observation more; which is, that this matter deserves the serious attention of the friends of liberty in Britain. A general spirit of reform now pervades us, and an inclination to enlarge, in every shape, the powers and privileges of the PEOPLE. But perhaps it may be found that we are beginning at the wrong end of things, and that before we make the people more powerful we should endeavour to make them better qualified for it; lest, by giving them POWER before they have got WISDOM, we make them unhappy, and more vicious than before." 4. Thoughts on the origin of human knowledge, and the antiquity of the world. Admitting the earth to be of high antiquity, the inhabitants of it derive all their knowledge of the Deity from revelation. 5. Remarks on Professor Meiner's *History of antient Opinions respecting the Deity*. 6. Account

of Dr. Ellis's work on the origin of sacred knowledge. It is just published at Dublin, and is intitled *The Knowledge of divine Things from Revelation, not from Reason or Nature*.

189. *Rinaldo: A Poem, in Twelve Books. Translated from the Italian of Torquato Tasso. By John Hoole.*

THE merit of Mr. H. as a translator of some of the most esteemed Italian poets*, will lose nothing by the present translation of these early effusions of the genius which produced the *Jerusalem Delivered*. *Rinaldo* is conceived in the wildest strain of antient romance, and written whilst the author was a student in the university of Padua, and published before he was 18 years old.

"Though," says Mr. Hoole (pref. p. 17), "our young poet has intimated in his preface, that he meant to form his poem rather upon the model of the antients than after the rhapsodies of the Romanzatori, yet the *Rinaldo* has but little claim to the title of a regular epic, or pretension to rank with his greater poem: it has less of the epic cast than even many parts of *Ariosto*, being, in point of wild invention, more agreeable to the sallies of *Boyardo*, and others of that class.

"*Tasso* may indeed be allowed to have here improved on the examples of his country; for, though he observes no unity of action, has no artful disposition of plan, no nice propriety or distinction of character, he has at least kept one principal hero in view, and given us a continued narrative, without any of the interruptions that have been objected to *Ariosto*; which objection I have endeavoured to remove in my last publication of the *Orlando*, by digesting the adventures into a regular series.

"Whatever may be the faults of the *Rinaldo*, with respect to fable, character, and other requisites of regular composition, I believe it will be found in the original, even by the readers of the *Jerusalem*, neither defective in energy of expression, nor beauty of versification: at the same time the whole is so varied with interesting events and lively imagery, that it cannot but prove highly acceptable to all those who are delighted with poetical excursions into the regions of Fairy and Romance, to the admirers of *Ariosto*, *Tasso*, and *Spencer*."

The hero is one of the famous Paladins of the court of Charlemagne; and the poem is a detail of the exploits achieved by him for the love of the fair Clarice, a beautiful huntress, and a prin-

* Tasso, Ariosto, Metastasio.

cels of the same court. Her unkindness and jealousy lead him to the valley of Despair; the description of which may be found among our poetry for this month, p. 942. Hence he arrives at the hill of Hope, and, after encountering a variety of difficulties and enchantments, obtains possession of his mistresses, and the story concludes with their happy union.

190. *A Letter to the Farmers and Manufacturers in Great Britain and Ireland, on the audacious attempts of obscure and unprincipled Men to subvert the British Government.* 8vo.

WE are told that "the principal end and design of this paper is, to undeceive these well-meaning people who have been drawn into a wrong sense of things by a set of idle and, of course, dangerous men, who appear to have abandoned the sober calling by which they heretofore earned an honest livelihood, for the purpose, as they pretend, of 'correcting abuses in the state,' 'instructing mankind,' and establishing what they call 'equal rights.'"

The author is far from recommending "harsh measures." He is of opinion, however, that Government has been too indulgent to those who have of late gone about the country, preaching sedition, and provoking "the notice of the magistrate," and the "lash of the beadle."

"Aristocracy," adds he, "more than monarchy, is their aversion; and I do not well see how they can approve of a republic, since it is legislation that they dislike and fear. It is not *freedom*, but free quarter, and free booty, that they seek; and when you consider the *no worth*, the *no quality*, and *no consciences* of these modern reformers, you will be puzzled which to condemn, the arrogance of their pretensions, or the extent of your forbearance. How far such men are qualified to judge of abuses in any state, may well be questioned; but no doubt can remain as to the right they would assume to dictate to their superiors, and supersede the whole legislative authority of the country.

"If this should ever unfortunately happen; if men, the most of whom are beggars and malefactor, and only known by the villanies and mischiefs they have committed, should carry their infernal projects into successful execution, your ancestors will have vindicated the liberties of England in vain."

"They (the reformers) still contend, that the National Assembly in France should legislate not only for themselves but for others—that this pitiful mixture of cobblers, tailors, cooks, barbers, and pettifogging attorneys, are your only men of science," &c. &c.

191. *A Word in Season to the Traders and Manufacturers of Great Britain.* 8vo.

THIS "Word in Season" comes, as we are told, from "a true-born Englishman," who inherits a competency of the gifts of fortune from the successful industry of his father, and who, being born in the midst of a manufacturing country, knows the advantages of a successful and flourishing commerce. Taught, from his earliest infancy, to revere the British constitution, he sees fresh occasion daily to praise the beneficial effects of the system under which we live, and also to lament the progress of certain opinions which are nugatory and disadvantageous to the people of this country. As for those who have established societies for "constitutional reformation," he is not afraid to say, that they are men "of weak heads, of bad hearts, or desperate fortunes."

"The first class (adds he) are certainly the best, who, with good intentions, are persuaded and deceived by artful and wicked men, of superior understandings, into a co-operation with them in promoting designs which, were they to succeed, would give a very deep wound to the happiness of this country. The second class consists of persons of considerable talents, who, under the influence of a factious spirit, are engaged in attempts to promote public confusion, in order to realize the dreams of their unprincipled ambition. For, believe me, if these men, or men with the same pernicious dispositions, were, by any violent convulsion of public affairs, to get into power, you would find a woful difference between these upstart rulers and your present mild government. The third class is composed of the most abandoned characters, who, having dissipated their fortunes in every species of vicious excess, would rejoice in a national disturbance, on the same principle that thieves and pickpockets rejoice at a fire, as it gives them an opportunity of alleviating their distresses by rapine and plunder."

Anxious to inspire his countrymen with his own opinions, this "true-born Englishman" concludes with the following request: "When you have read this, pray lend it to your neighbour."

192. *An Address from the General Committee of Roman Catholics to their Protestant Fellow-subjects, and to the Public in general, respecting the Calumnies and Misrepresentations now so industriously circulated with regard to their Principles and Conduct.*

A CANDID and judicious defence of the Roman Catholics against some unjust aspersions.

193. *The Speech of Sir Hercules Langrishe, in the Irish House of Commons, on the Subject of Parliamentary Reform, spoken in 1785.*

THIS speech, though but this year printed at Dublin, was in reply to a celebrated one by Mr. Flood, which was followed by a motion, "That the House resolve itself into a committee, to consider of an instruction to the committee appointed to draw up a bill for the more equal representation of the people, to receive a clause, that, the better to promote population in decayed boroughs, no borough in the province of Ulster having less than 140, and in the other provinces 70 voters, shall return more than one member to parliament."

Sir H. was of opinion, that the great body of the people were totally averse to such a reform.

"It was a combination of politicks and jurisprudence, and history, and experiment, and speculation, so complicated as to furnish every thing to perplex, and nothing to inform, the public mind. The object ambiguous, the means unascertained; its preachers could attribute to it any perfection they pleased, without the hazard of confutation—it was a doctrine that the high priests, who expounded it from their altars, explained, every man in a manner different from the other—a doctrine on which the several oracles consulted abroad returned responses full of ambiguity, inconsistency, and contradiction.—It was a doctrine to be propagated by pure faith, because it was a mystery above the understanding of the people—it was enough that the doctrine was new and obscure, to ensure it some followers among a believing multitude; for there never was a false doctrine imposed upon the world, except a doctrine the world could not understand. The missionaries of reform, though they could not, like Mahomet, employ miracles to propagate the faith, were, like him, determined to lend it the assistance of the sword, conducted by an armed convention."

194. *An Appeal to the Publick, on the general Utility of Benefit Societies, instituted for the Relief of their respective Members, proving the Necessity of securing their Property by the Sanction of an Act of Parliament; with Remarks and Observations on the present System of Poor Laws: addressed to the Members of every Benefit Society in the Kingdom.*

NO doubt can be entertained of the utility of these benevolent institutions, wherein a number of individuals associate to contribute, while in health, a certain portion of their gain to support themselves under the pressure of sickness and old age. Yet all the while these societies have no legal security for their

property, but any member, or any individual whatsoever, if entrusted with the whole or any part of their money, may embezzle it with impunity, and hold the society at defiance. A printed case is in circulation, with the opinion of an eminent counsel, that an act of parliament alone can remedy this grievance; and every friend to mankind must wish success to an application of this sort. It has been objected, that these societies generally meet at public-houses, and many of their members are thus led to contract bad habits. It may be added, that the master of the house, or the brewer, who is his master, too frequently are the treasurers of the societies; and it may farther be lamented, that the flattering idea of success in the lottery has too often tempted them to risk their whole stock in the unequal chance. But the whole system of ale-houses and lotteries cries aloud for reform. With this Appeal may be connected

195. *A Sermon preached at the Anniversary Meeting of a Benefit Society at Whitkirk, on Whit-Monday. By S. Smalpage, M. A. Vicar of Whitkirk, Yorkshire;*

FROM 1 Tim. v. 8, and printed in the hope of keeping up the good impression made on the audience at the time of the delivery.

196. *An historical and critical Inquiry into the Existence and Character of St. George, Patron of England, of the Order of the Garter, and of the Antiquarian Society; in which the Assertions of Edward Gibbon, Esq. (History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Chap. XXIII.), and of certain other Writers, concerning this Saint, are discussed. In a Letter to the Right Hon. George Earl of Leicester, President of the Antiquary Society. By the Rev. J. Milner, F. S. A.*

MR. M, who is our correspondent, and in our present volume, p. 130, gave out his challenge to defend the patron of Englishmen, gartered knights, and antiquaries, has, in this little tract, completely established the existence of this saint, not only against Mr. Gibbon, whose business is, as studiously and disingenuously, to avail himself of the confusion of former historians, to perplex, instead of clearing-up, historical obscurities. The name of St. George is found in the martyrology of St. Jerom, in the very ancient *Ordo Romanum*, published by Fronto Ducæus, in the sacramentary or missal collected by St. Gregory the Great, in the martyrology of Venerable Bede, in the 8th century, and in suc-

ceeding ones. But though the reality of St. George may seem to be here fully proved, that of his dragon, and the princes whom he rescued from his clutches, is done away, and the poor monster solved into an emblematical representation of the devil, over whom every good Christian is supposed to gain the victory. In the uncertainty who St. George *was*, Mr. M. can only make out who he *was not*. "Whilst, in conjunction with all the learned criticks and ecclesiastical historians of the two last centuries, he gives up, as spurious, all the existing histories and acts of St. George, he is far from supposing that all the particulars contained in them are false, or that the fiction in question had not its foundation in truth." The circumstances admitted by the generality of sober criticks, and supported, in some degree, by immemorial tradition are, "that he was a noble Cappadocian soldier, martyred at Nicomedia, the residence of Dioclesian and Galerius, but certainly not a bishop, or of Alexandria, where no such person was venerated." So that Mr. Gibbon's confusion of the two persons must, if he understands Latin at all, be founded on a wilful perversion of language. What renders it probable that St. George had been already chosen our national patron, is, that in a national council at Oxford, 1222, his festival was raised to a second-rate holiday, or double of the second class; but it was not in the reign of Henry V. that his day was ranked, by archbishop Chichele, 1415, with the first solemnities of the year: though archbishop Arundel and Henry IV. had taken some steps towards the accomplishment of this measure. Our respectable correspondent, Dr. Pegge, in his "Observations on the History of St. George," which open the Vth volume of the *Archæologia*, has taken pains to defend him against the reveries of Dr. Pettingal, who thought the whole a piece of Basilidian heresy, and the poetical humour of Dr. Byrom, who, from a strange misconception of an old author, wanted to change the name into GREGORY.

197. *Historical Memoirs of the Town and Parish of Tiverton, in the County of Devon, collected from the best Authorities; with Notes and Observations. By Martin Dunsford, Merchant &c.*

THIS work is introduced by a hand-

* Son of Mr. D. serge-maker, who died in 1763; see p. 320.

some subscription, and dedicated TO THE VIRTUOUS AND INDUSTRIOUS POOR of Tiverton, in order to point out to them the many benefactions bequeathed to it for their encouragement; in searching after which, the author was induced, by the many historical notices he discovered, to extend his plan, and compile as complete an account of the town as he could. He has divided it into six parts: 1. containing the general history; 2. an account of the lords of the hundred, manor, and borough; 3. chronological list of public donations; 4. chronological list of remarkable occurrences; 5. a description of the parish and town at large, with the public buildings; 6. an appendix of original papers and documents.

Mr. John Blundell collected and printed a 12mo pamphlet, 1712; Mr. Hewet compiled a like account in 1725. A MS. by Thomas Westcott, esq. of Rad-don, near Crediton, recorder of Totnes, is preserved in the British Museum.

Tiverton, or Twisfordton, so called from its situation between two rivers, was crown-land at the Conquest, and afterwards belonged to the earls of Devon. The woollen manufacture was introduced here in the middle of the 14th century; and, after the interruption of the civil wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, and the Reformation, recovered and flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, till the plague, 1590, and a fire, 1598, delated the town; and, by the time it had recovered itself and its manufactures, it suffered a second and more grievous desolation by fire, 1612. The civil wars under Charles I. and the arbitrary measures of Charles II. and James, checked the thriving progress of trade here; to which a third fire, in 1731, contributed not a little. Trade received successive checks by the epidemic fever of 1741 (as by the sweating sickness, 1644), the several foreign wars, and that with America; but the situation of the town will enable it to surmount them all. John Courtenay, earl of Devon, fighting for Henry VI. forfeited his life and his estate including this manor to the crown, in which it continued till restored by Edward IV. to his descendants, of whom Henry forfeited it to Henry VIII.; whose son, Edward VI., gave it to Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, and Mary to the Courtenay family once more, by heirs female of which it passed to different persons. The list of public donations takes up 60 quarto pages. The parish-register begins

1559. The parish, 9 miles and an half by 8, is divided into four portions, four ecclesiastical portions, three rectories, and an impropriation. In the town is the church of St. Peter, St. George's chapel, the castle, Blundell's school, Caldcott's school, Grenewaye's, Waldron's, and Slee's alms-houses, and an hospital.

Mr. D. hesitates not to pronounce the church "a more respectable Gothic pile than any in Devonshire, except St. Peter's at Exeter." The South porch and a chapel adjoining, built by Mr. John Grenewaye, merchant, of Tiverton, who died 1529, is adorned with reliefs of the life of Christ, and of shipping. The alms houses were all founded in the 16th century, and the free-school 1600, by one who, from the lowest rank, acquired a fortune by kerseys, of which he established a manufactory in the town. A good portrait of him is supposed to be in some private hand in London, who is hereby solicited to communicate it. Samuel, elder brother to the celebrated John Wesley, was master of this school from 1734 to 1739, when he died, and was buried in St. George's chapel-yard. Robert Comyn, alias Chilcot, nephew to Blundell, founded a free English grammar-school here, 1611. The hospital was founded by act of parliament, 1698. Other public buildings are, the town-house and market-house. Here are two presbyterian meeting-houses; from the older of which Mr. Kiddell, who kept a private reputable grammar-school, was called, 1787, to be domestic classical tutor in the new-erected college at Hackney, where he now resides, and his congregation united with the other meeting under Mr. Follett. Here is also a baptist-meeting, and one for methodists.

The plans of the town and parish, views of the church, castle, and free-school, are very neatly executed.

We have gone through this book with equal pleasure and information; and we congratulate the West of England on such accounts of their principal towns as this and Taunton (see p. 241), on the prospect of the diffusion of the knowledge of our national antiquities, by men of letters and leisure, in every walk of life.

398. *A succinct Account of all the Religions, and various Sects of Religion, that have prevailed in the World, and in all Ages, from the earliest Account of Time to the present Period, from the most indisputable Traditions, &c. &c.* By William Heckford, Esq.

THIS compiling Elquene, whose name,

we think, we have met with on some former occasion, has undertaken much more than he is equal to, and tell his readers nothing new; for when he says the Pagans were *a set of Heathens*, who worshiped idols and false gods, we incline to think a better definition of them may be found in every spelling-book and dictionary.

199. *Thoughts on the Necessity of a Reform in the Church of England.* By a Friend to Religion and his Country.

AFTER obviating the objections to innovation in general, the author proceeds to propose two plans of reformation.

"The first is as follows. It is computed that there are about ten thousand parishes in England, and that there are between five and six millions of people who call themselves of the Established Church. As 1250 or 1300 people are, on an average, but a moderate number for a parish, four thousand clergymen are fully sufficient for the pastoral office. No living should be under 100l. a-year, and none above 500l.; and they might be regulated in the following manner:

"500 livings in Wales, in the cheapest parts of England, and in country places, 100l. a-year, with a house and garden.

"500 at 150l. a-year.—1000 at 200l.—500 at 250l.—500 at 300l.—500 at 400l.—500 at 500l.

"Bishopricks from 1000l. to 2000l. a-year.

"The two archbishopricks at 3000l. a-year.

"Deanries, prebends, archdeaconries, &c. to be abolished.

"The election of the clergy to be in the people at large, or by way of delegation from them, as in France. None to be capable of a living of 400l. a-year who has not been five years a parish-priest. None of 500l. who has not been ten years. None to be a bishop who has not been twenty years, nor an archbishop who has not been twenty-five years.

"No pluralities to be allowed. No curate to be permitted, but in case of a rector's bad health or infirmities. Non-residence to be absolutely prohibited.

"The universities to undergo a reform. If there were four or six, instead of two, it would be more convenient. It would lessen the expences of the students from the remote parts of England, and it would diffuse literature in a far more extensive degree. The professors to be all men of labour in their several departments. Subscriptions to articles not to be required at the seats of learning. Perhaps private seminaries for teaching theology, as in the church of Rome, have some considerable advantages over public lectures in the universities.

"Strict discipline to be established for regulating the manners of the clergy, and for casting vicious men out of the church.

"From such a change as this, very great benefits would result. It would render the laborious part of the clergy more comfortable in their situation than they are at present; and it would give men of talents and piety an opportunity of rising to stations of eminence and importance: and these are the only men in the church whose comfort ought to be consulted. Perhaps none have greater reason to complain of public neglect, and of inattention to their interests, than the clergy who labour most diligently in the vineyard. As for the idle parsons, who are men of pleasure, and who do all their work by proxy, the best thing that could be done for the church is to cast them out of it, as wicked and slothful servants.

"There is a second plan, greatly preferable to that which I have explained; but I fear that the minds of the people are not yet prepared for receiving it. A few years ago I was averse to it myself, but it now appears to me the only equitable plan; and that it will finally prevail, I have not a doubt. At present, it may not be favourably received by some of my readers. But I wish them to consider, that many things relating to civil liberty, which would have been deemed visionary in the reign of Charles the First, although the people then took up arms in the cause of freedom, are now deemed axioms in the science of politics. To minds that are open to conviction, a few years frequently produce a surprising alteration in their views. The plan is this:

"Let the establishment of any one system of opinions and mode of worship be destroyed. Place all the people of England on an equal footing in regard to religion. Abolish the present mode of paying the clergy by tithes. Let a certain sum be assessed on every estate, on land six pence in the pound, and on houses nine pence or a shilling. Oblige the possessors to pay this sum for the support of religion. But let them pay it to what denomination of Christians they please. If one prefer the episcopal mode of worship, let him give his quota to the clergyman of that denomination. If another be a Dissenter, let the dissenting minister have his tax. If a third be a Methodist, let the methodist-teacher receive his contribution. If a fourth be a Catholic, let him adjudge his proportion to the Romish priest. Only oblige every man to give his assessment for the support of religion; but let him chuse to what sect he pleases to give it."

200. *The Scripture Doctrine concerning the Coming of Christ unfolded upon Principles which are allowed to be common to the Jews, both in ancient and modern Times; in answer to the Objections of Mr. Gibbon and Dr. Edwards upon this Subject. To which is*

added, An Appendix, containing some Remarks upon the Miracles of the Gospel, in reply to an Objection of the latter of these Writers. Part I. By N. Nisbett, M. A. 8vo.

MR. NISBETT, author of an ingenious critical work, intituled, *Illustrations of various Passages of Scripture*, here undertakes, agreeably to the promise made at the close of his *Observations on the miraculous Conception*, to answer an objection suggested by Mr. Gibbon, and considered by Dr. Edwards as an insuperable difficulty, respecting our Lord's prediction of his second coming.

In this reply all the principal passages which mention our Saviour's "coming with power and great glory," and which, at the same time, assert that it would come to pass "in that generation," are examined, to prove, from the connexion and occasion of the discourse, and from the acknowledged sentiments of the disciples in particular, and of the Jews in general, as well as from the language itself, that these passages can only refer to the establishment of that kingdom which commenced with our Lord's ministry, and that display of divine power and judgement which would take place in the destruction of Jerusalem. The strong figurative language in which this event is predicted, is shewn to be borrowed from the Jewish prophets. It is particularly insisted upon, that explaining the prediction of the xxivth chapter of Matthew, as referring wholly to the destruction of Jerusalem, removes the embarrassment which is inseparable from the supposition that this prediction referred both to the destruction of Jerusalem and to the day of final judgement.—Mr. N. next compares his hypothesis with that lately advanced by Mr. Houghton (*Sermons*, p. 224), that the account of the Evangelist is an imperfect copy of a perfect original, consisting of the fragment of a discourse, in which the two events had been more accurately distinguished; and confirms his own hypothesis by a distinct comparison of the parallel passages of St. Luke and St. Matthew.

Having shewn, that our Lord meant to predict the end of the Mosaic age, and the introduction of his own kingdom as the Messiah, under the idea of his coming, and connected that coming with the destruction of the Jewish polity, he thinks it reasonable to conclude, that the Apostles, when speaking upon the same subject, would make use of the same

same language. Accordingly, he explains what is said by St. Paul, 1 Thess. v. and by the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews, chap. x. 25, with other similar passages, as referring to the destruction of Jerusalem.

The appendix replies to Dr. Edwards's observation on the natural irresistibility of an undoubted miracle, that, though it be impossible for a spectator not to admit the existence of a miracle fairly and openly wrought before his eyes, it may be easily conceived that prejudice and passion may prevent the influence which the conviction of its reality would otherwise have upon his conduct.

The whole piece is written in a manner which entitles the author to the thanks of the publick, as an able advocate in the cause of Christianity.

201. *The Blessedness of those who are persecuted for Righteousness Sake. A Discourse delivered at the first Meeting of the Congregation at Kingwood subsequent to the Riots in the Union Chapel, Lower-street, Birmingham, the Sunday before, and in the Chapel in High-street, Warwick, the Sunday after, the Assizes at that Place. By the Rev. John Edwards.*

OF this discourse hear the opinion of our brethren who conduct the *Analytical Review*:—"This is an animated discourse, very suitable to the occasion on which it was preached, but written in a loose style of popular declamation, and with a diffuse amplification of trite ideas, which will not allow us to rank it among classical modes of pulpit eloquence."

202. *Christian Benevolence recommended, in a Sermon on Philip ii. 4.1 preached at a Meeting of Ministers, April 3, 1792, at Little Badow, Essex, and published at their Request. By S. Wilmhurst.*

MR. W. recommends to his brethren that they should "cheerfully submit to the inconveniences they at present experience, and continue to do all the good offices in their power to their fellow-citizens, till the nation in general shall be awake to universal justice."

203. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Judges, Aldermen, Serjeants, and Common Council, on Sunday, July 10, 1792, being the first Sunday in Trinity Term. By the Rev. William Lucas, M. A. Chaplain to his Lordship.*

A PLAIN and serious exhortation to religious and moral duties, from Rom. xii. 1.

GENT. MAG. October, 1792.

204. *A Letter to William Plumer, Esq. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the County of Hertford.*

COMPLIMENTS Mr. P. on his moderation, that, when invited to join with Mr. Baker the new Association, he replied, that he always had voted for a plan of parliamentary reform, and should probably do so again, when properly brought forward; but that he thought it better became them to wait the directions of their constituents, on a matter of such importance, than to dictate the measure to them. He concludes with refusing his future vote to Mr. Baker, as being afraid the county will "see little reason to commend either his consistency, his resolution, or his political integrity." A letter to Mr. Baker, on the same subject, see reviewed before, p. 547.

205. *Travels into Norway, Denmark, and Russia, in the Years 1788, 1789, 1790, and 1791. By A. Swinton, Esq. 8vo.*

MR. S. we learn from the biographical reviewers of the *European Magazine*, "now in the 32d year of his age, is the third son of the late Provost [Mayor] Swinton, chief magistrate, for a great part of his life, of the ancient borough of Innerkeithing in Fifeshire; a gentleman of the same family with Swinton of Swinton in Berwickshire, now Lord Swinton, and one of the senators of the College of Justice at Edinburgh; but more honourably distinguished by the perfect probity and simplicity of his manners, and the active benevolence of a long, unblemished, and prosperous life. He intended his son, our ingenious and sprightly author, to succeed himself in a share of that trade which he himself carried on to a large amount. But books, a taste and turn for drawing, chemical and other experiments in natural philosophy, wholly engaged his attention; and, soon after the death of his respectable father, the situation of his affairs discovered a very singular fact:—that, wholly immersed in poetry, painting, and natural philosophy, he had committed his affairs to the management of a hireling. He went to Russia, having been accustomed to seamanship in his father's vessels, to offer his services, and to profit by the patronage of his father's cousin-german, the celebrated Russian Admiral Greig, whose brother also, Captain Greig, was married to Miss Swinton, our Andrew's sister. The death of Admiral Greig, and what happened

pened to our author in Russia, is to be collected from his letters now published. Being naturally high-spirited, and of a military disposition, he will probably take an active part in some of those interesting scenes that are now going on in different parts of Europe, if he be not invited, which it seems there is some reason to expect that he will be, to take charge of the management of the Russian hospitals. Mr. Swinton's Travels have already acquired such a degree of reputation, that a translation of them, by M. Sorrani, is on the point of making its appearance in the French language."

These Travels are dedicated to her Imperial Majesty Catharine II. Empress of all the Russias. The reasons that induced the author to communicate the observations and reflections he made in a tour of three years in the North and East he gives in his preface:

"The Northern parts of Europe," he observes, "are seldom visited by English travellers: nor have any of these, within the space of fifteen years, two gentlemen only excepted, published their travels. Mr. Wraxall made a tour of 2000 miles around the Baltic, in the course of five months. It is impossible either to disregard the admirable alacrity of this gentleman's movements, or to suppose that he had it in his power to draw many of his reflections from actual observation. Mr. Coxe travelled at a pace somewhat slower, and much more solemn. He has given us many accurate and useful details concerning manufactures, commerce, population, public revenue, military establishments, and the ceremonials observed in various interviews with which he was honoured by nobles, princes, and kings. These, together with historical extracts from a great number of writers, with multiplied experiments on the congelation of mercury, swell his volumes to a respectable size as well as price.".... "It is not," continues Mr. S., "long details, biographical, historical, or philosophical, that are expected by every reader to form the principal parts of books of travels. What the traveller himself observed, inferred, suffered, or enjoyed — but, above all, manners, customs, dress, modes of life, domestic economy, amusements, arts, whether liberal or mechanical, and, in a word, whatever tends to illustrate the actual state of society, and that not only among the great, but the body, and even the very lowest of the people; all this, in the opinion of those who read rather for amusement than the study of either politicks or natural philosophy, should enter into those narratives which are supposed to hold a kind of middle rank between the solidity of studied discourse and the freedom of colloquial conversation.

"It is on this humble ground (ironically,

in allusion to the pomp and pretensions above stated) that the author of this volume is induced to offer to the publick a variety of observations which he has been enabled to make by frequent voyages to Denmark, and a residence of several years in Russia. With regard to what he has written concerning the naval campaigns between Russia and Sweden, he drew his information on that subject from the British, Russian, German, and Swedish officers, who were actually engaged in the scenes described; and as many of our countrymen distinguished themselves in every action which took place, and frequently held the supreme command, the relation becomes, to British subjects, particularly interesting."

His book is adorned with the equestrian statue of Peter the Great, and divided into 44 letters. Mr. S. is not deeply learned, nor a great proficient in philosophy, but makes many shrewd and lively remarks.

206. *A geographical Chart of Europe; by T. Jamelton, M. D.: containing the territorial and political State of Europe, with the new Constitutions of France and Poland: exhibiting the most important Facts of each Country in a political View.*

THIS work is elegantly and correctly printed on four sheets of large paper, which, properly fitted up, may prove an ornamental and useful addition to a library, and to every public school or seminary. Dr. J. has brought into a very small compass a great mass of useful knowledge, and in so good a method as makes it exceedingly easy to consult. We hope he will proceed with the other quarters of the world.

207. *A general History of Inland Navigation, foreign and domestic; containing a complete Account of the Canals already executed in England, with Considerations on those proposed. To which are added, Practical Observations, with a large Map coloured, and four other Plates. By J. Phillips. 4to.*

THE several inland navigations in England, completed or completing, together with those schemes which have been laid aside for a time, or altogether, are here brought together in one view, with some projects of the author's, and a view of the advantages to be derived from each canal, separately or in connexion with the grand scheme of inland navigation throughout the kingdom. In the map, the courses of the canals appear to be accurately laid down; and there are plates of a lock, aqueduct, &c. and tables. Mr. P. has affixed an history of ancient and modern canals in different parts of the globe.

208. *Meyen*

208. *Moyen d'assurer les Fruits de l'Education, avec un Essai de l'Application de ce Moyen à l'Etude de la Langue Française.* Par M. Regny.

MR. R. proposed to keep up the improvement young men bring from school by a course of lectures on the sciences and the French language in that language; but, this plan not succeeding, he has published his plan in French, with an English translation.

209. *A Letter from the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, M. P. in the Kingdom of Great Britain, to Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart. M. P. on the Subject of Roman Catholics in Ireland, and the Propriety of admitting them into the Elective Franchise consistently with the Principles of the Constitution established at the Revolution.*

MR. B.'s style and manner are well known. Though he may seem not to meet the question fairly and fully, he appears, on the whole, to be of opinion that the Catholics ought to be admitted to their elective franchises.

"Reduced," says he, "as a question of discretion, and that discretion exercised solely upon what will appear best for the conservation of the state on its present basis, I should recommend to your serious thoughts whether the narrowing of the foundation is always the best way to secure the building. The body of disfranchised men will not be perfectly satisfied to remain always in that state. If they are not satisfied, you have two millions of subjects in your bosom full of uneasiness, not that they cannot overturn the act of settlement, or that they are not permitted to spawn an hydra of wild republicks on principles of a pretended natural equality in man, but because you will not suffer them to enjoy the antient, fundamental, tried advantages of a British constitution; that you will not permit them to profit of the protection of a common father, or the freedom of common citizens; and that the only reason which can be assigned for this disfranchisement has a tendency more deeply to ulcerate their minds than the act of exclusion itself. What the consequence of such feelings must be, it is for you to look to. To warn is to menace."

Of this letter a second edition, corrected, has appeared.

210. *A Letter to the Lord Bishop of Chester, upon the Removal of poor Children from their respective Settlements to the Cotton and other Manufactures of Manchester, &c.*

THE separation of children from their parents and native homes to assist in cotton manufactures, in distant counties, is a kind of less transportation, unknown before the rapid progress of those manu-

factures rendered a supply of hands necessary. Machines have been invented, as substitutes to the hands of man, to forward the great undertaking. But these do not seem to have given satisfaction to the poor usually employed in these works. We remember a ribbon-manufactory established in Yorkshire not many years ago, the proprietors of which called upon the parish-officers throughout the kingdom for a supply of hands; but the distance from their respective homes was then, as at present, urged as an objection to complying with their solicitations. We remember also, when a pin-manufactory nearer the metropolis applied for the children from the neighbouring workhouses, and were refused, because the proprietors would not engage to give them a settlement, or rather the parish where the manufactory was carried on would not admit of the additional burthen of unemployed poor, in case of accident, or failure of the plan. The most powerful argument of the present writer is, that, when the children are grown up, they must be sent back again. He might have added, that the talents they brought back could not, perhaps, be employed in their own parish; and that the succession of employment in the manufactory was too rapid to allow a proper maintenance for the objects after a certain period; that the manufacturing towns and counties too frequently overstock themselves, even with their own natives; and that it was urged against the late Sir Richard Arkwright, that no attention was paid to the morals of the youth whom he employed. All these objections are the lamentable consequences of increasing commerce, wealth, and population. Yet, under these unpleasant circumstances, how much happier Britons than their French neighbours, who run from one end of their kingdom to the other, with pikes of 12 feet long in their hands, in defence of imaginary and idle liberty.

211. *A Treatise upon the Law of England, now in force, for the Remedy of Debt, pointing out the many Abuses of them; together with a Plan for administering more speedily and equitable Justice to Creditors and Debtors.* By John Prujean, of Gray's Inn; and dedicated, by Permission, to the Duke of Norfolk.

THAT there are a variety of crying abuses in the conduct both of debtors and creditors cannot be doubted; nor is it less notorious, that a variety of plans have been offered for their amendment. Every one of these plans has something

exception-

exceptionable; perhaps Mr. P's gives too much power to the magistrate. But we must leave this discussion to the wisdom of the legislature.

212. *An Address to Dr. Priestley, containing defultory Observations on the general Inutility of Religious Controversies and of some Assertions of the Doctor's, contained in his Letters to Mr. Burke.* By William Pettman.

MR. PETTMAN, who prints these truly *defultory* observations at Canterbury, attacks the Doctor on his opinions in general, and in his own indiscriminate style of assertion. But he follows at a great distance indeed.

213. *A Discourse on the Influence of religious Practice upon our Inquirers after Truth; with an Appendix, containing a friendly Letter addressed to the Rev. Mr. Bellham.* By Edward Williams.

MR. W, in a discourse from John vii. 17, delivered no matter when or where, but printed at *Sbrewsbury*, combats a position of Mr. B's, in the second edition of his discourse to the supporters of the New College at Hackney, p. 32 (see vol. LX. 932), that "Rational Christians are indeed often represented as indifferent to practical religion—it may, perhaps, be admitted, that there has been some plausible ground for the accusation. The men who are *most indifferent to the practice of religion*, and whose minds, therefore, are least attached to any set of principles, will ever be the first to see the absurdities of a popular superstition, and to embrace a rational system of faith. But not being properly influenced by it, their irregular conduct will, for a time, disgrace their principles. But truth will gradually make its way by its native energy, and will, in the end, rise superior to every prejudice. Practical believers will at length open their eyes, and, feeling the benign influence of just and generous principles, they will demonstrate the excellence of their faith by a superior dignity and worth of character." We should not have thought this position sufficiently precise or intelligible to need a serious discussion; for, if it has any meaning, it leads to absolute scepticism. Mr. W. has, however, given it an ample examination; and, allowing for his principles, which are Calvinistic, he has shewn the best intentions and the purest piety.

214. *A Treatise on Heresy, as cognizable by the Spiritual Courts, and an Examination of the Stat. 9 and 10 of William III. c. 32, insti-*

tuted *An Act for the more effectually suppressing of Blasphemy and Profaneness in denying, by writing, printing, teaching, or advised speaking, the divine Origin of the Scriptures, or the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity.* By a Barrister at Law.

IN this work, which, the author says, was in the press before he was informed of the Unitarian Dissenters intending to apply to parliament for the repeal of the above statute, he examines the true legal definition of formal heresy, which he understands to consist *merely in holding* an erroneous opinion—the courts in which it is cognizable by the common law—the ground of their jurisdiction, and the discretionary power of the judge who presides in them, and the present mode of proceeding in them; on which he determines that this spiritual jurisdiction is directed to an end with which no human tribunal has any concurrence, and exercised on a subject not within the province of human authority. He goes on to remark on some parts of the trial; such as convening a person, and compelling him to make known his sentiments, and on deciding a tenet to be heretical at the time of trial; with remarks arising from a view of the punishment, and on the propriety of repealing the powers of the Spiritual Court in cases of heresy, with an attempt to give a complete answer to the position, that there is no reason for abolishing unexpired laws. He establishes here, against the author of *High Church Politics* (see p. 147), that the writ *de comburendo heretico* was repealed by 29 Charles II. This writer praises this well-written pamphlet, and in his note, p. 104, breathes the spirit of it. He proceeds to discuss formal heresy by the statute-law, and remarks on the statute 9 and 10 William III. c. 32, in what the offence consists, who are capable of committing it, what is the punishment, and the propriety of repealing it. Grosead, in *Hale's Pleas of the Crown*, l. 390, defines formal heresy "*sententia humano sensu electa, palam docta, & pertinaciter defensa*;" which our author translates "Heresy is a *passage of holy writ*, taken in a sense merely human, or a sense not warranted by the word of God, &c. &c." Should he not rather have rendered *sententia* an opinion than a sentence? In p. 89, he forgets that Oldcastle *did actually die a martyr*, as he would have been a few pages forward in Rapin, whom he cites. It is easy to determine to what class this writer belongs, who defends, p. 63, the "innocence of error;" and,

p. 112, that of renouncing the Christian religion. Though the obnoxious statute of William III. does not connect holding heretical religious opinions with seditious or turbulent conduct, recent experience prevents our denying that the tenet and the conduct are but too closely connected. The claim of thinking for a man's self in religious matters is made to lead to the like liberty in civil, in social, in political, and even in moral matters; and every man demands the equal right of being self-governed.

215. *An Essay on a Passage of St. Paul, 1 Cor. ix. 10; addressed to the Lord Bishop of Exeter, and published by his Lordship's Request.* By John Hayter, M.A. Chaplain to the Countess of Clarendon.

MR. H. proposes reading, in this much-agitated text, ΕΞ ΟΥΣΙΑΣ, in two words, instead of Εξουσία in one; and explains it thus: "On this account a woman, as the distinguishing mark of her sex, ought to have some covering on her head, on account of the spies." The least that can be said on this conjecture, which was begun in our vol. LVII. p. 43, is, that it carries a greater air of probability than any that has been yet offered. We could have wished the Greek had been more correctly printed: for we have two copies of the chapter from ver. 3 to 16 inclusive.

216. *Letters to the Rev. Vicesimus Knox, D. D. occasioned by his Reflections on Unitarian Christians, in his "Advertiser" prefixed to a Volume of his Sermons lately published.* By John Disney, D. D. F. S. A.

WE notice this angry squib but to reprobate the temper with which it is written. Perhaps this is done to our hands in,

217. *Free Remarks occasioned by the Letters of John Disney, D. D. to Vicesimus Knox, D. D.* By Henry Barry Peacock.

THE writer of which, after characterising the clergy, of all denominations, as notorious for "want of temper," observes, "This want of charity, however, in the ministers of the established religion does not in the least excuse the want of it in the dissenters, whose publications, by the way, are infinitely greater in number. It is in the Unitarians, in particular, that it is most visible, appearing every day in their sermons, their tracts, and their conversations; for, through every channel do they pour the increasing torrent of their abuse and calumny

on every minister of the Church of England, without exception:—a conduct that, in them, seems more strange than in any other people; for, it would seem that those who possess the magic lamp of 'Right Reason' would have found out, ere now, that whatever other tenets they may hold, and whatever may be their other principles, yet that *without charity all is nothing*." He follows Dr. Disney through his *inconsistency*, or *want of charity*. He touches on the exertions for the abolition of the slave-trade, and the toleration granted to Roman Catholics, and that applied for by the Dissenters. "Their general behaviour and mode of proceeding, however, was so very different from that of the successful Papists, that the failure in their attempt was not to be wondered at. Instead of a fawning and submissive behaviour, they made use of one of a directly opposite kind. Instead of the cunning of a Philip, they used the violence of an Alexander, and attempted to take the citadel by their swords" (p. 34).

Mr. P. is also author of,

218. *Observations on the Blindness occasioned by Cataracts; shewing the Practicability and Superiority of a Mode of Cure without an Operation;*

which favours, by-the-bye, rather too much of quackery.

219. *Caernarvonshire. A Sketch of its History, Antiquities, Mountains, and Productions. Intended as a Pocket-companion to those who make the Tour of that County.*

WE can say nothing more of this little book than what its title sets forth; except that we are sorry to see a *stone marble* for one of the bishops of Bangor, and busts *without heads* of two others (p. 48); and glad to hear that the present bishop, Dr. J. Warren, "for five or six months in the year, keeps a *seat* of hospitality, and entertains the ladies, gentry, and clergy of his diocese at his *festive board* with plenty and elegance, and with the plaintive melody of the harp" (p. 53). It is equally to his praise, that he attends to the welfare and respectability of curates in his diocese, and that they have a more adequate salary than those in the Southern part of the principality" (p. 114).—In p. 56 we learn that "stone and wicker weirs for fish were first made by the Romans in creek and eddies that draw in and swallow, the natives call them *govers*" (p. 57.) "The disruption of Anglesey from the *main land* seems to have been effected hereabout

[at the cluster of rocks in the middle of the Menai], and was, perhaps, the last struggle of the *continent* to maintain its hold." A coin of the emperor Constantius was found at Caersegont, "bearing date 1283" (p. 62). After observing that Snowdon is nothing in height to Mont Blanc, or Cotopaxi, it is called "the king of hills" (p. 67). "Many popish customs are still prevalent in North Wales. Offerings made over the dead at the burial-service are still continued in these counties. Near the principal door of the Welsh churches are now frequently seen stone basons fixed in the wall, which formerly held consecrated water, to sprinkle the corners in [such remain in almost every parish-church in England, but not *now used*, any more than in Wales]; and, not a century back, before the reading of the Gospel, a sexton used to go round the church-yard, with a bell in his hand, to call in stragglers to attend and hear God's word" (p. 112).

220. *Letters between the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Father in God, Shute, by Divine Providence, Lord Bishop of Durham, Count of the Palatine, Earl of Sudberg, Baron Evenwood, &c. &c. &c. and Percival Stockdale: A Correspondence interesting to every Lover of Literature, Freedom, and Religion.*

IN this scribbling age, when every man who can write composes a pamphlet, and every journeyman bookseller creeds himself into a publisher; in this age of Conscience and Honour, when the press and the sword are alike familiarly appealed to; in this age of the rights of man, when every man who thinks himself treated but "in an abrupt and ungentlemanly manner" (and Percival Stockdale has no more to allege against Shute bishop of Durham), lodges a complaint before the tribunal of the public; whether every bill of indictment, of 60 pages, 30 of which are a pompous preface, contains charges sufficient to interest the judges and jury, and to procure the defendant his costs, or a shilling damages, or, like the long-protracted trial of a certain great criminal, palls upon the public appetite, is another question. Mr. S. is a candidate for "fair literary fame;" and, not content with what he has acquired by poetry and translations, he comes forward in the questionable shape of a literary combatant. His literary talents, it seems, have not recommended him to the Bishop of

Durham's notice for a good living. If Mr. S. will not allow us to call him "a splenetic man," he must not disclaim the title of a vain, proud, and disappointed man. Other such men have written their own lives purely to record their own mortifications, and to asperse men who did not think so highly of them as themselves. It would puzzle the penetration of the whole corps of Reviewers to discover what claim Mr. S. could derive on the Bishop's generosity from the publication of ever so much poetical *disinterested* panegyrick on him, or from the present of a volume of sermons, the most hack-nied of all presents, and for which a few guineas might have been deemed an ample reward. If, in the "Poetical Thoughts and Views on the Banks of the Wear," Mr. S. had a view to a good living, the panegyrick could not be so disinterested; if, sure of disappointment, he laid a plan for abusing the whole clerical order, he was worse than splenetic, however he may account his whole conduct MAGNANIMITY. But his letter that accompanied the poem complimentary does away the *disinterestedness* of it. "Your Lordship's friends assert that church-preferment is be conferred by YOU on merit alone. From these premises flowed the poetical tribute" (p. 7). This letter of Jan. 17, 1792, was followed by one, dated April 27, soliciting the living of Hartburn, while Dr. Sharp was dying; and, in the answer to the refusal, that disinterested eulogy is still brought forward (p. 18). The letter with which Mr. S. concludes the correspondence has, by his strong sense of disappointment, been wrought up beyond all bounds, and will not rank among the "intellectual productions which he hopes to send forth, from time to time, from his humble cell, which may be of *some* service to elegant literature, and to more important venerable truth" (p. 35).

221. *Traits philosophical, critical, and miscellaneous, by the late Rev. John Jortin, D. D. Archdeacon of London, Rector of St. Dunstan in the East, and Vicar of Kensington. Consisting of Pieces many before published separately, several annexed to the Works of learned Friends, and others now first published from the Author's MSS. 2 vols.*

A biographical account of Dr. J. being superseded by that drawn by Dr. Heathcote, and prefixed to his Sermons, a few particulars, from his own *memoirs*, with his character by the author of the *Journal Britannique*, Bp. Newton, Archdeacon

Archdeacon Blackburne, and an anonymous author of Tracts printed for Dilly, 1789, are prefixed to this collection. The pieces now first published are, we believe, "Scriptural Illustrations, Strictures on the Articles, Subscriptions, Tests, &c. Curfory Observations, Anecdotes." "Some few additions will be found both in the remarks on Spenser and Milton, and at the close of the *Lusus Poetici*. The second volume consists partly of extracts from Dr. J's MSS. partly of other extracts from his "Miscellaneous Observations on Authors;" and, by such of the Literati as have read those observations, the new matter now introduced will perhaps be considered as a valuable supplement. His remarks on Seneca have already been given in periodical publications, which are now rarely to be met with; and, together with those on Hesiod, Homer, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, and Josephus, may furnish no mean assistance to any future edition of their respective works."

Advertisement.—His lines on the death of a favourite cat, with a translation, may be seen in p. 263 of this volume. The portrait prefixed conveys to our recollection no resemblance of this very respectable Dignitary's real person.

222. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of John Jortin, D.D.* By John Disney, D.D.F.S.A.

Antiquas exercet aranea telas.—As the whale has a little fish who follows him to devour his excrements, and the crocodile a little bird to pick his teeth, so every man of eminence has his sycophant to flatter and hepraise him living, and to raise himself on his fame after his death. There is no man of taste or virtue in this kingdom who does not venerate the name of JORTIN. His own writings are his best memorial; and his own family have done him the justice due to his character. Here, one would think, he should rest; for, so long as his works survive, he cannot be forgotten. But such is the abuse of modern biography, that men's lives are written not to record the few facts of their own history or that of their contemporaries, but to canvas their sentiments, and to wrest their opinions to purposes they never meant; and perhaps, if they were alive to answer for themselves, they would crush, with silent contempt, the impertinent flies who assume consequence from their chariot-wheels. How happy for Dr. Jortin, that he has *not* furnished matter for three octavo volumes, and that his biographer

has imitated his brevity at least! for, the whole of his life might be contained in four octavo pages, and has been given already. The motive for compiling new memoirs of Dr. J is apparent in almost every page; but he takes pains to avow it in p. iv. of his preface:

"Dr. Jortin, it is apprehended, sensibly felt the want of that liberty which is essential to the profession of genuine Christianity. For, though this sentiment is not expressed in the terms of complaint or remonstrance, it may be frequently discovered in incidental observations in many parts of his writings. The difficulties, however, which, upon this presumption, may be supposed to have lain in his way of accepting preferment on the terms which the Church of England requires of her ministers, do not appear to have presented themselves to his mind with the same force they have done to others. But though this may surprise some persons (and I do not undertake to be his apologist in this matter), nevertheless it is not to be considered as a just cause of indiscriminate reproach. When principles are entertained in consequence of examination and enquiry, which militate against our own early prejudices and the established practices of our fathers, embarrassments of various kinds impede the adoption of them in their full extent; and it may be frequently observed, that the obligation and consequence of such convictions are found to be a distinct and subsequent consideration, and do not equally affect the different persons concerned in them."

There is a great semblance of candour in all this; but it has no more to do with a life of Dr. Jortin than with a life of St. Paul. To a person familiar with the works of Jortin, this new life of him can be of no use. It recites them in the order in which they were published, with such obvious comments as would occur to the commonest reader of the most moderate attainment. Perhaps not less than a third of the volume will be found to be extracts from Jortin and others. The great object of Dr. Disney seems to have been to expatiate on such features of Jortin, and to point out such passages in his works as appear to favour the Dissenters; and this is done with all the subtlety of the presbyterian leaven, and with as much assurance as if, after all, it were not still equivocal. Twice he abuses the Bishop of St. David's, and affects to consider Dr. Priestley as the bishop's great superior in learning. See note on p. 32. Dr. Warburton is the best painter of his friend Jortin's character,—that "his writings are composed, like his life, *not in the spirit of controversy*."

very, nor, what is still worse, of party, but of truth and candour" (2d edit. of Julian, 1751, p. 316, n.) Could any man, after this, or after the many extracts from his Life of Erasmus, find it in his heart to press Dr. Jortin into the service of Controversy and Party? Or could any man, writing his life, intersperse so many uncandid assertions?

"His own account of his *Discourse on Ecclesiastical History* declares, that the intention of this work is, to produce such evidence as may support and confirm the truth of Christianity, and shew that the Providence of God has appeared in its establishment, to avoid *peremptory decisions* on some lately controverted questions, and to seek out a way between the extremes; not to pronounce those things false which may, perhaps, be true; nor those things probable which are ambiguous: to excite in their hearts a love for Christianity, that best gift of Heaven to mankind; and a respect, though not a superstitious veneration, for those good men who, if they could not dispute for it altogether so well as the present generation, yet, which is more, could die for it."

Dr. D's comment on this modest apology is,

"But it was not to be expected that any apology would screen a writer from the displeasure and resentment of his ecclesiastical superiors of a certain description, and in certain situations, who should observe," &c. (p. 59).

Did Dr. J. then suffer any kind of persecution, brow-beating, or discountenance from any of his superiors, ecclesiastical or civil? or did he fall under "the more secret, but no less malignant, persecutions effected in silence?" if, indeed, this phraseology be capable of any meaning:—or is this a mere invidious insinuation, to serve the biographer's turn? For, as to the story of the prosecution intended against the preface to his *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*, hinted at in p. 68, and elsewhere, no authority is given for it. How artfully Dr. J's view of the prophecies concerning Christ is interlarded with new translations may be seen in p. 78; where, after *virgin*, is foisted in, between hooks, *young woman*; and after the mighty God, Lord, from *Dodson's new translation* of Isaiah. In p. 85, Dr. J's "avoiding the frequent use of *my lord*, and *your grace*, with singular address, when in company with any of the bishops," is much insisted on, with the following observation: "In this, although the rules of propriety and expediency would have borne him out, he was commendable, as an individual,

in giving up a matter so perfectly insignificant in itself to common custom and courtesy, and, indeed, to the present laws of this country." Is then Dr. D, or his informant, so unacquainted with the forms of conversation as not to know that only the vulgar are perpetually repeating titles in conversing with those who bear them? or would he have all men addressed by the leveling term, *citizen*, which the French have absurdly raised above *their own level* by annexing to it *president*?

The reflections on Dr. J's want of preference, and its cause, are not better authenticated than by "it should seem" (p. 93), a passage in Knox's *Essays*, omitted in the 6th edition of them, and an *anonymous* "Collection of Letters and Essays." And what a *turn* is given to Dr. J's visit to Cambridge, that it was *most probably* to the *libraries*—as if he could not have had access to such books as he wanted for his *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*. Had it been for MS. notices relative to the Life of Erasmus, the case would have been different, and the *probably* better founded. All that is said in his Character, to prove that he felt and resented disappointment, is very constrained indeed, and falls short of proof. It is, however, of a piece with the comparison of the present age with that of Erasmus. The cause of TRUE religion and virtue must be well served by mere caviling scrutinies of human judgement into a man's conduct and conversation!!

In pp. 163, 164, Dr. D. appears to be more favourable than Will Whiston to Dr. J's *conduct* in respect to subscriptions, however inconsistent with his *opinions* on the subject.

Where Dr. J. cannot be brought to think with his biographer, his opinions are classed among his "antient prejudices" (p. 199, n.); and Dr. Mary's character of him, that he was "unshackled by any system," is denied, p. 217, n.

Mr. Knox, having fallen under the lash of Dr. D's displeasure in a pamphlet (see present Review, p. 933), cannot escape occasional touches in the course of this work, where he is made accountable for alterations and omissions in every edition of his works. The Life of Erasmus is the finest field for Dr. D. to display his talents, and to note that Erasmus wanted the intrepidity of Luther, but not the ingenuoussness of F. Paul, who declared he had not the fortitude

tude necessary for martyrdom. Oh, faith and patience of the saints! how little are ye understood by modern martyrs, whose whole courage amounts only to calling their opponents names, and *speaking* one another! This is an excellent phrase; we think ourselves obliged to Mr. Wakefield for suggesting it, and hope he will indulge us in the occasional application of this miserable subterfuge, to which our modern Confessors (Confessionalists) are reduced, of panegyrising one another, and, with the menaces of cowards, their "zeal and impetuosity are two hard-mouthed [and oftentimes foul-mouthed] horses, which run away with the chariot and charioteer" (p. 223). We copy this writer or some of his friends' strange application of the term in hooks to horses, which has hitherto kept its appropriation to the *speaking* part of the creation. Of all the characters of Dr. J, one wonders how that by Dr. Parr could consistently have been introduced into these Memoirs. The amount of Dr. D's character of Dr. J. is, that he did not go such lengths as persons who would be glad to rank under his banner have gone since.

Upon the whole, these Memoirs, which might, with equal propriety, have been styled "A Review of the Life and Writings of Dr. Jortin," are very unimportant, and such as might have been produced by any one to whom writing is familiar, and reading his common amusement. It is a good specimen of that modern art of book-making which we have, in former instances, reprobated. It concludes with eulogiums on Jortin, from various authors; which could not be necessary, as to every reader of Jortin they must be sufficiently notorious. Except the temporary support these Memoirs may afford a party, they might as well have slumbered on the shelf with the compiler's common-place-book; and, considering his nearness to the press, one is surprized to see them so inaccurately printed; in proof of which assertion see p. 111. The parallel on the raptee to Bignon, p. 312, is wretchedly out of the way. The farmer's wife could have meant nothing like what is here ascribed to her.

222. *Observations on the Rev. James Manning's Sketch of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Micajah Towgood.*

IN our last, p. 835, we spoke of Mr. Manning's Life of Towgood with the *GENT. MAG. October, 1792.*

approbation to which we think it entitled. The writer of these "Observations" is inclined to call on the author of that performance to defend the theological opinions that were entertained by the person whose life he wrote. But surely a biographer is not always bound to do this. These observations seem to be well written: however, we shall not descend to particulars. What we collect is, that the late Mr. Towgood appears to have been, generally speaking, an *Arian*, and that this writer is a decided *Socinian*. But, as we adopt the principles of neither the one nor the other, we take our leave of the controversy with the old quotation—*non nostrum est tales componere lites.*

224. *Ruff; or, A Dissertation on Nakedness: & Parody on Paine's "Rights of Man."*

THIS is not the worst of the burlesque refutations of this pernicious doctrine, the blessed effects of which, unhappy France feels daily in her inmost vitals.

225. *A Treatise on the Management of Female Breasts during Childbed; and several new Observations on Cancerous Diseases, with Prescriptions. To which are added, Remarks on Pretenders to the Cure of Cancers, &c. By William Rowley, M.D. &c. &c. The Second Edition, with Additions, &c.*

THIS experienced author has here given the publick a fresh testimony of his professional zeal, by a work in which he seems to have dedicated his labours to ascertain the reasons why the cancer is *curable* under certain circumstances, and why, in other instances, it must remain *incurable*.

Nothing, certainly, can add greater dignity to the art of medicine than to declare, with precision, from facts, what may be rationally expected; it prevents the delusion of false hopes, which ever ends in painful disappointment.

The treatise considers, in the first part, the most rational methods of preventing or curing all the accidents that happen to the breasts in childbed, and particularly in preventing future cancers. The directions are short, rational, and easily practicable.

Dr. Rowley proceeds to examine the cause and cure of *cancerous indurations*. The principal views on these subjects are intended to prove, that cancers happen between the age of 36 and 60; at earlier periods cancers scarcely ever appear. The first species, for they are divided

divided into three, are *varices* of the veins. This species is considered *curable*. The second species is the former joined with diseased lymphatics. This is said to be more *difficult of cure*. The third species is a *flony hardness*, and, when painful, is considered the *true occult cancer*, and arises from the other two affections, joined with an induration of the *adeps*, or *fat*. This is said, in general, to be, in its nature, *incurable*.

The treatment of all these species is considered, both radical and palliative. Prescriptions are delivered. *Mercury*, given alone, or used without *sulphureous antimonials*, is condemned as injurious. *Opium*, *hemlock*, and all *poisonous drugs*, now so much in vogue, are considered highly improper, if a radical cure be attempted. The author has been at Vienna, and exposes the fallacy of the pretended cures by hemlock with a freedom that does him honour. All the superstitious and other remedies are next examined; and their absurdity or cruelty appear obvious. "The unfortunate patients," says the author, "like drowning men, catch at a straw, and often hasten death by their weakness and faith."

The next chapter is on the *confirmed cancer*, in which anatomical skill and much observation are displayed; but it plainly appears, that practitioners have sought for, and had faith in, remedies in cases where no remedies could possibly act without a regeneration of those parts that were actually obliterated by the disease; which regeneration, after destruction, was next to impossible.

On the *operation* for cancerous tumours the author gives his reasons *for and against cutting*, and concludes, that in *very few* cases the knife is necessary: and it is asserted, that cutting off the breast often causes a premature or lingering and miserable death.

To pursue the Doctor through his work would be more than our limits could permit; but in our next the heads shall be recited. (To be continued).

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS. *Observations sur la Question de l'Aliénation des Forêts Nationales.* &c.

"Remarks on the Question on the Alienation of the National Forests, presented to the National Assembly by the Royal Agricultural Society, Feb. 3, 1792." 12mo. The society, deeming it particularly incumbent on itself to investigate a question of this nature, appointed a committee,

consisting of Messieurs Abeille, Tessier, Boncerfs, Varenne de Fenille, and Dubois, for the purpose of examining it. All the arguments, of any weight, that suggested themselves on either side of the question they have here given, and from them concluded, that it is not for the interest of the publick that the national forests should become private property. They allow, that the forests have hitherto been badly managed; but they are of opinion, that the abuses in their management admit of easy remedies. The plan of the Venetians in managing the public forests they consider as the most judicious pursued in Europe, and therefore hold it up as an example. *Mem.* Mr. Boncerfs did not sign the report of the committee.

Mr. de Voxelle. Journ. des Savans.

PARIS. *Dissertation sur une ancienne Inscription Grecque.* &c. "Dissertation on an ancient Greek Inscription relative to the Finances of the Athenians, containing an Account of the Sums furnished in one Year by the Treasurers of a particular Office. By Abbé Barthelemy." 4to.—

Abbé B's intimate acquaintance with the antiquities of Greece is too well known to need any remarks. The inscription which has lately employed his pen is engraved on a marble, six inches six lines thick, and eight inches four lines high [French measure]. It contains forty lines, and occupies the lower part of the stone, there being, on the upper, a bas-relief, much worn, exhibiting two figures, and between them a tree, the branches of which, stripped of their leaves, seem to have been cut almost at their origin. The woman, who is placed on the right, holds in her left hand a spear resting on her shoulder, and in her right a symbol nearly obliterated. From what remains, it may be taken either for a buckler or a wreathed snake, both of which are attributes of Minerva. The man's right hand has hold of a branch of the tree; in his left is a staff. He may represent Jupiter, Neptune, Theseus, or Esculapius; but the features are so disfigured, that it is impossible to learn from them any thing decisive. The letters of the inscription are three lines and an half high. It is dated in the archontate of Glaucippus, which was 410 years before Christ, and is an account of the expences of the public feasts of that year referred to the presidencies of the several tribes, with the names of the public officers that received or paid the several sums. The total amount for the year is about a million of livres; of this,

near

near 23,000 livres sterling were employed in military expences, and 17,500 livres in feasts. From the smallness of these sums it is clear, that the whole of the expences of the republick for these purposes are not here set down, but only the money furnished by the officers of the treasury extraordinary. With respect to the feasts, indeed, the greater part of the expence, which was considerable, was borne by a few of the most opulent citizens; the public treasury furnishing only the money distributed on those occasions to the poor, and this, as Demosthenes observes, and our inscription proves, was no great sum.—The notes and observations of Abbé B. are, as might be expected, valuable. In the present inscription neither the *eta* nor the *omega* appear; but it is evident, from a fragment of Euripides, that the great *eta* was known at Athens in his time; and the *omega* was used on medals before the archonate of Euclid, to whom the introduction of those letters is attributed by some, as Abbé B. intends to shew in a dissertation he is about to publish in continuation of his papers on ancient coins, in the *Mémoires de l'Académie de Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*. It is probable, therefore, that these letters were in common use, but not employed in public monuments, before Euclid. The letter *gamma* being used at the end of a word instead of *nu*, when the next begins with a *gamma*, Abbé B. makes some observations on this subject. He is of opinion, that the *gamma* before *alpha*, *gamma*, *gamma*, and *xi*, had a nasal sound; to distinguish which, a peculiar form was given it, that by degrees degenerated into a *gamma*. On the price of provisions at Athens, Abbé B. remarks, that the *medimnus* of wheat sold for one drachma only in the year 593 before Christ, for two in 440, three in 393, and five in 335. The price of a bull for sacrifice was about 46 livres [1l. 18s. 4d.] when this inscription was engraved; and about 37 years after, as appears by the Sandwich marble, it was 72 livres [3l.]. From some dates in the inscription Abbé B. shews, that the last four presidencies of the tribes in the year were of 36 days, and not the first four, as some have asserted. He also discusses the various opinions that have been held respecting the month *panepheion*, and attempts to shew, that it was always the fourth month of the year in the Athenian calendar.

Mr. Ameilhon. *Journ. des Savans.*

BAYRUTH. *Aufklärungen in der Geschichte und Diplomatiek.* &c. Illustrations of History and Records, as a

Continuation of the *Archivischen Nebenarbeiten*. By Ph. Ernst Spieker. 4to.—Mr. S. here imparts to us much valuable information, and some good remarks on ancient documents. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

AUGSBURG. *Augsburgs Buchdruckergeschichte, &c.* History of Printing at Augsburg, Vol. II. 1501—1530: by G. W. Zapf: with Additions and Corrections to the former Volume. 4to.

ULM. G. W. Zapf's *älteste Buchdruckergeschichte Schwabens, &c.* Ancient History of Printing in Suabia; or, a Catalogue of Books printed at Ulm, Esslingen, Reutlingen, Memmingen, Stuttgart, Tübingen, Urach, Blaubeuren, and Constance, from the Invention of Printing to the Year 1500, with literary Remarks: by the same. 8vo.—Mr. Z's researches into the ancient history of printing deserve the thanks of all who interest themselves in bibliography; and he means to furnish us with the ancient history of the Venetian press. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Revering, as we do most sincerely, the many virtues of our truly excellent Sovereign, the "Memoirs of Master Negative" are of course inadmissible in our publication.

Some account is requested of ANTHONY MARSHALL, created D. D. at Cambridge, by royal mandate, in 1661; and of SAMUEL FLEMING, D. D. who died rector of Cottingham, Cambridgeshire, 1624.

HUMANUS is happy to inform the gentlemen who did him the honour of noticing his letter (p. 824), that, soon after its publication, he was informed of their plan by a gentleman of Lewisham, equally zealous with themselves in its promotion. So fully was he satisfied at its having fallen into such able and judicious hands, that his name is to be found in the list of subscribers; and he trusts their benevolent exertions will be crowned with success; and that they will experience the heartfelt satisfaction of hearing the deaf and dumb taught to bless their names in accents loud and articulate.

T. W. requests the favour of some Naturalist to inform him by what name, in the Linnæan system, that very minute insect, so troublesome at this season of the year, and commonly called *The Harvest Bug*, is distinguished; and where a good engraving, or a particular description of it, may be found.

W. P.'s drawing will be acceptable.

The BIOGRAPHICAL ENQUIRIES from Carlisle shall appear in our next; with the Topography of WARTON; CLERICUS on Swallows; A DISSENTER; R. P.; A NATIVE OF OXFORD; EVERARD; L. L. on "French Atheists and Insular Christians," and "Oxford Almanacks;" M. N.; &c. &c.

AT A SEAT UNDER SOME SEQUESTERED
OAKS IN A NATURAL WILDERNESS.

A MONASTIC ODE.

SOLITUDO quam dilectal
Hinc in coelum via recta
Procul est insanitatis
Et theatrum vanitatis.
Plebs si sævit, hic sedebo,
Et quæ supra sunt videbo.
Mecum angeli cantabunt,
Cœli Dominum laudabunt.
O si semper sic federem
Mundi turbas nec viderem !
Me dum tollent angelorum
Grex ad Paradisi chorum ;
Et, ut sanctus eremita
Dulci requiescam vitâ.

THE SAME IN ENGLISH, BY THE AUTHOR.

Hail, Solitude! how sweet thy shade,
For holy contemplation made !
Far from the world, no more I see
That stage of sin and vanity.
While nations rage, my ravish'd sight
I lift to realms of peace and light,
And hear celestial voices sing
The praise of their immortal King.
Here would I sit, to peace consign'd,
And leave a troubled world behind,
Till angels waft me hence to rest
In Paradise among the blest,
With hermits there to taste of bliss,
Who walk'd with God in shades like this.
Gestingborpe, Sept. 20. W. I.

The foregoing verses having been sent to a friend, then at Brixthelmstone, the following reply to them, in the same Latin and English measure, was received by the return of the Post :

HEU, quam debiles querelas !
Tunc gemis, tunc anhelas ?
Tunc, miles Christianus,
Detrahis invitas manus,
Æmulusque monachorum
Oblivisceris laborum ?
Listne tempus dormitandi
Otiumque efflagitandi,
Hostium dum turmæ ingentes
Improbè superbientes
Acriter fideles premunt,
Signa tollunt, clamant, premunt ?
NON PER SYLVAS, SED PER CASTRA,
NOBIS ITER EST AD ASTRA.
Te, suprenus dux salutis
(Vestibus cruore imbutis)
Advocat commilitonem,
Præbet Spiritus mucronem :
Et post pugnam (quam pugnare
Turpe et scædum recusare)
Brevem pugnam, licet duram
Monstrat gloriam futuram.

IN ENGLISH, BY THE SAME.

Alas! in what inglorious strains
My once heroic friend complains !

Wilt thou, a gallant veteran, yield?
And still unconquer'd quit the field ?
Enamour'd of monastic ease,
Say, dost thou pant for shades like these ?
Is it a time to seek repose
When all around insulting foes,
A furious, rash, impetuous throng,
Eager for combat rush along,
Their banners raise with hideous cry,
And truth, and God himself, defy ?
Not through the silence of the groves,
Which pensive meditation loves,
But through fierce conflicts and alarms,
The din of war, the clang of arms,
And all the terrors of the fight,
The Christian seeks the realms of light.
Foremost amidst th' ensanguin'd flood
(His sacred vestments dipt in blood),
On thee thy Saviour bends his eyes —
“ My fellow-soldier, hail !” he cries,
Consign'd to thee, by his command,
The sword of Truth adorns thy hand :
He bids thee wield it on the plain ;
Bids thee his own great cause maintain ;
And, after one laborious day,
To endless glory points the way.

Brighton, Sept. 29.

G. H. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, Sept. 29.*
YOUR insertion of the following Epi-
grams, which were honoured with
this year's medal by the present Vice-chau-
cellor, will much oblige,
Yours, &c. CLARENSIA.

Purpura vendit
Causidicum. JUVENAL.

Per mummi tectum peregrinos servus incepti
Ducebat, sedem quâ pretiosa tenent.
Ordine quæque manu monstrans triclinia
quærit
Splendida, ubi grandis bibliotheca fuit.
Hic veterum, dicit, miranda volumina vatum
Illâ parte nitent tegmine purpureo.
Ornatus Sophocles, Newtonus, Vida et Homeri
Prælia, quæ variis sunt decorata notis.
Hæc, propter pretium, vitreo clauduntur
amictu,
Ne sædent chartas tergaque clara manus.
Felices errare ; velint si exquirere verum,
Littera nulla intus ; lignea tota cohors.
Et felix itidem tales qui excuderet artes :
Non sermo doctus, *purpura vendit* opus.

I N I D E M.

Κρείσος; επαρχε νοσον πικρη χαλιπηνη,
ποδαγραν,
Ελπιδα και λιπην ειχει αλυξαι Αδην.
Ηκειν αιερα, παθος ειδεν ος φησιν ακισμα,
Τω κυριω φημνη δulos οληρης αγαι.
Κωλα δ' ο καμπλομενος βασανεις ογκηρα
μειγροισ; [οχαι ;
Τις; μη πιζος ειπ; η τροχος αυτου
Ου ποθεν ηλθεν ανηρ, οιος πιζη τι βαδιζει,
Αληπει θεραπων; πιζος; ανωγει φυγαν.
Διοσ

DIGNISSIME EDITOR,

QUUM procancellarius hujus anni, testamento D. Gulielmi Browne, eq. ita volente, thesin infra scriptam certaturis ob epigrammatis præmium proposuit, mihi in mentem venit, qui parùm idoneus essem candidatus, tentare, quod potui poeta Græcus. Grato animo in te me futurum esse credas, si jussens imprimi id, quod luserim.

T H E S I S.

Purpura vendit

Confiditiam.

JUV.

Ἐπίγραμμα.

Ἡ περᾶσις τῆ βήματος τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 Βασιλεὺς ὁ Περσῶν, ἠγόρευεν Ἀισχίνης,
 Ὄνειτο τὸν Δημοσθένην· τί δ' αὐτίκα
 Δημοσθένης ἀπεκρίθη; “ τὸν Ἀισχίνην
 Ὄνειτ' ὁ Μακεδών·—“ Ἀλλ', Ἀθηναῖοι,
 σαφῶς
 Ὑμῖ; ἐπισαοθ', ἀνέλκλαγξαν ῥήτορι,
 Οἷος ἔρωτας εἰς ἡμῶν ἔχω πόλιν.”
 Εἰς Ἀκροατῶν εὖ μὲν εἰδὼς τῆς τέχνης,
 “ Οὐκ ἴρως, καλαρίων εἶπε χρυσοῦ βασιλικός.
 Ὅσῳ γὰρ ἡμῖν εἰς πόλιν μεῖζων ἔως,
 Ὑμᾶς τρῶσθ' ὡλίωνος εἰς ὠνήσιον.”

UNUS EX ACADEMICIS.

Cantabrigiæ, Cal. Octob. A.D. 1792.

Mr. URBAN,

Wells, Sept. 20.

AS there are some epitaphs in this cathedral which several of your correspondents might wish to see in your Repository, I shall (with your leave) now and then help to fill a column in it, by selecting such as are most worthy of notice; of which the following epitaph on the monument of Dr. Morris, formerly an eminent physician of this city, seems to be one. This costly erection originally stood at the back of the screen behind the altar; this screen being lowered, to let in a view (over the communion-table) of the painted windows, ornaments, &c. of the chapel beyond it, the monument was removed to the place where it now stands, viz. in the North-east corner of the chapel. I would have taken a drawing of it, had I not feared it would be thought too laborious a task for your engraver, as it contains several figures, and a variety of sculpture. Yours, &c. J. CRANE.

Hic jacet

CLAVERUS MORRIS, M.D. in agro Dorset,
 ex ingenua familia oriundus;

quem si noveris, virum noveris viator
 facilem, jucundum, perurbanum;
 in rebus suscipiendis cautum, et sagacem,
 in agendis pariter animosum,
 et propositis, subactis affectibus
 tenacissimum.

Orthodoxi patris, filius orthodoxus.

A patre Gulielmo, A.M. rectore de Mansfœn,
 in bello civili propter regem, multa passa

didicit regem, et ecclesiam, unicè amare.
 Nullius non artis liberalis facile prudens,
 ad inferioris etiam notæ disciplinas
 eleganter se demittit, ingenium ejus versatile
 non defensorium.

Musices quippe cum paucis sciens,
 chymicorum etiam arcana scrupulosissime
 perquirebat.

Cum anatomicæ et herbariæ rei satis insudasset.

Ita instructus philosophiam
 quam certissima matheseos, et experimento-
 rum ope

affecutus est, vitæ negotiis, et quotidiano usui
 feliciter accommodavit.

Præcipuè vero in divina medendi arte
 exercitatus, cum intima naturæ adyta
 acumine sibi proprio penetrasset,
 remedia contra morbos graviores
 suam non minus in laudem, quam aliorum
 salutem

a se ipso excogitata affabrè elaboravit.
 His animi dotibus lumen, et ornamentum,
 addidit pietas instar Phœbi, et eluxit
 cum florens succubibus ægrotos resciceret.

Et nube latuit cum pauperibus
 ea munera donaret ejus dextera, quorum
 sinistra nunquam fuit conscia.

Qui negotiis, religioni, honori inserviens,
 in terra nobis vixit, in cœlo vivit sibi.

V E R S E S,

*Begun on the Spot, and since finished, in Re-
 membrance of the Refreshment received from a
 Spring near the Summit of HELVEYLLIN,
 August 2, 1792.*

THE full-orb'd moon o'er Loughrig* fell †
 Ting'd the rough crag with golden spell
 At the approach of morn;
 No cloud the lofty cliffs o'erhung,
 No breath of wind refreshing sung
 Through the upstanding corn.

O'er mountains high, to valleys deep,
 And higher still, and still more steep,
 We bruth'd the early dew.
 Toil wet the brow; the beauties round
 Lessen'd the labour of the ground,
 And spur'd us to pursue.

Beneath our feet, upon a hill,
 We saw the parent of a gill ‡
 Entomb'd in mountains drear.
 My Mentor urg'd me to go on—
 “ Leave, leave the tempting draught alone,
 For danger lurketh there.”

Again we toil'd—a steep ascent §
 Made me with parched tongue repent
 I had not dar'd to try.

* The head of Ambleside valley from the Salutation inn.

† A barren, and sometimes a ragged, hill.

‡ A small water fall from a tarn, so called from being less than a lake; this was of amazing depth, and was skirted by Seat Sandal and two other steep mountains.

§ Gaddale Pike.

The choice was past—yet through the toil
The eye was pleasur'd all the while,
And cover'd many a sigh.

Ye Naiads of the brooks so gay,
That on the crystal surface play
Invisible to all;
When you retire beneath the Deep,
May you in peaceful caverns sleep,
Lull'd by the cataract's fall!

Or if on airy wing you fly,
Attend the cleaving, thirsty sigh,
To mountains bend your way;
Exert your powers, and from below
Enforce some hidden fount to flow
T' assuage the heat of day.

Helveylin's height at last we gain'd,
And, panting for relief, remain'd
To mark th' extension round;
Then down with lighter pace we bent:
A spring!—the clearest Heav'n e'er sent—
I kiss'd the moisten'd ground.

Eager I drew the cooling stream,
And all fatigue was gone—a dream!
Helveylin's praise to sing:
Thy carpet was the liveliest green,
Thy sheep the swiftest * I have seen,
All owing to thy spring.

Thy prospects are beyond compare;
Mountains, and dales, and lakes, appear,
And Ocean bounds the whole;
Thy bubbling was the sweetest sound
That ever tinkled o'er the ground
To lull th' enraptur'd soul.

Nearest to Heav'n †!—unrival'd flow;
May torrents ne'er deface thy brow,
No season dry thy course!
May all thy sheep untroubled live,
And man the limpid draught receive
At thy enliv'ning source!
Then shall bold man Helveylin's views make
known; [down.
Refresh'd by thee—on Skiddow's ‡ height look
A RAMBLER.

THE VALLEY OF DESPAIR.

From HOOLE's Translation of TASSO's RINALDO. (See p. 924).

WHILE in Heaven he view'd
Eight times Aurora from her tresses shed
The morning dews, and tinge the clouds with
red, [roy
The warrior rov'd: at length when Phœbus'
Had brought on earth the ninth revolving day,
A straight and level path his steed convey'd
To reach a valley black with dreary shade.
There sat a shape, that seem'd of human kind,
On his sad arm his drooping head reclin'd.

* Mountain sheep are peculiarly swift. Ed.

† I believe the highest spring in England.

‡ Called "lofty Skiddow;" and by some
(perhaps by those who are proud of having
visited it) wrongly imagined as high as Hel-
veylin.

Squalid his mien: tearstrickled from his eyes,
With upward gaze directed to the skies;
While from his lips, in chill affliction's tone,
He breath'd the loud complaint and mingled
groan. [ful vale,

Soon as the knight approach'd this mourn-
He felt increasing pangs his heart assail:
Such pangs he never till that day confess'd,
Such pangs as all his vital powers oppress'd;
Onward he pass'd, and silent still pursu'd
The guiding path, till nearer now he view'd
This child of woe; and, as he gaz'd, he drew
Infectious grief, that deep and deeper grew.

Between two hills conceal'd the valley lies,
Two hills that intercept the cheering skies
With horrid gloom, where scarce a joyless ray
Through lazy vapours gives a doubtful day,
Such as we see ere yet reviving light
Restores the colour'd tints obscur'd by night.
The earth around displays a baleful scene,
With plants and herbage of funereal green:
There trees, of forms unknown to mortal eye,
From sable leaves envenom'd juice supply,
Where black ill-omen'd birds securely rest,
And build, in odious flocks, their frequent nest;
These, each to each, in shrieks their wants
import,
In shrieks that pierce the shuddering hearer's
heart!

Lo! stretch'd on earth unblest Rinaldo lies,
Tears following tears, and sighs succeeding
sighs:

Where'er he turns, some object present breeds
New cause to mourn, and endless torture seeds.
Afar, or near, Despair around him shews
His sad variety of countless woes!

Ah me! (he cry'd) in this congenial gloom,
Here may I weep at full my wretched doom!
With me, alas! how fits this dismal shade,
This dire retreat for sorrow's dwelling made!
Thus let me live, for so my lot ordains,
The little space of life that yet remains;
Till here I food for hungry ravens prove,
A victim, Clarice, to thee and love!

STANZAS,

WRITTEN ON A STONE, PART OF THE
RUINS OF CHERTSEY ABBEY, SURREY.

FROM gayer scenes, where Pleasure's
mad career

Infects the milder avenues of thought,
Where secret Envy swells the note of Fear,
And Hope is in its own illusion caught,
Where, in Ambition's thorny path of power,
Contending votaries bow to toils of State,
I turn, regardless of the passing hour,
To trace the havock of avenging Fate.

Ne'er may the wanton love of active life
Controul the sager precept of repose!
Ne'er may the murmurs of tumultuous strife
Wreck the tranquillity of private woes!

Here, on the crumbling relic of a stone,
On which the pride of masonry has smil'd,
Here am I wont to ruminate alone,
And pause, in Fancy's airy robe beguil'd.

Disparting

Disparting time the tower of ages bonds,
Forms, and indignant sinks, the proudest
plan,
O'er the neglected path the weed extends,
Nor heeds the wandering step of thoughtful
man.

Here expiation murder has appeas'd,
Treason and homicide have been forgiven,
Pious Credulity her votaries eas'd,
Nor blam'd th' indulgent Majesty of Heav'n.

Some erring matron has her crimes disclos'd,
Some father, conscious of awakening fate,
Safe from revenge has innocence repos'd,
Unseen, and undisturb'd at others hate.

Some sorrowing virgin her complainings
pour'd,

With pious hope has many a pang reliev'd;
Here the faint pilgrim, to his rest restor'd,
The scanty boon of Luxury has receiv'd.

Sated with conquest, from the noise of arms
The aged warrior with his fame retir'd,
Careless of thirsty spoil, of war's alarms,
Nor with imperial emulation fir'd.

Where once her orisons Devotion paid,
By fear, or hope, or reverence, inspir'd,
The sad solicitude of youth allay'd,
And age in resignation calm attir'd.

The harmless cottager from winds severe
His humble habitation oft has made;
Once gloomy Penitence sat silent there,
And midnight tapers gleam'd along the
shade.

The lonely shepherd here has oft retir'd
To count his flock, and tune his rustic lay,
Where loud Hosannas distant ears inspir'd,
And faintly vespers clos'd the solemn day.
Lichfeld, Oct. 6. T. H.

LINES, written in passing through Stratford
on the Avon, the Birth-place of the immortal
SHAKSPEARE.

STRATFORD! beauteous is thy A-
von's tide, [round;
Sweet the soft landskip Nature spreads a-
Thy stately buildings rise with decent pride,
And laughing Plenty has thy regions
crown'd.

Yet stronger claims demand my fond address;
For Genius, Heaven-descended maid, arose,
And gave a Shakspeare birth, thy site to bless,
And here her fav'rite habitation chose.

'Twas here the Drama's magic bard por-
tray'd
Each form of life, in semblant guises drawn;
Whilst rich Enchantment, nurs'd by Fancy's aid,
High plac'd him on her visionary throne.

Thrice-hallow'd spot! accept the homage due
From a new visitant's enraptur'd breast;
Inspir'd by thee, O! could my soul renew
Some portion of the spirit he possess!

W. S.—P.

HYMN ON GRATITUDE.

BEGIN, my soul, thy grateful lays,
And pour to God the notes of praise!
Join in my song, ye bubbling rills!
Ye ruffian blasts, and cloud-capt hills,
Resound his goodness with your voice,
And in his glorious works rejoice.

When stung with pain, or rack'd with care,
Or plung'd in horrors of despair,
Thy tender mercy brings relief,
And calms the tumult of my grief;
Whene'er in sleep I rest my head,
A golden cherub guards my bed;
When o'er the boist'rous waves I ride,
And dangers crowd on every side,
When seas on seas in mountains rise,
And with their threats assail the skies,
And lightnings flash from struggling poles,
My shatter'd bark in safety rolls;
For thou survey'st with guardian eye,
And aid'st my ling'ring destiny.

Winchester, Sept. 20.

R. E. W.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE. No. I.

Dulce est desipere in Co-co.

HOR.

"How every fool can play upon the word!"

I DO remember a cook's shop—
And hereabout it stands—him late I noted
In tuck'd-up sleeves, with night-cap o'er his
brows,
Cutting up joints—pleas'd were his looks,
The fattening trade had cover'd well his bones,
And in his reeky shop a sur-loin hung,
A buttock stuff'd, nice tripe, and other strings
Of well-spiced sausages—and upon his board
A sovereign remedy for empty stomachs,
Green-peas and ducks, pork-steaks, and mut-
ton-chops,
Remnant of goose, pigeon-pye, and plates of
cold ham,
Were amply set out to make up a show.
Noting this plenty, to myself I said,
An if a man did need a dinner now,
Whole dainty smell is present appetite,
Here lives a greasy rogue would cater one.
If I may trust the flattering truth of nose,
This should be Porridge Island—
Being twelve o' th' clock—the knives and
forks are laid.

ROMEO, V. 1.

AY, in the catalogue ye rank physicians,
As quacks and mountebanks, corn-cutters,
tooth-drawers,
Inoculators, keepers of mad-houses,
Casters of water, simplers, all are 'cleped
By the name of doctors—th' apothecary's file
Distinguishes the slow, the sure, the skilful,
The liberal, the learned; every one
According to degree which Cam or Isis
On him conferr'd; whereby he does receive
Additional fee, for the prescription
That writes not all alike.

MACB. III. 1.
MOWBRAYS'S.

SONNET

S O N N E T

To Mrs. P———, of Sidmouth, Devon.

BY CATHARINE STEPHENS.

RUDELY around the deaf'ning tempest
 roar'd, [breast,
 While sorrow's tumult swell'd my sense
 Fate on my soul her piercing arrows pour'd,
 And Hope scarce deign'd to flatter me with
 rest;
 When to the seat where Virtue softly smiles,
 Where P———'s beauties beam their rays
 benign,
 Where soft content the lapse of time beguiles,
 While Truth enraptur'd hails the group di-
 ving,
 I come a suppliant—when a P———'s mien,
 Giving fresh lustre to the grace she shews,
 Taught me how sweetly virtuous worth could
 deign,
 And shed a bounty like th' expanding rose;
 Which, while with all her charms her Lord
 she greets, [sweets.
 Wafts on the wanderer's sense her balmy

S O N N E T,

ON OBSERVING THE RED AND YELLOW
 ROSE TO GROW WILD ON EXMOOR.

AHL solitary native of the wild, [hills,
 That cheer'st the eye upon these fable
 behold alone, by travellers beguil'd, [rills!
 Who seek their way among these mineral
 Before, I thought thee Horticulture's child;
 So in this placethy gay appearance fills
 My mind with wonder, tho' the climate be mild,
 And genial gales here soften winter's chills.
 But why dwell not beside some fair compeer?
 Why not spontaneously the arbour rear
 As well as in this wide expanse appear?
 Reflexion gives the cause—thou lik'st to
 shun [run,
 The shades that fall when day's career is
 That thou may'st emulate the setting sun.
 July 2. R. E.

S O N N E T,

INSCRIBED TO MRS. ROBINSON *.

BY MR. ROBERTSON.

THOU' on thy cheek the native roses glow
 Lovelier when bath'd in sorrow's lucid
 tear; [snow,"
 Tho' more enchanting heaves thy "breast of
 Pouring the sigh to pensive anguish dear;
 Tho' sweeter flows thy soul-dissolving lay
 Whene'er thy lute throbs to that deep'ning
 As to the plaintive gale of sinking day [sigh,
 Vibrates the lyre of airy melody †;
 Yet, ah! were mine the anguish-healing art,
 No more should sigh that beauteous "breast
 of snow,"

* Authoress of those exquisitely-beautiful
 poems which were published under the sig-
 nature of Laura Maria.

† The harp of Æolus.

Soft throbbing to the touch of sorrow's dart;
 But, tho' no costly balm I can bestow,
 Accept the incense of a wounded heart,
 Charm'd by thy magic melody of woe.

S O N N E T,

Addressed to an infant Brother on his Recovery
 from a Fit of Illness; written impromptu.

DEAR little Frederick! lift thy brother's
 lays,
 Bidding thee welcome from a bed of pain;
 Alas! what numbers of unhappy days
 Did each fond relative for thee sustain!
 Thy generous father's breast was stung with
 care; [sigh;
 Thy gentle mother heav'd the deep-drawn
 Thy sisters and thy brothers woo'd despair,
 While the tear trickled from each melting
 eye.
 Sweet smiling babe! when youth thy glowing
 cheek [morn,
 Shall paint with colours beauteous as the
 When the hush'd syllable thy lips shall speak,
 May Fancy's ray thy opening mind adorn!
 Oh! may'st thou know each feeling mild and
 meek,
 And pluck life's rose divested of its thorn!
 Oct. 5. ORLANDO.

L I N E S,

Written extempore in a young Lady's first
 Drawing-book, the Sister of the Author.

PURSUÉ, Eliza, still the pencil'd view,
 Replete with every charm, to Nature
 true;
 But let not pride, with vain presumptive skill,
 Thy youthful bosom with ambition fill,
 But may fair Modesty its power impart,
 And touch with gentle hand thy glowing heart;
 Then, then, shall mellowing time fresh beauty
 give,
 And bid thy pictur'd sketches ever live;
 And if that Power, who rules yon azure sky,
 Has not ordain'd that I am young to die,
 I fondly with fraternal love shall trace
 A *Cosway's* beauty with a *Kauffman's* grace.
 Oct. 5. ORLANDO.

THE RESURRECTION.

LIKE to the seed put in earth's womb,
 Or like dead Lazarus in the tomb,
 Or like Tabitha being asleep,
 Or Jonas-like within the deep,
 Or like the night and stars by day,
 Which seem to vanish quite away;
 Ev'n so this death man's life bereaves,
 But, being dead, man's death deceives:
 The seed springeth, Lazarus standeth,
 Tabitha wakes, and Jonas landeth,
 The night is past, the stars remain,
 So man that dies shall live again.

††† Miss LOCKE in our next.

MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE.

Sept. 17. **T**HREE hundred and seventy-one Deputies, assembled in one of the halls of the palace of the Thuilleries, after having verified their *procès-verbaux*, which prove their elections, declared that the National Convention was constituted.

They then proceeded to the nomination of a President. M. Petion obtained that honour with almost unanimity of suffrages.

M. Petion, the President, caused the *procès-verbal* of the proceedings of the National Convention, in constituting themselves, to be read.

These were read by M. Camus, one of the Secretaries, and the form approved. The other Secretaries are, Messrs. Condorcet, Vergniaud, Brissot, Lafource, and R. haude-Saint-Etienne.

A long debate now took place respecting two propositions made by Messrs. Manuel and Mathien. The former, after having said that the National Convention ought to shew itself to all France an assembly of philosophers and friends to mankind, moved, "that the President, whom he called *the President of France*, should reside in the National Palace; that he should be always preceded by the badges of the law; and that, when he entered the hall, the people should always honour the National Sovereignty, represented in his person, by rising up." The latter moved, "that the Convention, invested with the sovereignty of the people, should begin its proceedings by a grand act of that sovereignty." "It must," said he, "annihilate in their name all those authorities which subsist in the empire, in order that the power may revert to the people."

After various propositions, which occasioned some debate, the following, presented by M. Cécuyer, was decreed by the Convention:

"The National Convention declare, that there can be no Constitution but that which is accepted by the people. They declare also, that persons and property are under the protection of the law; that they will afterwards concert the mode which the French people at large shall pursue, to manifest their opinion respecting that Constitution which shall be presented to them."

It was then moved, "that the National Convention should expressly declare, that all the authorities, at present in the exercise of their functions, shall be provisionally maintained until further orders."

This occasioned some debate; and at last the principle of the motion was decreed in the following words:

I. Those laws which have not been abrogated, and those powers which have not been suspended, shall be provisionally preserved and supported.

GENT. MAG. October, 1792.

II. The taxes actually existing shall be collected as formerly.

The Convention was about to terminate the sitting, when M. Collet d'Herbois, starting up, cried out, "There is one declaration which ought not to be deferred even till the evening—it is, *the eternal abolition of Royalty in France.*"

The Deputies all rose up, and demanded that it might be put to the vote.

M. Bazire exclaimed against the enthusiasm which had taken possession of their minds, and requested that a question of such magnitude should be debated with that calmness and dignity becoming the representatives of a great people.

"The National Assembly decree, that Royalty is abolished in France."

Sept. 22. After reading the proceedings of last night, the Convention decreed,

I. That all public acts shall be dated, "The first year of the French Republick."

II. That the state seal shall be changed, and have for legend, "French Republick."

III. That the national seal shall represent a woman sitting on a bundle of arms, and having in her hand a pike with the cap of liberty upon it; and on the exergue, "Archives of the French Republick."

IV. That petitioners shall not be admitted to the bar but during the evening sittings.

The following motions were then made:

I. That all citizens of the Republick, without distinction, are eligible to vacant places.

II. All the members of Administration, and of judiciary bodies, now in the exercise of their functions, shall be changed.

After a variety of observations from other members, the Convention decreed,

"That all judges may be chosen without distinction from among the citizens."

Sept. 23. A letter was read, from the Minister of War, respecting the political situation of France in regard to Spain. He requested "that, since the intentions of that power were no longer doubtful, and the Republick would certainly be soon attacked from that quarter, that the National Convention would send commissioners to the frontiers of Spain, to maintain the sacred fire of liberty, and to procure the necessary information."

Sept. 24. The National Convention this day decreed,

I. The French Republick no longer acknowledges princes.

II. The National Convention, in consequence, suppresses all appendages.

Sept. 25. A decree was passed, "that, in the formula of oaths, the word *Republick* should be used instead of *Nation.*"

Sept. 27. After a short debate, the Convention decreed,

I. That the pensions, granted by the *Crown*, shall be abolished.

stituent Assembly to priests without functions, should be suppressed.

II. From this decree, all priests above 50 years of age are excepted; but their pensions shall not exceed 1000 livres per annum.

III. The maximum to be granted to all secular and regular priests, not public functionaries, shall be 1000 livres, which shall not be paid until due.

M. *Mamez* proposed to suppress entirely all clerical establishments; but the members on all sides cried out, *The time is not yet come.*

Friday 28. The country of Savoy being now entirely conquered, a member proposed to form it into the 83th department.

M. *Lafraix*. You have entered into Savoy, in order to give liberty to the inhabitants, and not to conquer them. Above all things, you ought to be cautious never to put that country into the hands of its ancient oppressors. I propose, therefore, that the above motion be referred to a committee.

M. *Lacroix*. It could never enter into the mind of any Republican, that we should enter Savoy in order to deliver it up, hereafter, to the spoilers and oppressors, who have tyrannized over the inhabitants; far less can we take possession of this duchy in our own name; for we have consecrated it as a solemn principle, that we shall never make any conquests, nor violate the sovereignty of any people. I affirm it to be good policy to know, that we intend to deliver nations from the oppression of their tyrants; and that we will never force the inhabitants of a conquered country to receive laws from us. Let us declare, therefore, that the moment we have crushed the cohorts of despotism, we shall do every thing in our power in order to allow the people to assemble, and enact laws for themselves.

M. *Lacroix*. Who is to indemnify us for the expences of the war?

M. *Lacroix*. The reflection that we have given liberty, and consequently happiness, to mankind, will be a sufficient indemnification. This principle will occasion the despair of tyrants, who shall no longer calumniate you, by saying that your renunciation of conquests is a fiction. In combating despotism, you will convince the world that you yourselves are not despots. Proclaim, then, this principle—that, instead of forcing nations to adopt your laws, you will guarantee their independence by force of arms [*1 loud cry*].

M. *Danton*. While you give liberty to the neighbouring nations, you ought to say to them, “You shall no longer be governed by kings;” for, if we are surrounded by tyrants, a coalition among them may effect the destruction of our own liberty. By sending us here, the French Nation has created a committee for the general instruction of every oppressed people on the face of the earth; let us fulfill our mission.

The Assembly decreed, that this question

should be referred to the Diplomatic and Military Committees.

M. Rahaud read the following letter from Dr. Priestley to the Electoral Assembly of the Department of Pôrne, which had elected him as their deputy to the National Convention:

“Sept. 21.—*Friend Tim of Liberty.*

“Sir,

“I have just received, and consider as a very distinguished honour, the invitation of your Department to sit in the approaching National Convention of France. Such an office is certainly, at this time, of the utmost importance on the theatre of the world; as the peace and happiness, not only of your country, but of all Europe, and perhaps of the whole human race, are very particularly interested in every thing which may be decided in that Assembly; but my imperfect knowledge of your language, local circumstances, and the important duties of my present situation, prevent my accepting your invitation. Besides, my studies having been principally directed towards philosophy and theology, and not particularly towards legislation, here could be expected from me in respect to that science: but, in every case in which my abilities will permit me to advance an opinion of any weight, it shall always be at their service, through the medium of my friend and correspondent, François, who is also chosen a member of the Conventional Assembly.

“As a Minister of Religion, the object of my most earnest desires is your happiness. I sincerely pray, that the Supreme Being, the Father and Friend of Mankind, whose providence directs all events, may destroy the machinations of your enemies, and put an end to the troubles with which you are now agitated; and may he give speedy and happy establishment to your affairs!

“I offer up this prayer both as a Frenchman and an Englishman, since we have at length made the happy discovery, so long kept a secret only by the ambition of Courts, that France and England (neighbouring nations) have an equal interest in being friends with each other. Yours, &c.

J. PRIESTLEY.”

Sunday 30. A company of National Guards & Armed, who form the guard of the Convention, marched through the hall with great applause; and the Convention decreed a pair of colours should be given them.

On the motion of M. Cambon, the Convention decreed, that the bankers, merchants, and others, who have any moneys, effects, &c. belonging to the Emigrants, shall, in the course of 24 hours, declare to their Municipality the nature and amount of the moneys, effects, &c. which they have in their possession, or are accountable for; the whole of which they are, in the course of a fortnight, to deliver into the banks, who are to send them to the Extraordinary Bank.

It was then decreed by the Convention, that their President shall be elected by an absolute majority, and not by a relative one.

Monday, Oct. 1. A letter was read from the War Minister, informing the Assembly, that, in consequence of some proposals made by the King of Prussia, a kind of truce had been agreed up. The tenor of these proposals were very remarkable, for they, on one hand, clearly acknowledged the authority of the National Assembly, and confessed that the ancient order of things (destroyed by the National Will in June, 1789) was contrary to the happiness of the people. General Dumourier, he said, had taken advantage of this truce, to assemble and dispose of the different corps which were to join his army, and to propose an exchange of prisoners, which had been settled agreeably to the laws decreed by the National Assembly, excluding the Emigrant prisoners. The Duke of Brunswick had not even spoke a word in their favour. On this occasion a conference had been held between the Duke of Brunswick, the Count Lucchesini, the King of Prussia's Minister, and Lieutenant-colonel Adjutant-general Thouvenot, charged with the exchange of the French prisoners; when the Duke of Brunswick addressed the latter to the following purport: "Our nations are not formed to be enemies to each other, and some means may probably be found to settle our differences in an amicable manner. We have no right to hinder a nation from giving laws to itself, or form its interior regimen; nor is such our intention. The fate of the King is all that occupies our attention; assure us that he shall have a place assigned him in the new order of things, under some denomination or other, and his Majesty the King of Prussia will return to his estates, and become your ally." To this speech, so remarkable for its moderation, Lieutenant-colonel Thouvenot replied, that the Republican Will of France would yield to no foreign influence, and that the Representatives of the Nation would persist in the decrees which have obtained the sanction of their general opinion.

Tuesday 2. A letter was read from General Dumourier to the War Minister, dated from St. Meuchould, the 1st of October, to the following purport:

"My dear SERVANT,

"The Prussians are in full retreat; the brave Bournonville, who has been christened 'The French Ajax,' has, within these two days, taken from them above 400 men, more than 50 waggons, and above 200 horses. From what we can learn from the prisoners and deserters, that army is wasted by famine, fatigue, and the bloody flux. The enemy march always by night, only going one or two leagues during the day-time, to cover their baggage and heavy artillery. I have reinforced Bournonville, who has above 2,000 men, and who will not rest till he has exterminated them. This day I shall

join him in person, and assist him in this affair. I have sent you copies of my correspondence with the enemy, which I have caused to be printed, that no suspicion may arise. I hope, if the army have any confidence in me, to winter at Brussels. Adieu the august Assembly of the Sovereign People, that I will not rest till I have rendered the tyrants incapable of doing us any further mischief.

DUMOURIER."

They afterwards read a letter sent by General Dumourier to the King of Prussia. In this letter the French General begins with intimating to the King of Prussia with what secure the Manifestos of the Duke of Brunswick were received by the whole nation, and that words are not the weapons to conquer a free people with. He afterwards points out to the King of the Prussians what advantages would result to both people from an alliance which both are worthy of, and presses him, in the name of his Glory, of his Interest, and that of his Army, to abandon the despicable cause of the Austrians and the Emigrants. This memorial met with great applause from the Assembly.

M. Joseph Delaunay, in the name of the Committee of Inspection, after a very able speech, read the following project of a decree, which was immediately adopted:

"The National Convention decrees, that the Committee of General safety is authorized to give an account of the arrests in consequence of the Revolution of the 10th of August, to learn the causes of them, and to collect the correspondence of the persons arrested, and, in fact, every piece tending either to justify or criminate the accused; to make a report of the same to the National Convention, that it may determine thereon as it shall think proper."

Wednesday 3. A letter was read from the War Minister, requesting permission to return to his native country for the re-establishment of his health, the ill state of which rendered it impossible for him to continue his functions. He also wished the Assembly to inform him to which of his colleagues he was to deliver up his *portefeuille*. The Convention decreed that a Minister should be elected that day.

The Convention immediately proceeded to the appointment of a War Minister, when the Citizen Pache was elected, having 442 votes out of 560.

Thursday 4. On the motion of M. Manuel, the Convention decreed, that the battalions of all the national guards and troops of the line should have for a legend *Republique Française*.

The Convention proceeded to the election of a new President by vote; the number of voters was 460, of whom 312 voted for *Lacroix*. *Seyes*, *Buzot*, and *Gaudet*, were then chosen Secretaries.

Friday 5. The Minister of Finance gave an account of his department. "The corre-

butions, he said, were still slowly raised, and in some places openly resisted. He pointed out the means of removing these difficulties; which he attributed more to circumstances than to any neglect on the part of the collectors, or indisposition to pay on the part of the people.

Towards the close of this memorial, he gives a statement of the situation of the gunpowder manufactures. He observed, that seven or eight millions of pounds of gunpowder are sufficient for one year's war, however considerable it may be. We have more than twenty millions of powder for fabrication; and certainly the most terrible war could not consume what we have in our magazines in three years. We can, when we will, double the quantity of the fabrication; so that there is no room for uneasiness respecting this part of our supplies. It is true that gun powder, as well as corn, should have a free circulation; otherwise the greatest quantities would be insufficient.

Speaking of the lottery, he observed, that the lottery, formerly called *Royal*, is now called the *National* lottery, and that title should be its condemnation; for nothing that is national can be founded on immorality and abuses. I declare that none but corrupt administrations can receive the produce of such a tax.

The Minister proposed some measures of safety and oeconomy respecting the administration and fabrication of assignats: he desired that a particular guard should be appointed for the offices in which they are to be kept.

Stock-jobbing, said he, has cost us sums that would support our armies a whole year: we must henceforward endeavour to destroy by art the effects of those manœuvres.

The Civil List, from the accounts given by the treasurer, after deducting all demands, leaves a balance in that treasury of 13,512 livres. The gold and silver, and assignats, carried off from the palace of the Thuilleries, amounted, according to the accounts of the agent of the Civil List, to six millions.

Those houses heretofore *Royal*, continued the Minister, loaded with gilding, and of which Philosophy has discovered the ridicule, should be converted into great objects of public utility; it is by establishments of public benefit that free nations distinguish themselves. Who doubts that Paris, now free, may henceforward see ships moor near her walls? Commerce demands a canal that shall unite the sea to the Seine; then shall riches circulate, and fertilize the lands through which they pass. (*applauded*)

It was then decreed, that this memorial should be printed, and sent to the Departments.

Monday 6. A petition was presented by the Section of the Temple, expressing their disapprobation of the appointment which was about to take place of a guard for the National

Convention. The confidence of the people was sufficient, they said; that should be their safeguard. They concluded by requesting the Convention to issue such orders as might dispel the fears of the people in consequence of a motion, made in the session of the 5th, to send for 24,000 men from the frontiers as a public force. The Convention, on the motion of M. Lasource, referred this petition to the Commission of Six, and ordered them to report thereon.

A letter was read from General Custine to the War Minister, dated from Spire, the 2d of October, informing him, that, on account of the excesses committed by some of his corps, he had been under the sad necessity of making an example, to prevent the extension of them, and to preserve the city of Spire from destruction. He had, in consequence, caused a captain, two officers, and a company, to be shot. This dreadful example, which was the only means of saving the honour of the French nation, had met with the approbation of the whole army, and order was now restored. He requested the War Minister to communicate this affair to the National Convention, who, he made no doubt, would approve of the motives by which he had been actuated. In another letter he says, that he had levied a contribution of 450,000 livres on the Canons and Bishop of Spire, staunch friends of the Emigrants.

Monday 8. A deputation from the Section of Paris, called the Gravilliers, demanded the speedy judgement of the King, and complained of several decrees of the Convention. The President, in return, informed them, that the right to petition was certainly sacred, but that they should not forget the respect due to the Representatives of the People.

M. Buzot, in the name of the Military Committee, after a very able speech, proposed the following project of a decree, which was immediately adopted:

"Each Department shall send, for the guard of the National Convention and the Public Deposits, four times as many infantry, and twice as many cavalry, as they have deputies at the Convention, which will amount to 4470 men. They are to receive the same pay as the National *Gens d'Armes* at Paris, and are to be chosen by the Councils General of the Departments. Their commander is to be appointed by the National Convention."

The Convention afterwards proceeded to the appointment of a Minister of Justice, when the Citizen Francis, of Neuschateau, was elected.

Tuesday 9. The Convention, on the motion of M. Gaulte, decreed, that, agreeably to the law which pronounces sentence of death against emigrants taken with arms in their hands, they shall put 24 to death in the space of 24 hours after they have been declared guilty by a Military Committee, composed of five persons appointed by the staff-officers of the army. All strangers, who, since the

14th of July, 1789, have quitted the service of France, and entered into that of the enemy, will be served in the same manner. The different powers at war are also to be responsible for every violation of the right of nations, which, by a false application of the rights of reprisal, may be committed by the French emigrants.

Wednesday 10. A letter was read from the War Minister, informing the Assembly, that the French resident at Geneva had remitted to the republick a note agreeably to the instructions which he had received. The Council General had returned for answer, that the measure which they had taken was lawful, in consequence of the entrance of foreign troops into Savoy; that they would abide by their resolution, which was the desire of all Geneva, and resist every attempt on their independence. This answer had been followed by the arrival of the troops of Zurich and Berne in Geneva. In consequence of this the French resident, without taking leave, on the 4th inst. after remitting an expostulatory note, quitted Geneva. The Executive Council, however, have ordered General Montesquieu not to employ force, but still, in concert with the resident, to try the effect of remonstrances.

M. Garrat is elected Minister of Justice.

Thursday 11. A letter was read in the National Convention relating to the proposals made by Lieutenant-General Dillon to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. General Dillon, has, in a letter to the Landgrave, after stating the change which has taken place in the French government, and the right of the people to make such a change, and pointing out to him the folly of sacrificing his subjects in a cause in which he was not interested, and the perilous situation in which he stood, being surrounded, proposed to him to quit the French territory, and return home; and, if he consents, promises to procure him a safe passage through the French armies, who have taken places through which he must pass. The Landgrave returned for answer, that he perfectly acknowledged the particular attention which was paid him, and returned his strongest thanks to M. Dillon for his humane offer; but, considering the present events in France in a different point of view to that of a misled people, his Royal Highness deemed the contents of his letter to be such as required no answer.

Several Members considered the offer of General Dillon as an act of treason, and moved that a decree of accusation should be issued against him; the Convention, however, suspended their decision till after the report of the Executive Council.

A decree was passed suppressing the effigy of the King, and the medallion analogous, on the assignats; and the Municipality of Paris was ordered in the course of three days to deliver to the War Minister the statements

relative to the *ci-devant* French guards and troops of the centre.

Friday 12. The President read a letter from General Dumourier, requesting permission to pay his respects to the National Convention. The Assembly decreed that he should be instantly admitted. He appeared accordingly, accompanied by several of his staff officers, and in a long speech extolled the bravery and successes of the French armies, which he contrasted with the wretched situation of those of the enemy, whom he described as reduced to half their number, and flying before the French armies; that General Kellerman is in pursuit of them with 40,000 men, and he himself intends to march with the same number to the assistance of the Department of the North, and of the unfortunate but brave Belgians and Liegeois. He concluded by stating that he had only come to Paris for four days to settle the affairs of the winter campaign with the Executive Council, and took that opportunity to pay his respects to the Convention. "I will not," says he, "make you any fresh oaths. I will prove myself worthy to command the children of liberty, and to maintain the laws which the sovereign people are about to frame for itself by your organ." This speech was loudly applauded by the Convention and the spectators.

M. Dumourier having finished, the President told him, that the reception he had met with from the Convention was a proof of their satisfaction of his conduct, &c. and invited himself and suite to the honours of the session. M. Dumourier, with his suite, was accordingly introduced into the hall, and deposited on the table, as did Lieutenant-General Moreton, his military decorations. The President then proceeded to question him touching the letter written by Lieutenant-General Dillon to the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, and what M. Dumourier thought was his design in so doing? M. Dumourier said, he had received a copy of that letter, but conceived it to be a mere bravado, as two days after he was in strong pursuit of those Hessians; he therefore thought it of no consequence.

An Adjutant-General of Dumourier's army afterwards presented the standard of the Emigrants to the Assembly, which they decreed, on the motion of M. Vergniaux, should be publickly burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

Saturday 13. A letter was read from the War Minister, announcing to the Convention the retaking of Verdun, and containing the summons made by General Dillon to the commander of the Prussian troops there, and the answer. General Dillon in the summons offered (on condition the place was immediately surrendered) to offer the Prussian troops to retreat quietly, and even to protect the transport of such of their sick who were to be sent away. M. Couthier, a

Lieutenant-General in the Prussian service, returned for answer that he was authorized, by his Prussian Majesty, to assure M. Dillon that the Gate de Secours should be opened to him the next morning the 12th; that that part should be constantly occupied by the King's troops and the French, and that the final evacuation of Verdun should take place on the 14th. The sick were to follow in carriages, which the country were to furnish; and on these conditions the capitulation was agreed upon.

The Convention decreed, that on the afternoon of every day no incidental motion shall be admitted, but the grand order of the day be entered upon and followed, nor shall the President grant leave to speak on any other subject.

It was then decreed, that in the National Armories no arms shall be made but on account of the republic.

Decreed, that a new election shall take place for all Administrative, Municipal, and Judicial Bodies, not elected since the 10th of August, except the Court of Appeal.

Sunday 14. A letter from the Commissioners, sent to the army of the North, was read, in substance as follows:

"The first division of the National *Gendarmerie*, having arrived at Cambray on the 9th, committed the greatest excesses. They went to all the prisons, and set at liberty the prisoners, except Canope d'Hercique, who was detained for robbery; but those of the second division, having arrived on the 10th, cut off his head. The chiefs of the 2d free battalion who were in garrison in the citadel having caused the gates to be shut, to prevent their soldiers from joining the *Gendarmerie*, the citizen Belambre, second Lieutenant and Colonel of that corps, fell a victim to the efforts which he made to confine his soldiers to their duty. He was accused by them to the *Gendarmerie*, who dragged him along the *Esplanade*, and, after stabbing him in several places, cut off his head. Captain Le Gros, of the 6th Squadron of cavalry, was also beheaded; and his head was carried about on the point of a bayonet. Several other officers were treated with great indignity by the ferocious soldiery, and a general insurrection took place. The Mayor, in endeavouring to quell it, ran the greatest risk of losing his life. The citizens of Cambray are in great dread of the arrival of the 5th division of these *Gendarmerie*, as they have committed the most horrid excesses wherever they have passed, and spread universal terror and consternation. They assume to themselves the right of fixing the price of grain in all the markets, and even of compelling the people to give it to them for nothing."

The Convention expressed their indignation on hearing this letter read; and ordered it to be referred to the Committee of War, and of General Safety, to report upon it during this sitting.

Tuesday 16. Brissot presented, in the name of the Diplomatic Committee, a decree conformable to the *arrets* of the Executive Council relative to the violation of the treaties of 1769 and 1782 by the Lesser Council of Geneva. He proposed, by way of amplification of those *arrets*, to decree, that France renounces the latter part of those treaties which guarantee the present constitution of Geneva, that guarantee being contrary to the sovereignty of the people, and to their imprescriptible right to give themselves that form of government which they think proper, which was agreed to.

A letter was read from the Home Minister, complaining of the great difficulty which occurs in procuring provisions for the city of Paris, and which augments daily. The armies consume every thing; a number of abuses prevail in that respect, and the overseers of the military provisions are very reprehensible. The Minister wished the Assembly to take these abuses and the conduct of the overseers into immediate consideration. This letter was referred to the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce.

A debate ensued relative to the trial of the King, but nothing was settled respecting it.

Diamonds and Jewels of the French Crown.

The Constituent National Assembly of France, by their decrees of the 26th and 27th of May, and of the 22d of June, 1791, appointed commissioners to form an inventory of the diamonds, pearls, precious stones, pictures, statues, and other monuments of art, existing in the *garde meuble* of the French King. The inventory, and the report of these commissioners, who were M. Bion, Christin, Delatre, is of great length, and contains a particular description and valuation of all the articles submitted to them. It is impossible, by any moderate quotation, to describe the richness, taste, and value of this collection; but we will endeavour to give a general idea of the report and the inventory.

The commissioners begin their report by contradicting the assertion, that an attempt to remove the diamonds of the crown had been detected; but they state that M. de la Chapelle, one of the King's valets de chambre, had refused every application made to him for the inventory executed in 1784, when he was commissioner upon the removal of the diamonds from the custody of M. Torteau to that of M. Crecy.

The whole number of the diamonds found by them was 9,547. being more by 3,576 than were found in 1774. The new ones were chiefly small diamonds, purchased for the buttons and sword of the King; and their value was so much less than one article not accounted for, of the inventory made in 1774, and of several others, which had been found, that the present inventory exhibits a deficiency of 127,906 livres. The increased value

value of the setting, however, recompensed for this diminution in the value of the diamonds; and the keepers of them were exempted from any imputation as to the article lost from the inventory of 1774, by a *bon* of the King, dated March 13, 1785, transferring that diamond to the Queen, who had made it up into an head-dress with several others. The commissioners did not think it proper to break this head-dress for the purpose of reclaiming the diamond.

The pearls of the crown are in number 513, of which 480 are not set, 23 are placed in some ornaments worn by the Queen, which were shown to the commissioners. The rubies are 230, of which number 145 are not mounted, and 85 are placed in the *épaulette*, golden fleeces, and coloured cross of the order worn by the King. The topazes are 71, of which only 3 are mounted, and those are placed in the coloured cross worn by the King. There are 150 emeralds, of which number only 17 are set, and these are placed in the coloured chain of one of the King's watches. There are 134 sapphires, 3 oriental amethysts, and 8 Syrian granates. Of the diamonds, one, called the Regent, of the weight of 146 carats, is estimated at 12 millions of French livres, or more than 500,000*l.* sterling. Several others are estimated at one, two, or three hundred thousand livres, and the total of the diamonds is 16,730,403 livres, or more than 700,000*l.* sterling. The best pearl is estimated at 100,000 livres, or less than 9,000*l.* sterling; and the worst at 300 livres. The total value of pearls is 996,700 livres, or about 40,000*l.* sterling. The best ruby is estimated at 50,000 livres, and the worst at 50 livres. The best topaz is estimated at 6000 livres, and the worst at 150*l.* The best emerald at 12,000 livres, and the worst at 150*l.* The best sapphire is estimated at 100,000 livres, the second-best at 6000, the next at 3000, and the worst at 120*l.*; the best amethyst at 6000 livres, the worst at 200*l.*; the total value of the coloured stones is 360,604 livres, or about 15,000*l.* The diamonds above-mentioned are separate from those made up into different ornaments for the King's use, the value of which latter is 5,834,490 livres, or more than 250,000*l.* The total value of the diamonds, pearls, coloured stones, and diamond ornaments of the King's dress, is 23,992,197 livres, or about 1,000,000*l.* sterling.

Inventory of the Bronzes, marbles, and paintings of the *Garde Meuble*. The latter are but a very small part of the paintings belonging to the French Crown.

Among the bronzes are a statue of Henry IV. in height sixteen inches, valued at 600 livres; two groups, by Michael Angelo, the one representing Juno upon a peacock, the other Jupiter upon an eagle, valued at 15,000 livres; a monument erected to the glory of Louis XV. in the town of Nanci, in 1755,

estimated at 10,000 livres; and a monument erected to the glory of Louis XV. in 1744, by the States of Brittany, valued at 15,000 livres. The bronzes in the first apartment are estimated at 160,420 livres, or more than 7,000 pounds. Among the marbles, that of the highest value is estimated at 10,000 livres. None of the paintings are of very high value, and the estimate of the bronzes, marbles, and paintings, is only 382,882 livres, or 16,000*l.*

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The Council General of the Community of *Paris* has passed the following decree, relative to the custody of the King and Queen:

"1. Louis and Antoinette shall be separated. 2. Each prisoner shall have a particular chamber. 3. The valet de chambre of the family shall be arrested. 4. The citizen Hebert shall be added to the five commissaries already named. 5. This decree shall be put in execution to-night, Sept. 29; the plate of the prisoners shall be removed; in short, the Council General gives full power to the Commissioners to employ all the means which their prudence shall prescribe to them for the safety of these hostages of the conspiracy of the tyrants coalesced against the liberty of the Republick."

The King, when this order was notified to him, desired to see the powers of the Commissioners. The Queen immediately gave up her pencils; for the family are no longer allowed pen, ink, paper, or pencil. The windows of their apartments are covered with grey paper.

On the final separation of the family, the Queen and Mad. Elizabeth shed tears; the King, clasping both their hands, cast a kind of sorrowful look of consolation from one to the other, as if he laboured to say, "The dye is thrown, let us resign ourselves."

On his first entering the new apartment appropriated to him, he seemed much satisfied with its commodiousness; but, on turning his eye towards the windows, and observing the iron bars and the blinds, he appeared greatly affected, and, with a faltering voice, and a look of pale apprehension, he said, "The place would be too close and hot, and that he could not think of staying in it." However, he was given to understand there was no alternative, and not a word more was exchanged.

The Ladies asked permission to see the children, which the Commissioners thought might be reasonably granted, but could not promise that such an indulgence would be continued. They were informed, however, that they might eat together, but were forbid to hold any inexplicable conversation, or make any signs which may be mutually understood by each other, and not by those who attend them.

Admiral Turgot and General Anselme have taken the town of Nice from the King.

of Sardinia, with its governor and garrison as prisoners of war; and have also taken vast quantities of warlike stores, ammunition, and provisions, in other different places, all (till now) belonging to Sardinia; and the General has planted the tree of Liberty in Nice, and hopes to plant it in Ville Franche; which place, although defended by an hundred guns, he expected, from the unanimous behaviour of the people, would not resist his summons.

A disastrous event lately took place at the town of *P'Oronc*. A merchant of the name of Gerard, having shipped some boxes, said to contain toys and other articles, the form of the packages excited some suspicions that they were filled with arms. They were therefore carried to the Municipality, where they were opened, and found to be filled with muskets. This infraction of the law, and the false declaration of the owner of these goods, so irritated the people, that they assembled in a tumultuous manner, and sacrificed him to their vengeance.

An Englishman, of the name of Whitaker, had given an entertainment at his hotel in *Paris* to fourteen friends, on the day of the last massacre; and observing a mob under his windows, with the head of a person they had just cut off, and dragging the body after them, he went into the street, and observed to them, they had better bury the body than serve the corpse in that barbarous manner. On this, some of them cried out, "and so you pity him?" when he was immediately seized, his head cut off and thrown among the company, and afterwards his body sent in after it.

The National Fête, on occasion of the capture of Savoy, was celebrated at *Paris* on the 14th inst. The procession arrived at the place of Louis XV. where the statue of Liberty was placed on the pedestal which formerly supported that of the King. On the East and West sides of the pedestal were inscribed the words "French Republic, 1792." On the North, "Entry of General Moncefion into Savoy." And on the South, "Entry of General Antelm into the Countries of Nice and Montalbin." Each section furnished an hundred armed men, exclusive of the serjeants and gunners, and four officers. All the commanders of the legions, and two chiefs to each battalion, were present.

All the constituted bodies, invited by the Commons, joined the procession. At the head of each legion were placed the presidents and commissioners of the respective section of the legion. Each section carried symbols and devices expressive of the circumstances of the Revolution.

The ceremony was preceded by a body of cavalry and *gendarmes* on horseback. It set out from the Commons-house, and proceeded to the Place de la Revolution, c'est-à-dire Place de Louis XV. The procession paraded round the statue of Liberty, amidst

the discharges of artillery, and the musick of the military bands. The Hymn of Liberty was next sung.

The deputation of the National Convention had an amphitheatre assigned to them, as had also the Commissioners of the Commons. The weather was somewhat unfavourable. No accident whatever occurred.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Letters from the *Isle de France* mention, that, according to the last advices from Banda Nera, one of the Molucca islands, belonging to the Dutch, they had an eruption of the volcano, which, for 17 days, continued without intermission, throwing up red-hot stones, and other inflammable matter; but that little damage was done to the nutmeg and mace trees, except at two or three small plantations on the sides of Negory.

Naples, Sept. 22. A lava is running with some violence from an opening near the crater of Mount Vesuvius; but this eruption does not seem to threaten the cultivated parts of the mountain. The eruption of Mount Etna, which has lasted three months, and still continues, has done considerable damage to the cultivated lands between Catania and Taormina.

AMERICA.

Philadelphia. Our merchants are now setting up manufactories after the European manner. A subscription was lately opened for half a million of dollars, which was filled up in a few days, to begin manufactories in the Jerseys. Several spinning-jennies have been set up in this city, and a corduroy and furman manufactory is begun here. A cotton-mill, to go by water, is building within a few miles of this city. A very large carpet manufactory has been erected here, and succeeds amazingly well; yet, from our increasing numbers, the importations from Britain and Ireland of every species of manufactures will continue for 20 or 30 years to increase.

Capt. Love, of the schooner *John*, from Jamaica, spoke an English ship off St. Antonio, out eight days from the Bay of Honduras, bound for London, the captain of which informed him, that an insurrection had broke out in the Spanish settlements there; that the insurgents had murdered the lieutenant-governor or lieutenant-general (Capt. Love is not certain which), and many other respectable characters. Several Spaniards had arrived in the English settlement, to which they had fled for security; and, when they left home, there was every reason to apprehend that the disturbances would soon be quelled.

A number of Indians surrounded the house of one John Merrill, which was discovered by the barking of a dog. Merrill stepped to the door to see what he could discover, and received three musket-balls, which caused him

him to fall back into the house with a broken leg and arm. The Indians rushed on to the door; but it being instantly fastened by his wife, who, with a girl of about 15 years of age, stood against it, the savages could not immediately enter. They broke one part of the door, and one of them crowded partly through. The heroic mother, in the midst of her screaming children and groaning husband, seized an axe, and gave a fatal blow to the savage; and he falling headlong into the house, the Indians supposed they had obtained their end, and rushed after him, until four of them had fallen in like manner, before they had discovered their mistake. The rest retreated, which gave opportunity again to secure the door. The conquerors rejoiced in their victory, hoping they had killed the whole company; but their expectations were soon dashed by finding the door again attacked, which the bold mother endeavoured once more to secure, with the assistance of the young woman. Their fears now came on them like a flood, and they soon heard a noise on the top of the house, and then found the Indians were coming down the chimney. All hopes of deliverance were now at an end; but the wounded man ordered his little child to tumble a couch, that was filled with hair and feathers, on the fire, which made such a smoke that two lusty Indians came tumbling down the chimney. The wounded man, exerting every faculty in this critical moment, seized a billet of wood, with which he conquered the smothered Indians. At the same instant the woman aimed a blow at the savage at the door, but not with the same effect as the rest, which caused him to retreat. They then again secured the door as fast as possible, and rejoiced at their deliverance, but not without fear of a third attack. They carefully watched with their family until morning, and were not again disturbed.

We learn, by a prisoner who made his escape from the Indians, that the wounded Indian, last mentioned, was the only one that escaped at this time. On his return, he was asked "What news, brother?" "Plaguy bad news," replied the wounded Indian, "for the squaws have taken the breech clout, and fight worse than the long knives." This affair happened at Newbards-town, about 15 miles from Sandy.

Baltimore, Aug. 8. By a gentleman of veracity, who arrived in town late last evening from Fort Pitt, we have the following melancholy intelligence. On Sunday last a faithful Indian, who served under General St. Clair, and was taken on the 4th of November last, had arrived there, and brought intelligence that Major Iruman, of this state, Col. Harding, of Kentucky, and others, who had been sent out to invite the Indians to treaty, were massacred by them; that a ser-

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jeant and twelve men, employed in making hay in the neighbourhood of Fort Jackson, were all cut off; and that two light-horsemen, who were with them, with difficulty made their escape into the fort.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 7. Considerable damage has been suffered at the Dutch colony of St. Martin. The rain has so completely filled the salt ponds that they will not be able to make salt for some years to come.

July 14. M. de Blanchelande, during his stay at Port-au-Prince, has effected an accommodation of the disputes there, in the only possible way, by obliging all parties to conform to the late decree of the National Assembly. A few of the inhabitants are quitting the place; while the deluded instruments of the contending parties will probably fall a sacrifice to their union.

The troops lately arrived in Hispaniola have been much reduced by sickness. The heat of the climate, and continued intemperance (the consequence of want of discipline), have produced the most baleful effects. Of 300 or 400 men belonging to Dillon's regiment, 100 died within three or four weeks after their arrival.

July 21. The case of the brig Neptune, Atkinson, which arrived here some time since from Belfast, and was seized by a principal officer of his Majesty's customs, and libeled in the court of Vice-Admiralty, for informality in her register, was determined in Spanish town, in favour of the respondents.

By experiments made in this island it has been proved, that a very rich crimson dye may be obtained from a preparation of the machinal tree, and that the colour is not only uncommonly brilliant, but also very durable.

The following are some particulars of the hurricane in the West Indies on the first of August last, contained in a letter from a gentleman at St. Bartholomew's to his friend in Nevis:

"The wind blew strong from the north all day, and the sky had a very ominous appearance: about ten o'clock at night the wind increased, and continued to do so from the same point till four the next morning: a short calm succeeded, when the wind blew from the south with redoubled force, and I expected that every moment would be our last, but through the mercy of God my house stood unmoved amidst the general wreck.

"When day-light permitted me to creep out, who can tell how I felt? Every vessel in the harbour, to the amount of ten, was driven on shore; not one escaped, but Colonel Gumb's boat from Anguilla. Not a house scarce to be seen up the bay, except Dawes's, and one or two more.

PORT

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"That, after maturely considering the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, and that which the prisoner offered in his defence, the Court is of opinion the charge is groundless and malicious—groundless, because the charge is not proved in either of its parts, and, even had it been so, was of a venal nature, and for which ample atonement was made in the apology offered by the prisoner; malicious, from the long duration of the arrest, and the unusual and unnecessary severity of it; and the Court does therefore acquit the prisoner.

"The Court also thinks it just and due to the prisoner (much having been introduced in public Court, and an unjustifiable assertion made by the prosecutor against the prisoner, which may tend to injure him in the public opinion) to enter upon its proceedings, and to declare thus fully and unreservedly, that, from the very testimony given in evidence of the prisoner's character, the Court sees no circumstance whatever to deprive him of the public good opinion, or the respect of his corps. And the Court with deference recommends, that the foregoing sentence, and the said declaration, shall be made in open Court, that the character of the prisoner may be vindicated in as public a manner as the impressions to the injury of it may have been received."

The President then addressed Captain Meredith:

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where, we are assured, it was considerably exceeded. Capt. M. was put in arrest on the 14th of October, 1789.

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Dublin. The great Record-room in the Parliament-house, fitted up as a temporary House of Commons, has received, since the close of the last session, various alterations, in order to adapt it the better to the accommodation of the members. These have rendered it so convenient, as to make any delay that may arise in re-building and finishing the House of Commons of much less moment.

Rosbea, Sept. 23. During the time of divine service, a large body of men, amounting in number to more than 1200, and much better armed than could possibly be expected, marched into the town in martial array; and, after parading through it for a considerable time, to the great terror of the more peaceable inhabitants, at length made a public proclamation, that they were determined not to pay any tithes in future; and then departed, without committing any act of violence. They called themselves *The Hearts of Oak*, and promised to return in greater force on the following Sunday, when they would more explicitly avow their intentions, and explain the extent of their demands.

The harvest has not been so much damaged by wet weather as we feared it would have been; the wheat and barley were removed to the haggards before it commenced; the oats which lay out suffered some injury, and the hay was materially hurt; but Providence blessed us with so bounteous a crop, that the loss of what was left in the field will hardly be felt. The quantities of cattle slaughtered to supply the present demand from the Continent are surprizing. The occasion would afford foretellers a good pretext for increasing the price of butchers meat, if it were not for the unusual abundance of after-grass in every part of the kingdom, which would render their extortion too palpable. Fat bullocks are driven to the capital from the distance of more than 100 miles in the South of Ireland, at the easy stages of ten miles each day. The drivers have contrived shoes for their heels, made of leather, which preserve these weighty animals, overloaded with flesh and fat, from injury, in a long journey on hard roads. The linen-market has commenced here with very favourable symptoms. The number of English buyers is greater considerably than at the last market: the quantity is great also, and the prices higher than in June last.

SCOTLAND.

Jersey, Sept. 26. The Duke of Argyll, accompanied by Sir Alexander Campbell, General Campbell, the sheriff of the county, and some other gentlemen, went yesterday to survey the different tracts of the navigable canal

canal projected betwixt Lochgilp-Head and Crinan, in this county. His Grace was enabled to discern the different tracts distinctly, by the assistance of a very accurate map of the ground made up by Mr. Rennie, Engineer, and Mr. Langlands, Land-surveyor. The distance of the further end of this canal from the Castle of Argyll is about 30 miles, and occupied his Grace for three days.

Montrose, Sept. 28. This day the foundation stone of the bridge here was laid with the usual solemnities. This ceremony had been delayed till the arrival of David Scott, Esq. member for the county, who with so much liberality had patronized the undertaking. An elegant ball was given to the ladies.

Edinburgh, Oct. 11. This morning several smart shocks of an earthquake were felt at Comrie, near Crieff. They were precisely similar in noise, duration, &c. to those that have been felt at different times in that neighbourhood for these two years past, and like them unattended with damage.

A large shoal of herrings have made their appearance in the Murray Frith; but it cannot be expected, until the Swedish mode of catching them is adopted, that ever the Scotch herring-fishery can be brought to perfection.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Eversham, W'orcest. Sept. 28. There was a violent storm near this place, during which a team of five horses, belonging to Mr. Harris, farmer, was struck down by the lightning, three of which were killed; the other two were got home alive, but one of them is rendered so lame, and otherwise ill, as to be incapable of performing any work. One of the horses was very much singed, and, what is remarkable, it was the first and two last horses that were killed. The poor man who held the plough, though suddenly struck down by the lightning, happily escaped any material injury.

Camrathen, Oct. 1. A most salutary measure has been adopted by the gentlemen of this county to prevent the great drainage of money, occasioned by the extensive circulation of bills and notes; having resolved not to accept, after the first of January next, of any bills which are not made payable at the several places whence they are first issued, nor of bankers bills not drawn by some partnership or company.

Hubbirston, Pembrokeshire, Oct. 2. A ship from Halifax, the *Serra Leona*, is arrived here with seven families (Quakers), that are come to settle in the New Town, Milford, to whom great encouragement is given by government. Ten families are to arrive next year, if matters are settled agreeably with these. They are people of respect, and great property; and it is certain they will have every advantage they can wish for given them by their patron the Lord Charles Greville. The trade they carry on is the South-Whale fishery, which is expected to

be on an extensive scale; and Milford bids fair to be in a few years in a very flourishing state.

Oxford, Oct. 3. This day the installation of the Duke of Portland, who was on the 27th ult. elected Chancellor of the university of Oxford, took place at his Grace's seat at Bulstrope. The Vice-Chancellor, attended by the chief dignitaries of the several colleges, all habited in the full robes of their respective orders, went in procession in ten carriages from Oxford. They slept in High Wycombe the preceding night, and arrived at Bulstrope about half past one on Wednesday, when the ceremony immediately commenced; at the conclusion of which they sat down to a most sumptuous banquet, which was prepared on the occasion in the great picture gallery; and about nine o'clock departed for Wycombe, on their return to Oxford. His Grace was attended in this solemn ceremony by Lords Malmesbury and Stormont, the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, the Hon. W. Wyndham, and many other persons of distinction.

Cambridge, Oct. 4. The following gentlemen were chosen of the caput of this university for the year ensuing: William Craven, D. D. Master of St. John's, divinity; Joseph Jowett, LL. D. Trinity Hall, law; Isaac Pennington, M. D. St. John's College, physic; Thomas Jone, M. A. Trinity College, senior Non-Regent; John Vickers, M. A. Queen's College, senior Regent.

Mailstone, Oct. 14. Last night, between twelve and one o'clock, a desperate effort was made by the felons confined in our town gaol, in order to effect their escape; but by the activity and resolution of Mr. Watson, the keeper, and his assistants, they were prevented from putting their design in execution, although several of them had got upon the wall, and rope-ladders were affixed on the other side of it. The implements with which the prisoners got off their irons were conveyed to them by a child of two years of age; the mother of this child, being the wife of one of the offenders, had sewed them up in its cloaths, previous to her leaving it with its father.

Sheffield, Oct. 22. The retreat of the Duke of Brunswick was this day celebrated here. Bonfires were made, cannon discharged, and flags, with the mottoes, REPUBLIC OF FRANCE—LIBERTY, &c. hoisted. Entertainments were also given, and several sheep were boiled and roasted whole. *Leicester Herald*

Derby, Oct. 3. This borough has followed the humane example of many other boroughs, in taking off the tolls on grain, &c. coming into or passing through the said town.

Exeter, Oct. 19. Early this morning the post-boy, carrying the mail from Ashburton to Exeter was robbed near Chulleigh, by a single man, who, presenting a pistol to his breast, threatening his life, took from him the

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A large shoal of herrings have made their appearance in the Murray Frith; but it cannot be expected, until the Swedish mode of catching them is adopted, that ever the Scotch herring-fishery can be brought to perfection.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Eversham, Worcest. Sept. 28. There was a violent storm near this place, during which a team of five horses, belonging to Mr. Harris, farmer, was struck down by the lightning, three of which were killed; the other two were got home alive, but one of them is rendered so lame, and otherwise ill, as to be incapable of performing any work. One of the horses was very much singed, and, what is remarkable, it was the first and two last horses that were killed. The poor man who held the plough, though suddenly struck down by the lightning, happily escaped any material injury.

Camarthen, Oct. 1. A most salutary measure has been adopted by the gentlemen of this county to prevent the great drainage of money, occasioned by the extensive circulation of bills and notes; having resolved not to accept, after the first of January next, of any bills which are not made payable at the several places whence they are first issued, nor of bankers bills not drawn by some partnership or company.

Hubborton, Pembrokeshire, Oct. 2. A ship from Halifax, the *Serra Leone*, is arrived here with seven families (Quakers), that are come to settle in the New Town, Milford, to whom great encouragement is given by government. Ten families are to arrive next year, if matters are settled agreeably with these. They are people of respect, and great property; and it is certain they will have every advantage they can wish for given them by their patron the Hon Charles Greville. The trade they carry on is the South-Whale fishery, which is expected to

be on an extensive scale; and Milford bids fair to be in a few years in a very flourishing state.

Oxford, Oct. 3. This day the installation of the Duke of Portland, who was on the 27th ult. elected Chancellor of the university of Oxford, took place at his Grace's seat at Bullstroe. The Vice-Chancellor, attended by the chief dignitaries of the several colleges, all habited in the full robes of their respective orders, went in procession in ten carriages from Oxford. They slept in High Wycombe the preceding night, and arrived at Bullstroe about half past one on Wednesday, when the ceremony immediately commenced; at the conclusion of which they sat down to a most sumptuous banquet, which was prepared on the occasion in the great picture gallery; and about nine o'clock departed for Wycombe, on their return to Oxford. His Grace was attended in this solemn ceremony by Lords Malmesbury and Stormont, the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, the Hon. W. Wyndham, and many other persons of distinction.

Cambridge, Oct. 4. The following gentlemen were chosen of the caput of this university for the year ensuing: William Craven, D. D. Master of St. John's, divinity; Joseph Jowett, LL. D. Trinity Hall, law; Isaac Pennington, M. D. St. John's College, physic; Thomas Jones, M. A. Trinity College, senior Non-Regent; John Vickers, M. A. Queen's College, senior Regent.

Maidstone, Oct. 14. Last night, between twelve and one o'clock, a desperate effort was made by the felons confined in our town gaol, in order to effect their escape; but by the activity and resolution of Mr. Watson, the keeper, and his assistants, they were prevented from putting their design in execution, although several of them had got upon the wall, and rope-ladders were affixed on the other side of it. The implements with which the prisoners got off their irons were conveyed to them by a child of two years of age; the mother of this child, being the wife of one of the offenders, had sewed them up in its cloaths, previous to her leaving it with its father.

Sheffield, Oct. 22. The retreat of the Duke of Brunswick was this day celebrated here. Bonfires were made, cannon discharged, and flags, with the mottoes, REPUBLIC OF FRANCE—LIBERTY, &c. hoisted. Entertainments were also given, and several sheep were boiled and roasted whole. *Leicester Herald*

Derby, Oct. 3. This borough has followed the laudable example of many other boroughs, in taking off the tolls on grain, &c. coming into or passing through the said town.

Exeter, Oct. 19. Early this morning the post-boy, carrying the mail from Ashburton to Exeter was robbed near Chulleigh, by a single man, who, presenting a pistol to his head, and threatening his life, took from him

the Plymouth, Dartmouth, Totness, and Ashburton bags for Exeter, and the London bags for the three latter places. The boy afterwards met the Plymouth mail boy, and returning together, they gave the alarm. Mr. Jackson, the post-master at Exeter, instantly published a hand-bill, offering a reward of two hundred pounds for apprehending the villain, over and above the forty pounds offered by Act of Parliament; and in consequence thereof he was taken on Friday night, in bed, at Moreton Hampstead, by six woolcombers; and a considerable quantity of notes and other property was recovered, which, together with a pistol, were concealed under his pillow.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Earl Stanhope's experiments for navigating vessels by the steam-engine, without masts or sails, have succeeded so much to his satisfaction on a small scale, that a vessel of 200 tons burthen, on this principle, is now building under his direction by Mr. Stalkart. The expence of this vessel is to be paid by the Navy Board in the first instance, on condition, that, if she do not answer after a fair trial, she shall be returned to Earl Stanhope, and all the expence incurred made good by him. This is undoubtedly a noble experiment, and highly honourable to his lordship, whatever may be its success. If it answer, the advantage to the publick, particularly in inland navigation, will be immense. If it fail, he will be entitled to the praise of having bestowed much study, and a large sum of money on an object of national utility.

Government have received letter from Mr. Light, Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, assuring them, that the Channel to the Southward of that Island, between Pulo Jeraga and Pulo Kio, has been lately surveyed and completely bayed off, by a gentleman in the royal navy. In consequence, ships drawing 24 feet may with great safety in future go in or out without assistance of a pilot, as Mr. Light has placed beacons of 18 inches diameter, with different-coloured flags, to point out the Channel. The discovery of this passage will prove highly advantageous to the infant colony at Prince of Wales's Island, as it will encourage many ships to touch there bound to China late in the season, which they formerly were cautious of doing from the circumstance of the North West winds setting in about the middle of August, and they were generally three or four days beating round the North end of the Island, which distance they may now run in one hour.

It is mentioned in the Statistical account of Scotland, that over the burn, or rivulet, Pahnarrow, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, there is a handsome stone bridge, of two arches, built by Quintin Macclurg, a taylor, from the earnings of his trade, which never

exceeded 4d. a day. His life had frequently been endangered when passing this burn in the prosecution of his business, and he patriotically determined that none after him should ever be brought into such jeopardy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, Sept. 22.

This being the day on which the autumnal equinox occurred, some Welsh Bards, resident in London, assembled in congress on Primrose Hill, according to ancient usage, which requires that it should be in the eye of public observation, in the open air, in a conspicuous place, and whilst the sun is above the horizon. The wonted ceremonies were observed. A circle of stones formed, in the middle of which was the *Mawr Gorsedd*, or altar, on which a naked sword being placed, all the Bards assited to sheathe it. This ceremony was attended with a proclamation, the substance of which was, that the Bards of the Island of Britain (for such is their ancient title) were the heralds and ministers of peace, and never bore a naked weapon in the presence of any one: nor was it lawful for any person to bear one, on any pretence, in their presence. On this occasion the Bards appeared in the insignia of their various orders. The presiding Bards were David Samwell, of the primitive, and claimant of the ovation order; William Owen, of the ovation and primitive orders; Edward Jones, of the ovation, and claimant of the primitive order; and Edward Williams, of the primitive and druidic orders. The Bardic traditions, and several odes, were recited. Two of the odes, one by David Samwell, on the Bardic discipline, the other by Edward Williams, on the Bardic mythology, were in English; and the first that were ever in this language recited at a congress of Ancient British Bards. This was with an intention to give the English reader an idea of what, though very common in Wales, has never yet been properly known in England. The Bardic Institution of the Ancient Britains, which is the same as the Druidic, has been from the earliest times, through all ages, to the present day, retained by the Welch. Foreign writers, ancient and modern, have fallen into a great mistake, in considering the Bards and Druids as different orders; or, at least, as one subordinate to the other. This is very wrong: for the three orders are, and always have been, by the Welsh and the Bards themselves, considered as being on the most perfect equality with each other. Druidism, which the Welsh rightly call Bardism, has been sought for in vain by Historians, in Greek, Roman, and other foreign authors. They are now informed, if they will attend to it, that any regular Welsh Bard can in a few minutes give them a much better account of it than all the books in the world; and at the same time the most convincing proofs, that it is

now exactly the same that it was two thousand years ago. The English language is now for the first time opened (as we phrase it), and proclaimed a Bardic language, to be used in future, for ever, as well as the Ancient British, or Welsh, by the Bards of the the Island of Britain. The next meeting is to be held in the same place on the day when the next winter solstice occurs. Their four grand solemn days are those on which the solstices and equinoxes occur. The new and full moons are also Bardic or solemn days. The subject proposed for an English Ode for the next meeting is the resurrection of Rhitta Gawr. Rhitta Gawr was a famous Chief of the Ancient Britons, who exterminated so many despots, that he made himself a robe of their beads.

The following (an Apostrophe to Liberty) is extracted from EDWARD WILLIAMS'S ODE.

“Join here thy Bards with mournful note,
They weep for Afric's injur'd race,
Long has thy Muse, in worlds remote,
Sung loud of Britain's foul disgrace;
Thy Muse can see where Pity waits
In tears at Heaven's wide-open'd gates,
At Mercy's throne those tears prevail,
Almighty Justice hears the tale,
Indignant hears, his venging thunders roll;
The flaming bolt is brandish'd high.
See, Britain, see, with Reason's eye,
'Tis level'd at thy flinty breast,
Oh! hear in chains you captiv'd soul distress'd,
His groans, that call to thee, resound from
Pole to Pole.

Another Extract in a prophetic Strain.

“Now glancing o'er the rolls of Heav'n,
I see, with transport see, the day
When from this world Oppression driv'n
With gnashing fangs dies far away;
Long banish'd Virtue now returns,
Benevolence, thy fervour burns,
Peace, dove-ey'd Peace, with sunny smile,
High lifts her wand in Britain's Isle,
Wide-gaping Hell receive the Despot Pride.
The Bardic Song shall now resound,
Trill through these templed hills around;
Come, Sons of Truth, your paths are clear,
In robes of light, in heavenly forms appear,
For Justice wears her crown, reigns now th'
eternal gulf.”

Sunday, Sept. 23.

Soon after ten at night a fire broke out at the house of a woollen draper in Shoemaker-row, Aldgate, which being a wooden building the flames were so rapid, that in an hour they extended to eleven others of the same description in Shoemaker-row, and a small court which ran at the back of it, including three in the front of Aldgate, besides much damaging the house of Mr. Banks, a hatter adjoining. No lives were lost, but so much damage was apprehended from the ruins, which still continued to burn till the

next afternoon, that many engines were fully employed in endeavouring to extinguish their remains. A lofty brick-building on the opposite side of Duke-street, towards Aldgate, is much damaged.

Saturday 29.

Being Michaelmas-day, the Lord Mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, &c. went in procession to St. Lawrence's church, near Guildhall, where a court of aldermen was held on the present high price of corn, &c. on which a committee of the whole court was appointed to take that matter into consideration. They then adjourned to the great hall, where a common-hall was held to elect a new lord-mayor: when Sir James Sanderfon, being the next in rotation, was chosen and invested with the *insignia* of office; after which he came forward, and thanked the livery in an elegant speech. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the late sheriffs, Aldermen Anderson and Combe.

Monday, Oct. 1.

The Lord Mayor, Lord Mayor elect, and several Aldermen, with Mess. Brander and Tibbs, the two new Sheriffs, attended by the city officers, proceeded from Guildhall to the Three Cranes, where the City and Goldsmiths barges were waiting to convey them to Westminster bridge, whence they went to the Court of Exchequer. The Recorder presented the Sheriffs to the Curator Baron of the Exchequer, who received them with great politeness; the late Sheriffs attended to account, and were sworn. The new Sheriffs entered into warrants of attorney for the due execution of their office. The Recorder then addressed the Court on the conduct of the late Sheriffs, of whom he spoke very highly, and on the characters of the new Sheriffs. They were afterwards very elegantly entertained at Goldsmiths-Hall by Mr. Sheriff Tibbs.

In digging for the sewers, the workmen still find vestiges of the ravages made by the fire in the year of Christ 59, when the Britons destroyed the City of London, then a Roman colony under the government of Nero. A *stratum* of ashes and burnt corn is frequently found, and sometimes pieces of Nero's coin among it.

Sunday 7.

The daily messenger, dispatched from the Secretary of state's office, with letters to his Majesty at Windsor, was stopped near Langley Broom by three footpads, who took from him the box containing the dispatches and his money, &c.—the same men afterwards robbed a gentleman in a post-chaise of a hundred guineas, a gold watch, &c.—Some light dragoons, who received information of the robberies, went in pursuit of the thieves but were not successful. They found, however, a quantity of the papers scattered about the heath.

Friday

Mr. John Blinko, to Miss Heading, both of Wooburn, Bucks.

30. At Somerby, co. Leicester, John Suffolk Brown, esq. of Leethorp, to Miss Choselden, sister to Major C. of Somerby.

At Nottingham, Mr. Ridcut, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Hardwick, daughter of Mr. H. hosier, of Nottingham.

Lately, at Pontefract, co. York, Kirkby Torie, esq. captain in the York regiment of militia, to Miss Lucas, of Pontefract.

Rear-admiral Cosby, commander in chief at Plymouth, to Mrs. Hurst, relict of Mr. H. agent to the 7th regiment.

At Lewisham, Capt. Foxall, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Saxton.

At Hungerford, Berks. John Hungerford Penruddocke, esq. to Miss Pearce.

In Ireland, — Newenham, esq. second son of Sir Edward N. M. P. for the county of Dublin, to Miss Lynam.

At Baymont, in Ireland, the feat of Nicholas Evans, esq. Noah Hickey, esq. of North Earl-street, Dublin, to Miss Sophia Blaney Sutherland, daughter of the late Wm. S. esq. captain in the 45th reg. of foot.

At Aisleby, John Mort, esq. of Whitby, to Miss Soulby, of Aisleby.

By special licence, the Hon. Vesey Knox, son of Lord Viscount Northland, to Miss Gisborne, daughter of the late Gen. G.

Rev. Francis Garbolt, of South Cove, Suffolk, to Miss Edwards, of Roydon.

Oct. 1. At West Wittering, near Chichester, Rev. R. Middleton, subdean of the cathedral, to Miss Powell, only daughter and sole heiress of late Mr. P. of Catenham-hall.

Thomas Baker, esq. jun. of Croydon, to Miss Eliz. Brawne, of Kilburn.

At Lewisham, Mr. John Graham, newsman, of Shaftsbury-place, Aldersgate-street, to Mrs. Wheatly, relict of Jos. W. esq.

2. Mr. Richard Smith, merchant, Crown-court, Cheapside, to Miss Smith, eldest dau. of Mr. S. attorney, Basinghall-street.

2. Mr. Allen, third lieutenant in the navy, and son of Admiral A. to Miss Catherine Maning, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Owen M. vicar of Godelming.

4. Mr. Thomas Maynard, of Hatton-garden, to Miss Nourse, of Colney, Herts.

At her Grace the Duchess-dowager of Atholl's apartments in the Abbey at Edinburgh, James Farquharson, esq. of Invercauld, to the Hon. Mrs. Margaret Mackay, widow of Lieut.-general M. and daughter of the late Sir Wm. Carr, of Etall, bart.

5. At the house of her uncle, Col. Macleod, of Macleod, M. P. Miss Mackinnon, of Mackinnon, to Alexander Mackinnon, esq. banker at Naples.

At Hemel-Hempstead, Herts, Rev. J. Hamilton, master of the academy there, to Miss Greatrake, of King's Langley, in same co.

6. John Anderson, esq. merchant and banker, of Philip-lane, to Miss Frazer, eldest daughter of Tho. F. esq. of Nicholas-

lane, merchant, a partner in the house of Messrs. Lane, Son, and Fraser.

At Kensington, Jens Wolff, esq. son of the Danish consul-general, to Miss Isabella Hutchinson, daughter of the late Norton H. esq. of Marduck house, Herts.

Vitruvius Lawes, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister, to Miss Fanny Riley, daughter of Tho. R. esq. of Hampton-wick.

At Hammer-smith, Mr. Shrapnell, jun. of Charing cross, to Miss Haines, of New Palace-yard, Westminster.

7. Mr. William Waddell, of High-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss S. Ibberson, of Holborn.

8. Mr. Wm. Wanstat, of Lothbury, to Miss Cruse, of Ditchling, Surrey.

11. Mr. Charles Luxmore, of the Temple, to Miss Pinfold, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsb.

12. At Dumfries-house, in Ayrshire, John Viscount Mountstuart, eldest son of the Earl of Bute, to Lady Eliz. Crichton, only daughter of the Earl of Dumfries.

13. At Derby, John Gisborne, esq. to Miss Pole, daughter of the late Edward Sacheverell P. esq. of Radbourne.

15. Th. Stanley, esq. of Atherton, Warw. to Miss Roberts, of Stratford upon Avon.

At Sunderland, Robert Hodgson, esq. of Whitby, to Miss Watson, of Sunderland.

At Aberdeen, Dr. Wm. Livingston, to Miss Agnes Sime, daughter of Walter S. esq. collector of the customs at that port.

At Lisleby, co. Leicester, Rev. Tho. Davenport, jun. fourth son of the Vicar of Wyll, co. Nottingham, to Miss Wildbore.

16. John Tayler, esq. of Serjeants-inn, Fleet-street, to Miss Eliz. Wool, daughter of R. W. W. esq. of Highfield-place, Farnham.

Rev. James Oakes, of Bury, to Miss Tyrrell, daughter of Rev. Mr. T. of Thurston.

At Westbury-upon-Triam, co. Gloucester, John Vivian, esq. solicitor to the commissioners of the excise, to Miss Edwards, only daughter and sole heiress of Sam. E. esq. of Cobham-lodge, near Bristol.

17. Mr. Walker, of Woolsthorp-lodge, co. Lincoln, to Miss Pearson, sister of Dr. P. of London, and niece to George P. esq. of Doncaster.

Rev. Tho. Bullen, late of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Miss J. Cressy, of Downham.

18. At Bristol, Mr. John Durie, of the E. India-house, to Miss Jones, of Bristol.

At Southampton, George Adams, esq. of Swanwick-place, in that county, and late of his Majesty's ship Blonde, to Miss Elizabeth Grenville, daughter of Mr. Serjeant G. and nearly related to Lord Grenville's family.

Rev. Wm. Fryer, of Newnham, co. Gloucester, to Miss Margaret Spencer, of Cloak-lane, London.

20. At Clackmannan, in Scotland, William Watson, esq. late of India, to Miss Margaret Bruce, youngest dau. of the late Ld. Kennet.

22. Lord Cranston, to Miss Montolieu.

At St Mary-la-Bonne church, Francis Smith, esq. to Miss Venheelen.

23. Mr.

23. Mr. William Peene, of Loose, to Miss Udale.

25. At Camberwell, Mr. Joseph Rowson, of Queen-street, Cheap-side, merchant, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of Wm. L. esq. of Peckham, Surrey.

27. At St. Bride's, Mr. Wm. Hoare, tobaccoist, in Fleet-street, to Miss Jarvis, of Blackheath.

28. J. S. Braine, esq. of the Navy-office, to Miss Bennett, of Nassau-street, Soho.

DEATHS.

Jan. **K**ING PEPPE, of Boany, on the coast of Africa.

Aug. 6. At New Providence, Mr. Price Walker, surgeon of the 47th regiment; a station he had filled many years.

29. Capt. James Irvine, of the 1st battalion royal, at Up-park barracks, Jamaica.

Sept. 10. At Naples, her Royal Highness the Princess Maria Clotilda, sixth daughter of their Sicilian Majesty.

13. At his house in Great Marl-la-Bonne-street, the Rev. Mr. Wind, rector of Kirby-Lawel and Bagby, co. York.

16. At Southampton, Mrs. Anne Walsham, of Reading, Berks, relict of Rob. W. esq. of March, co. Cambridge.

18. At Buxton-wells, George Hopper, esq. of Scarborough.

At Langley-park, in the parish of Corney, co. Cumberland, in his 50th year, Mr. Geo. Dixon, a very considerable farmer under Ld. Muncafter. His mind was peculiarly adapted to agriculture, being well informed of the nature and management of different soils, and actuated by a suitable spirit of industry. In his intercourse with the world, he appeared steady, honest, and benevolent; to those with whom he lived in a situation of more particular intimacy (and the writer of this account was happy in being of the number) the most generous and friendly disposition was uniformly predominant. Though a stranger to the sciences, he possessed a fund of natural good sense, together with a social temper, and a warm and good heart. His large surviving family have suffered an irreparable loss by the death of a relative whose just economy and unremitting attention were endeared by the most tender affection.

At the same place, and but two days before, aged 24, Mr. Wm. Dixon, his eldest son; a young man of irreproachable character, agreeable manners, and well beloved by all who knew him — They were both taken off by a putrid fever, which had continued to linger in those parts upwards of three years, and proved fatal to many.

19. At his house in York, Allen Swainston, M. D.

20. At his seat at Creedly, co. Devon, aged 62, Sir John Davie, bart. He married Catherine, daughter of John Stokes, esq. of Rill, by whom he had a son, William, and five daughters.

GENT. MAG. *October*, 1792.

21. Suddenly, Mrs. Simpson, relict of Mr. S. farmer, of Arnold, near Nottingham. She had been preparing a cake for the feast, when she was taken ill, and expired almost immediately.

Of an apoplectic fit, at Upton-court, Shepherdswell, Kent, aged 68, Mrs. Anne Finch; whose exemplary piety, charity, and benevolence endeared her to all her acquaintance, and will render her death long lamented.

23. Suddenly, without the least intimation of previous illness, on his return from church, Daniel Williams, of Harthill.

At Sutton, co. Lincoln, in his 83th year, Mr. Elliott, many years an eminent silk-dyer at Nottingham. When he began business, he literally dyed his goods in a jar, and at his decease was supposed to have accumulated the sum of 100,000l.

At Peterborough, after a short indisposition, to the great grief of her children and acquaintance, aged 76, Mrs. Liger, draper.

24. In her 57th year, after a lingering and painful illness, Elizabeth wife of Le Grice Brown Baham, esq. of Beccles, co. Suffolk. She has left a numerous family and acquaintance to lament her loss, having lived a life of uniform piety and extensive beneficence.

Matthew Arbouin, esq. of Mincing lane, merchant.

At his house in Great James-street, Bedford-row, in his 85th year, having been afflicted with the palsy the last ten years of his life, Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, bart. of Swaynston, in the isle of Wight. By his death, a very fine estate at Hatfield Broad-oak, Essex, with other considerable property, descends to his son, now Sir John Barrington, bart. M. P. for Newton, Hants. His only daughter married the Rev. Wm. Brown, of Canfield-place, Hatfield, May 18, 1791.

At Cronton, near Prescott, co. Lancaster, in her 67th year, Mrs. Sarah Hardy.

Aged 18, much lamented, Mr. Percival Wood, eldest son of the printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle; a youth whose gentleness of manners and obliging deportment, added to the closest attention to business, render his loss to his parents inexpressible, and his memory truly respectable.

25. After a long and painful illness, Mr. John Young, of Vine street, vicarially.

Mr. Boswell, wafer-maker, of St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell. While eating his supper, apparently in good health, he dropped from his chair, and expired immediately.

While sitting in his chair, James Young, esq. of Clae, in the communion of the peace for the county of Suffolk.

26. At Wokingham, Mrs. Catharine Wise, widow of Edw. W. esq.

At his house in Southampton, George Rogers, esq. one of the proprietors of Vauxhall.

Capt. James Johnson, of Knightbridge

In his 72d year, after a long and severe illness, John Murray, M. D. of Norwich, co. Norfolk, one of the oldest surgeons in the royal

royal navy. He was a native of Scotland, and had a liberal education, as a student of surgery and medicine, in the University of Edinburgh. From the year 1739 to 1759 he was frequently in active service, in the several capacities of surgeon's mate and surgeon in the navy; during which time he acquired the esteem of all, and the particular friendship of many of those commanders and other officers with whom he sailed. Having settled as a surgeon at Wells, in Norfolk, he received, in 1757, a medical diploma from the University of St. Andrew's; and, about ten years afterwards, removed to Norwich, as a situation which promised more extensive practice, and was more advantageous for the education of his children. Here the just reputation of his abilities, and his indefatigable assiduity in his profession, soon procured him a degree of success, which extended his power of gratifying those benevolent dispositions by which his character was eminently distinguished. In the midst of his numerous professional engagements, and his unremitted attention to the welfare and improvement of a family of eleven children, he never lost sight of the duties of religion, or interrupted his generous exertions for the good of mankind. Having had many opportunities of being well acquainted with the state of America, in the year 1770 he drew up a plan for the better government of that country, which was proposed to the Ministry of that time, but without effect. In 1775 a society was established in Norwich, under the name of "The Scots Society," of which Dr. Murray may be called the founder. This society, which was at first instituted for the relief of distressed North Britons, not entitled to parochial support, in England, and afterwards, under the name of "The Society of Universal Good-will" (for some account of it see vol. LIX. p. 715), extended its humane assistance to the forlorn and needy stranger, of whatever country, owed its flourishing state and its useful operation chiefly to the benevolent zeal and the unwearied perseverance of this excellent man. He spared no pains to obtain for this establishment the patronage and support of the opulent; he employed a large portion of his time in conducting its concerns; and he never declined any attention to objects of distress, however painful to his feelings, by which he might carry on the benevolent purposes of the institution. To a mind like his, the contemplation of the success of a plan adapted to lighten the burthen of human misery, was a sufficient recompence. The proceedings of this society were, from time to time, laid before the publick by him, as president, to which office he was annually elected till the year of his death. Dr. M. was also one of the first and most zealous promoters of that most excellent charity the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, of which he was appointed a physician on its being first

founded, and constantly attended it as such till within a short time of his death; nor would he be prevailed on to relinquish the fatigue of such attendance until increasing infirmities obliged him to resign. He was the author of "An Enquiry into the Origin of Slavery, with a Plan for the gradual and secure Emancipation of Slaves." In his medical capacity Dr. M. gave continual proofs of his humane disposition. From the time of his settling in Norwich to the last year of his life, even when confined by sickness to his room, he gave medical advice gratis to the poor three times a week. As a husband, he was truly affectionate; as a father, he was indulgent to his children, without partiality. To the young he was a kind adviser, and a willing instructor; ever ready to impart a share of his useful knowledge, especially to students in his own profession. The widow found in him a sympathizing and active friend, and the orphan a protecting guide. Endued with great sensibility, he took an affectionate interest in whatever concerned his friends, and omitted no opportunity of rendering them service. His liberal spirit and amiable manners attracted general esteem; and he reckoned amongst his friends, persons of political and religious principles very different from his own. The study of the Scriptures engaged a considerable share of his attention; and his integrity and benevolence were built upon the firmest foundations of piety. Had fortune been more liberal to him, his virtues might have been more generally known; but his memory will long be affectionately revered by his family, and his name will doubtless be enrolled in the records of eternity, among those worthies who have lived to exemplify the Christian doctrine of UNIVERSAL GOOD-WILL.

27 Mr. Eaw. Smith, warehouselman, of St. Paul's church-yard.

In his 70th year, Mr. Giles Powell, apothecary, of South Audley street.

29. In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, aged 80, Andrew Matthew, esq. of Heath-house, near Petersfield, Hants.

At Bishop-Stortford, Herts, in her 74th year, Mrs. Eliz. Savage, widow of the Rev. Tho. S. formerly rector of Darley, co. Derby.

At Woodford, Essex, in her 83th year, Mrs. Lydia Loxham, relict of Mr. Wm. L. hatter and sword-cutter, Cornhill.

31. At Enfield, in her 92d year, Mrs. Shergold, widow of Mr. S. net-maker.

Mrs. Bourne, wife of Mr. B. of Newcastle-court, College-hill.

After a short though painful illness, Tho. Cowflace, esq. of Donnington, Berks; an honest, fertile, and worthy man. To this estimable character it may be added, that he was ingenious, scientific, and useful to society, he having established at Donnington a manufactory of cotton that proves highly beneficial to the poor, and convenient to the gentry

gentry of that neighbourhood. One instance of his ingenuity was, discovering a method of converting the stalks of *bindweed* into cordery; thus deriving public utility from a troublesome weed. As cordery, having been hitherto imported from abroad, has been the occasion of considerable sums having been sent out of the nation for the purchase of it. Perseverance in the discovery is therefore likely to produce considerable advantages to this kingdom; and further particulars relating to it, toge her with memoirs of Mr. Cowslade, would undoubtedly prove peculiarly interesting to our readers. Mr. C. was brother to John Cowslade, esq. one of her Majesty's gentlemen ushers, and a relation to Mr. T. Cowslade, one of the printers of "The Reading Mercury."

Most poignantly lamented by all his friends, relatives, and parishioners, the Rev. Mr. Belward, rector of Burgh Castle and Ashby, and perpetual curate of Heringfleet, in Suffolk. His literary attainments merited and procured the respect of the learned; his Christian virtues, accompanied with the most amiable mildness and softness of manners, attracted the esteem and affection of all who knew him. A stranger to envy and ambition, he kept the humble tenor of his way, through the sequestered paths of life, though his knowledge and his piety would have insinuated and adorned the most elevated public station.—Mr. B. was the author of an excellent sermon, intitled, "The Established Mode of Subscription vindicated, preached at Breckles, in Suffolk, April 18, 1774, before the Archdeacon and Clergy, and published at their Request."

Lately, at Leghorn, in Italy, aged 72, much lamented by the numerous friends whom his benevolent heart had acquired him, Theophilus Lane, esq. formerly of the county of Hereford. No gentleman, perhaps, of that or any other county, was more eminently gifted with those qualities of the heart and head that constitute the chief charm, and promote the most valuable interests, of society, than Mr. Lane. As a man of true piety and warm, but unostentatious, benevolence, he was a fine model for men of opulence to form themselves upon. As a cheerful, good-natured, and intelligent companion, he dispensed mirth, social happiness, and useful information, in every circle of which he formed a part. The expensive turn of his second wife deprived him, for many years, of the pleasure of living in this country.

At Athlone, in Ireland, the Hon. Lieut.-col. Cusse, of the 13th light dragoons, brother of Lord Dyfart, and M. P. for the city of Kilkenny.

At Mallow, in Ireland, Pa'liser Wheeler, esq. captain in the 35th reg. of foot.

In Bishop-street, Dublin, Benj. Hunt, esq. late captain in the 5th reg. of dragoon-guards.

Near Waterford, aged 120, Wm. Troy.

A little time before his death he read the smallest print without spectacles, and daily walked about his farm without support.

At Edinburgh, of an apoplectic fit, Alexander Todd, esq.

At Penzance, very much lamented, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Rev. Mr. T. of that place.

At Folkingham, co. Lincoln, aged 73, Mary Foster, a maiden. By her own desire, her remains were inclosed in a white deal coffin, and carried by four tailors, with six young maidens to hold up the pall. The bells chimed to church, where an anthem was sung, taken from the sixth chapter of Job. After service, a merry peal was rung.

Much respected, aged 82, Mr. John Gibbons, sen. of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln, father of the well-known feeder of the famous Lincolnshire ox.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Wilton, lady of the Hon. Judge Wilton, and sister to Lady Head.

At Darlington, Abraham Hilton, esq. one of the sixty clerks in the court of chancery.

Aged 26, Mr. Charles Orme, attorney, of Peterborough; a young gentleman universally esteemed for affability and integrity.

Aged 107, Mr. Hammond, of Senernhall, co. Salop. He attained that great age without experiencing the slightest illness.

In his 76th year, at the school at Appleby, co. Leicester, much regretted by his friends, relations, and a numerous acquaintance, as well as by the poor in general, the Rev. Thomas Moule, B. A. one of the masters of the said school, and rector of Atley, co. Stafford.

In the prime of life, the Rev. Sam. Kirby, minister of Wickertley, near Rotherham.

At Chipping Wycomb, Bucks, much regretted, Mr. Matthews, a gentleman of a very sociable and benevolent disposition, who, a very few years since, had retired from the metropolis with an ample fortune.

Aged 75, Mrs. Gates, a widow lady, of Chatham, Kent.

At Truro, occasioned by falling through a hole in one of the decayed bridges there, Mr. Wm. Tonkin, many years chief bailiff of Stannaries of Cornwall.

At Bath, James Barry, esq. of the county of Corke, formerly M. P. for Rathormuck.

At Bath, Mr. Gainsborough, bookseller.

Miss Harriet Snuckburgh, daughter of Wm. S. esq. of Bath.

Of a decline, in her 22d year, Miss Eliza Cornyn, daughter of the late Steph. C. esq.

After a lingering illness, the wife of Mr. Proctor, brewer, at Ware.

At Berwick upon Tweed, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Hale, an eminent surgeon there, and surgeon to the Northumberland militia.

At Shrewsbury, aged 50, Mr. Baxter, a considerable dealer in leather.

Rev. Mr. Smith, many years rector of Nantwich.

Mr. Thomas Reece, late of Trafford, near Chester.

Henry Shield, esq. many years treasurer for the county of Rutland.

Mr. Francis Gudden, one of the assistants of Oxford.

At Greenham-heath, Berks, aged 106, Elizabeth Dowling, who retained all her faculties to the last.

67. 1. Fitzowen Jones, esq. of Paper-buildings, in the Temple.

At his house in Church-street, Edmonton, aged 78, Henry Jones, esq. merchant, of Marston-house street, London, partner with Mr. Harbord, and formerly M^r. for Devizes.

In Ashley's-buildings, Httington, Mrs. Susannah Francis wife of Mr. Rich. F.

At Tudhoe, near Durham Rich. Raddcliffe, esq. clerk of the crown for the county of Durham.

In her 83d year, Mrs. Mildred Everest, widow of Wm. E. esq. late of Mallow, Kent.

2. Aged 92, Mr. Edw. Heston, of Ash Lee farm, in the parish of Chesham, Bucks.

At Lefn-coch, near Ruthin, co. Denbigh, in her 20th year, Mrs. M. A. Elli, wife of Mr. Wm. F. attorney at law. She was the daughter of Capt. Lovering, and niece of the late admiral Commodore Forrester.

3. At his house in Cavendish square, the Rev. Dr. Buckworth, prebendary of Canterbury and Lincoln.

At Chigwell, in Essex, Lady Abby, widow of Sir Anthony Thomas A. bart. of Albons, in the same county.

In his 75th year, Rev. Mr. Twentyman, curate of Whittingham, and vicar of Cattle Sowerby, Cumberland.

In Cavendish-square, Dr. Puckley.

At Falmouth, on his journey with dispatches from Administration to Mr. Jackson, at Madrid. Mr. Bartholomew Morley, one of his Majesty's messengers.

At Galifforn, in Scotland, aged 43, Lieut. Tho. Douglas, of the royal navy.

4. Of an apoplexy, Mr. Hoffman, the famous confectioner, in Fothergate-street.

5. At Tunwell, near Stamford. Mrs. Knowles, wife of Rev. Mr. K.

Tho. Whitcomb, esq. brewer at Gosport.

At Chippenham, Wils, Mrs. Anne Weeks Daby, sister to the Vicar of that place.

Of a mortification in her foot, occasioned by the unskilful cutting of a corn, Mrs. Eve Bunting, of South street, Lewes.

At Tiverton, Devon, much and deservedly lamented, in his 82d year, Henry Osmond, esq. a respectable magistrate of that county. He had five times served the office of mayor; had been a member of the Tiverton corporation 53 years, and 26 years father of that society.

6. At his house at Hendon, Middlesex, Mr. Archibald Hamilton, printer of Balconcourt, Fleet-street. He was the son of Archibald Hamilton, esq. an eminent printer of the same place, the first establisher of the "Critical Review," still living; and father of a third Archibald, who is also a printer.

At his house at Mile-end, Mr. John Carvick, stock broker.

At Dumfries, Charles Johnstone, esq. merchant at Ostend.

7. At Ware, Herts, Mr. Windus, an eminent attorney, and many years under-sheriff of that county.

At her house in Islington, in her 77th year, Mrs. Mary Love, relict of Mr. Giles L. of Kirchin-lane, notary public.

At his lodgings in Islington, Mr. Constantine M'Guire, late of Fore street, merch.

In his 70th year, James Ragle French, esq. merchant, in Swithin's lane, Lombard-street, and one of the committee, for London, of the African Company.

At Canterbury, aged 23, Champion Bransill, esq. of Upminster-hall, co. Essex. His death was occasioned by a violent cold and inflammation of the lungs, which was brought on by incautiously sitting near an open window when in a state of perspiration. He was educated at the Charter-house and Clare-hall, Cambridge, and proceeded B. A. 1786. After leaving the University, he had a commission in the 6th regiment of light dragoon, which he resigned on marrying Miss Charlotte Brydges, youngest daughter of — B. esq. of Wooton, in Kent, and sister to the Rev. Edward B. the present claimant of the barony of Chandos. His manners were artless and unaffected, and his conduct was marked by an uniform mildness and good-nature, which made him universally respected and beloved.

8. Geo. Clark, esq. banker, Lombard-str. partner with Messrs Walpole.

Suddenly, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J. organist of St. Paul's cathedral.

9. After a long and severe illness, Alex. Poplum, esq. of Caiborough, late captain in the Somersetshire militia, and in the commission of the peace for that county. Two amiable daughters, and a son, a minor, have to lament the loss of a valuable parent, and the neighbourhood in general a most benevolent and kind protector.

10. Miss Anna daughter of Geo. A. esq. of Halsted place, Kent.

At Telford, in Kent, the Lady of Sir Cha. Middleton bart.

At Liege, in Germany, Constantine-John Phipps, Lord Mulgrave in England and Ireland, and F. R. S. The English peerage is extinct; that of Ireland descends to his eldest brother, the Hon. Henry Phipps, Lieutenant-colonel in the army, captain in the first regiment of foot-guards, and M. P. for Scarborough, his brother having obtained it for him when he quitted his post of paymaster. His Lordship was born in 1746; succeeded to his Irish title in 1775; and was created an English peer June 17, 1790. He married, June 20, 1787, Anne-Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Cholmondeley, esq. of Housham, co. York, one of the richest heiresses in that county, who died in childhood in

1788, leaving a daughter. His great-grandfather, Constantine Phipps, was, 1714, lord chancellor of Ireland, died in 1723, and left an only son, William, who, 178, married Catherine, daughter of James Earl of Anglesea, by whom he had Constantine, created Lord Mulgrave in 1767, and one daughter, Catherine. Constantine, the first lord, who died in 1775, married Lepel, eldest daughter of John Lord Hervey, who died in 1780, by whom he had issue Constantine-John, the late lord, Charles, captain in the royal navy, deceased, Henry, Edmund, Augustus, and a daughter, Henrietta Maria, married, 1776, to Charles Viscount Dillon.—Lord M. entered very young into the naval service, under the auspices of his uncle, the late Earl of Bristol. Soon after he was of age, he came into parliament for Lincoln, and, very early in life, was an able parliamentary speaker. In the debates which originated from the famous trial of the King against Alton, and the doctrines then held by Earl Mansfield, he displayed great ability, and a knowledge of our practical jurisprudence seldom acquired by any who are not of the long robe. From the peculiarity of his voice, manner, and delivery, however, he was rather an informing than a pleasing or commanding speaker; so just is Lord Chesterfield's observation, that "it is not so much what is *said*, as the manner of saying it, that is most essential to a senator." In his own profession he was justly admired, and may well be classed with our most eminent naval commanders. His "*Voyage to the North Pole*," from June 4 to Sept. 24, 1773, to determine how far navigation was practicable to the North Pole, published 1774 (see our vol. XLV p. 420—424), will ever immortalize his memory; and he is supposed to have written the Introduction to Capt. Cook's last Voyage, an eloquent and masterly performance. In the late maps his track appears upon the globe with that of Capt. Cook; and he will be regarded by posterity as an eminent benefactor to cosmography. His Lordship has left behind him a considerable sum of ready money, and a library the most perfect in England as to all works of naval science, with many unpublished charts and notes of soundings.

11. Philip Dyot, esq. the oldest magistrate in the county of Middlesex.

At the Manse (parsonage) of Auchinlech, Ayrshire, the Rev. Mr. John Dun, in his 70th year, and with a less than a month of completing 40 years as minister of that parish. He was a man of literature, sound presbyterian principles, and sincere piety. He published very lately sermons in two volumes 8vo, illustrated by an appendix of a miscellaneous nature.

12. At Lockwood, near Huddersfield, co. York, in her 19th year, Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. Jonathan Shaw; on the 17th of August, one of her sisters, the wife of Mr. Jn. Shaw; and, a few weeks before, a second sister, the

wife of Mr. James Shaw, all of that place. It is remarkable that three brothers married three sisters, who have all died within a few months; they were the daughters of Mr. Jn. Tate, of Lockwood.

13. Aged 57, at his seat at Kingsbridge, after a long and painful illness, Wm. Elford Herbert, esq. colonel of the S. Devon militia.

In Charlotte street, Bedford-square, John Theed, esq. youngest son of John T. esq.

At Hergwyt, co. Merioneth, Sir Robert Howell Vaughan, bart. alderman of Chester.

14. Mr. Robert Hathway, of The Farm, in the parish of Much Cowarn, co. Hereford, an alderman of the city of Hereford.

Margaret, Lady of Sir Roger Mostyn, bart. of Mostyn, co. Flint, M. P. for that county. She was daughter of the rev. Dr. Hugh Wynne; married to Sir R. May 19. 1766; and had by him two daughters.

At his quarters at Wells, Edmund Halliday, esq. captain in the Somersetshire regiment of militia, and brother to the Major of the said regiment.

Aged 93, Thomas Simpson, of Secroft, near Leeds, many years one of the first fox-hunters in the North of England. He was huntsman to the late Lord Bingley, Mr. Bowes, and several other gentlemen; and was well known to every gentleman who frequented the Bramham moor hunt.

Rev. John Marth, of West Langley, and rector of Whetle.

At Aberdeen, Geo. Shand, esq. late provost of that city.

15. At Edinburgh, Lady Frances Leslie. There may have been more than one lady of this title; but the Lady Frances Leslie most known in the world was first the lady of the present Lord Tyrconnel, and, being divorced from his Lordship, married Philip Leslie, once a wine-merchant in France, and the second son of Lord Newark, of Scotland. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the late Marquis of Granby, and aunt to the present Duke of Rutland. She was born in 1753.

At Glasgow, Mr. John Taylor, manufacturer, son of the Rev. Wm. T. minister of Rhind, co. Perth.

At Lichfield, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mott, wife of Wm. M. esq. of the Close, proctor and deputy register of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry.

At Cottingham, near Hull, Richard Beatniffe, esq. recorder of Hull.

17. In Great Russell-street, the Lady of Robert Dallas, esq. barrister at law.

At his seat at Aspley, in the parish of Ratford, co. Nottingham, aged 86, Edward Willoughby, esq. descended from a collateral branch of the noble family of Lord Middleton, of Wollaton.

Mr. Rob. Duncanson, book-binder, York. In York-street, aged 78, Mrs. Bell.

Mr. Kipling, hosier, Nottingham.

18. Miss Cole, daughter of Stephen C. esq. late of Twickenham.

At York, in his 70th year, at the house of Capt. Pricket (his son-in-law), Hale Wyvill, esq.

At Stockton upon Tees, co. Durham, John Sutton, esq. formerly commander of the Portland East India-man.

Rev. Other Philpot, late rector of Peabroke, co. Worcester.

19. At Glasgow, Pat. Carmichael, M.D.

In his 92d year. Mr. Linley, father of Tho. L. esq. one of the patentees of Drury-lane theatre, and grandfather to the late Mrs. Sheridan.

At Arnold, near Nottingham, much regretted by her friends, and the poor in particular, to whom she had been a liberal benefactress, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. E. J.

At his house in the Irongate, Derby; aged 63, Mr. George Richardson; a man of strict integrity, and much respected.

Mr. Joseph Scholey, late of Castle Donington, co. Leicester, and formerly of Cambridge. He was found dead in a close, in the liberty of Barrow-upon Soar, whence he had set off on foot after dinner, the day before, to go to Leicester; but the waters being out, he mistook his road, and, it being a very cold frosty night, he perished. A countryman, who was milking at no great distance, saw him upon the ground, rubbing his face with his handkerchief, and even called to him, yet had not the humanity to go to his assistance. He was a worthy man, and his death is much lamented. The verdict of the coroner's inquest was, "Died by the inclemency of the weather."

At Whitchurch, in the prime of life, Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss, late curate of Wickstead.

At Dundee, Sir Rob. Preston, bart.

Miss Clubbe, sister to Mr. C. grocer, Chester.

Miss Pullen, haberdasher, of same place.

20. Of a consumption, the Rev. Mr. Welly, late of Woolwich.

21. At her house in the Lower-street, Islington, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Rivington, widow of John R. esq.

After a tedious illness, Mr. Hogg, of Chester, druggist, and one of the aldermen of that corporation.

22. Mr. Thomas Arno, of Islington.

Aged 94, Mr. John Manson, ship builder, Rotherhithe-wall.

At Alford, co. Lincoln, aged 75, Henry Andrews, esq.

23. At Spalding, aged 47, Mrs. Beetham, wife of Mr. B. surgeon.

At her seat at Winchfield, Hants, in her 71d year, Rt. Hon. Lady Geo. Beaclerk.

24. At Chelmsford, after a very few days illness, deeply lamented by her numerous relations and extensive acquaintance, Mrs. Anna Barnard, of Kingston.

In his 4th year, Edmund Fleming Akers, son of Aretas A. esq. of Lamb's Conduit-str.

27. Christopher Splidt, esq. of St. George's-place, Ratcliff.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

LAURENCE Harman Harman, esq. created Baron Oxmantown, co. Dublin, with remainder to Sir Laur. Parsons, bart.

John Shore, esq. of Heathcote, co. Derby (appointed to succeed Marquis Cornwallis as governor-general of India) created a baronet.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Joseph Hardy, Watlington R. co. Essex.

Rev. Thomas Redman Hooker, Rottingdean R. co. Suffex, *vice* Hollingbery, dec.

Rev. R. Coulton, of Houghton, Withcote R. and Ouston perpetual curacy, both co. Leicester. *vice* Topp, dec.

Rev. John Roberts, M. A. Creeting St. Olave and Creeting All Saints R. Suffolk.

Rev. Henry Jowett, M. A. Durham Parva R. co. Norfolk.

Hon. and Rev. James Cochrane, Long Horsley R. co. Northumberland.

Rev. Mr. Hayward, Avington R. Hants.

Rev. Mr. Bowen, Poringland R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Seale, dec.

Rev. Chas. Martin, Cawthorpe R. co. York.

Rev. Thomas Baseley, of Merton College, Oxford, Harrold R. co. Bedford.

Rev. Wm. Ireland, M. A. Frome V. co. Somerset, *vice* Bishop of Exeter, dec.

Rev. John Fisher, M. A. Higham-on-the-Hill R. co. Leicester.

Rev. Robert-John Sayer, M. A. appointed a prebendary of Winchester cathedral.

Rev. Mr. Upton, elected clerk of the collegiate church in Manchester.

Rev. Francis Meeke, M. A. vicar of Eccleshall, co. Stafford, preferred to the subdeanry in the collegiate church of Ripon, co. York.

Rev. John Crauford, Great Coats R. near Grimsby, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Steggall, Wells R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. F. Goodwin, M. A. Foxton sequestration, co. Cambridge.

Rev. Wm. Macklin, of Dorsetshire, Little Chesterford R. co. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Tattersall, Ledham V. near Leeds, *vice* Sellen, dec.

Rev. John Kemble, Terrington R. Suffex.

Rev. James Dunsdale, Loxfield and Gratfield R. Suffolk.

Rev. Hamlett Harrison, M. A. elected head master of Breewood school, co. Stafford, *vice* Croft, resigned.

Rev. Charles Davy, Creeting St. Peter R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Freeman, dec.

Rev. Gibson Lucas, Billockby R. Norfolk.

Rev. Isaac Clarke, Buckleham R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. Johnson, Great Stoke R. near Bath.

Rev. Mr. Vernant, Tadcaster R.

Rev. J. Bowen, appointed minister of Margaret chapel, Bath, *vice* Griffith, dec.

Rev. Miles Beever, Hethel R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Jn. Castell, M. A. Thuxton R. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Watkins, elected lecturer of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, *vice* Walker, resigned.

Rev.

1792.] Prices of Grain.—Theatrical Register.—Bill of Mortality. 967

Rev. J. Sneyd, Elford R. *vice* Sawrey, dec.
 Rev. Dr. Buckner, rector of St. Giles in the Field, and canon-residentary of Chichester, collated to the archdeaconry of that diocese

Rev. George Walton Onslow, Send V. co. Surrey, *vice* Davis, dec.

Rev. Walthourne Cooke, B. D. Hardwick R. Bucks

Rev. John Lempriere, M. A. elected master of Abingdon school.

Rev. Rich. Blacket de Chair, Postling V. Kent, *vice* Stock, dec.

Rev. St. George Bowles, Burford R. co. Salop, *vice* Green, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. John Gregory, M. A. vicar of Preston, near Wingham, in Kent, to hold Elmstone R. in the same county.

Rev. John Balon, M. A. rector of Shalton, Hants, to hold Sunning V. Berks.

PRICES OF WHEAT, from the Returns ending October 20, 1792.

First District, London, 6s. 1d. being 9d more than our last report, p. 871.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Middlesex	6	1	Salop	6	
Surrey	6	3	Hereford	6	
Hertford	5	9	Worcester	6	
Bedford	5	7	Warwick	6	
Huntingdon	5	7	Wilts	6	1
Northampton	6	3	Berks	6	
Rutland	6	5	Oxford	6	
Leicester	6	7	Bucks	5	1
Nottingham	6	7	Brecon	7	
Derby	6	6	Montgomery	6	
Stafford	6	7	Radnor	6	

SEVENTEEN COUNTIES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flint	7	7			
Denbigh	7	8			
Anglesea	5	6			
Caernarvon	5	10			
Merioneth	7	8			
Cardigan	6	8			
Pembroke	5	9			
Carmartha.	6	8			
Glamorgan	6	9			
Gloucester	6	8			
Somerset	6	9			
Monmouth	6	9			
Devon	5	10			
Cornwall	5	5			
Dorset	6	10			
Hants	6	11			

Total Average of England and Wales. Per bushel, 6s. 2½d. Per quarter, 2l. 9s. 10d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avordupois, 1l. 13s. 11d.

AVERAGE PRICE, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated.

Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.				
1	—	2	7	9	4	—	2	5	2	7	—	2	7	7	10	—	2	13	4
2	—	2	5	9	5	—	2	2	3	8	—	2	15	9	11	—	2	7	8
3	—	2	4	10	6	—	2	9	7	9	—	2	10	6	12	—	2	8	11

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

OB. DRURY (HAY-MARKET).

- The Haunted Tower—The Irish Widow.
- Love makes a Man—No Song No Supper.
- Ditto—Ditto. [2 Stage.
- The Haunted Tower—All the World's
- Siege of Belgrade—High Life below Stairs.
- Love makes a Man—Cave of Trophonius.
- The Fugitive—Richard Cœur de Lion.
- The Siege of Belgrade—Bon Ton.
- The Herds—The Cave of Trophonius.
- The Beaux Stratagem—The Prisoner.
- The Tender Husband—Ditto.
- The Fugitive—Ditto.
- The Rivals—Ditto.
- Love makes a Man—Ditto.
- The Fugitive—Ditto.
- The Siege of Belgrade—The Citizen.
- King Henry the Fifth—The Prisoner.
- School for Scandal—No Song No Supper.
- The Wonder—The Prisoner.

OB. COVENT-GARDEN.

- Othello—The Irishman in London.
- Montaigne—The Sultan. [Reel.
- Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Highland
- Romeo and Juliet—Blue Beard.
- As You Like It—Love in a Camp.
- The Road to Ruin—Irishman in London.
- Conscious Lovers—Two Strings to your
- Richard the Third—Blue Beard. [Bow.
- The Belle's Stratagem—Poor Soldier.
- The Road to Ruin—Maid of the Oaks.
- The Woodman—The Midnight Hour.
- Romeo and Juliet—Blue Beard.
- The Tender Husband—Barataria.
- The Road to Ruin—Oscar and Malvina.
- Notoriety—The Prisoner at Large.
- Just in Time—The Follies of a Day.
- Macbeth—Oscar and Malvina.
- Just in Time—The Prisoner at Large.
- Wild Oats—The Farmer.

BILL of MORTALITY, from October 1 to October 13, 1792.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males 807	1510	Males 679	1327
Females 713		Females 648	

Whereof have died under two years old 374

Peck Leaf 2s. 3d½.

2 and 5	136	50 and 60	141
5 and 10	51	60 and 70	98
10 and 20	57	70 and 80	75
20 and 30	98	80 and 90	21
30 and 40	117	90 and 100	1
40 and 50	148	100	

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1792.

No.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy	Excheg Bills.	English Lot. Tick	Irish Lot. Tick	Lowell Debent
27	hut	hut	90 1/2 a 1/2	---	---	117 1/2	---	---	209	---	105	---	---	90 1/2	---	---	---	16 15	6 16	---
26	---	---	90 1/2 a 1/2	---	---	117 1/2	---	---	---	---	104	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
30	Sunday	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	90	---	---	16 16	6 16	---
1	---	---	90 1/2 a 1/2	---	---	117 1/2	---	---	209	---	105	---	---	---	---	1 1/2	---	16 15	6 15	---
2	---	---	90 1/2 a 1/2	---	---	117 1/2	---	---	---	---	105	---	---	---	---	1 1/2	---	16 15	6 15	---
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4	---	---	90 1/2 a 1/2	---	---	117 1/2	---	---	211 1/2	---	109	---	---	---	---	1 1/2	---	16 16	6 16	---
5	---	---	90 1/2 a 1/2	---	---	117 1/2	---	---	211 1/2	---	108	---	---	---	---	---	---	16 16	6 16	---
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Genl.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion-Passage, Fleet-Street, where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, P. 10. 1792.

970 *Meteorological Diaries for October and November, 1792.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1792.

Height of Fahrenheit's Therm.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

W. CARY, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, opposite Arundel-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	State of Weather in October 1792.
1	E calm	96	54	overcast, heavy and frequent showers
2	E calm	29, 16	54	overcast, clear day, rain at night
3	E brisk	33	53	overcast, very gloomy but fair
4	E brisk	45	56	overcast, clears up, a rich harvest day
5	E brisk	48	53	clouds, very clear day
6	E brisk	37	52	cloudy, gloomy, but fair
7	E moderate	38	52	overcast, no sun, but fair
8	NE calm	50	52	clouds, no sun, serene and pleasant
9	N gentle	57	51	gloomy, little sun, but pleasant
10	N gentle	57	51	gloomy, no sun, showers at night
11	N calm	57	51	white clouds, gloomy, little sun
12	NW moderate	52	52	white clouds, a little sun, and pleasant
13	S brisk	22	49	overcast, heavy showers P. M.
14	S brisk	28, 96	48	blue sky, serene, rain P. M.
15	EE brisk	75	49	overcast, rain
16	S moderate	78	51	rain, heavy showers
17	S moderate	29, 8	50	clouds, frequent showers
18	S gentle	18	50	overcast, showers
19	W brisk	50	49	rain, showers
20	S gentle	22	50	white clouds, showers
21	S moderate	10	52	white clouds, fair day
22	SE calm	50	53	overcast, rain at night
23	W moderate	30, 4	50	overcast, sun, rains at night
24	N gentle	4	46	clear sky, sun, and pleasant
25	N calm	29, 28	49	clear and pleasant
26	NE gentle	50	50	sky clear, sun red, intervals of gloom and sun
27	NNE moderate	41	52	rain till noon, damp and foggy
28	S moderate	38	53	mist clears up, fair and pleasant
29	S moderate	33	52	clouds, sun and pleasant
30	S moderate	2	53	rain without intermission
31	W moderate	20	51	overcast, clears up and sun, rain at night

5. Woodcocks seen by several persons, seemed as if just arrived, and much fatigued; quantities of greens hewed, this, and the day past, in very great dryness; but in many places the corn was grown.—12. Gathered the orange pippen apples, whilst on the Eastern aspect of the tree was a considerable quantity of bloom; the fruit has very little flavour; province-rafes also in bloom.—14. Severe lightning this morning about 5 o'clock, P. M.—15. Thunder, and lightning during the greatest part of the night and morning of the 16th.—24. Hoar frost, and some little ice; Laurustinus in bloom; many potatoes yet remain in the ground, and which have received no inconsiderable damage, numbers being quite rotted; very little wheat yet sown; parrots of a large size in general, the following are the dimen-

sions

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For NOVEMBER, 1792.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXII. PART II.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 3.

FEAR I shall tire your readers with my account of *Lovelace*; but, having begun it, I cannot let it go imperfect; and, besides, have perhaps some faint hopes that (through the channel of your publication, which is so much attended to) this elegant poet may be brought to the recollection of the Editors of the *Biographia Britannica*, from the first edition of which he seems to be unfairly excluded. A second volume of *Lucaſta*, containing his posthumous poems, was published by his brother, Dudley Posthumus Lovelace in 1659, London, printed by William Godbid, for Clement Darby. It has the following Dedication:

"To the Right Hon. JOHN LOVELACE, Esq.*

"SIR,

"Lucaſta (fair, but hapleſs maid!)
Once flouriſt underneath the ſhade
Of your illuſtrious mother; now,
An orphan grown, ſhe bows to you!
To you, her virtues noble heir,
Oh may ſhe find protection there;
Nor let her welcome be the leſs
'Cause a rough hand makes her addreſſe,
One (to whom ſoes the Muſes are)
Born and bred up in rugged war;
For conſcious how unſit I am
I only have pronounc'd her name,
To waken pity in your breaſt,
And leave her tears to plead the reſt.

"Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant and
kinſman, Dudley-Posthumus Lovelace."

This poſthumous publication (like moſt of the ſame ſort) adds no credit to the poet's memory. I can ſelect no-

thing from it worthy of praiſe, unleſs it be the following little tranſlation:

"Theophile, being deny'd his addreſſes to King James, turned the affront to his own glory in this epigram:

"Si Jaques, le Roi du ſavoir,
Ni trouve bon de me voir,
Voila la cauſe infaillible;
Car, ravi de mon eſcrit,
Il creut que j'eſtois tout eſprit,
Et par conſequent inviſible."

"Lineally tranſlated out of the French.

"If James, the king of wit,
To ſee me thought not fit,
Sure this the cauſe hath been,
That, raviſh'd with my merit,
He thought I was all ſpirit,
And ſo not to be ſeen †."

Theſe poems are followed by Elegies, to the Author's memory, collected alſo by his brother. London, printed 1660, with a frontiſpiece, deſigned by Lely, and engraved by Faithorne. The writers are, Charles Cotton, James Howell, El. Revett, Symon Ognell, M.D. Canningbrens, and his brother, who concludes with the following Epitaph:

"Tread, reader, gently gently o'er
The happy duſt beneath this floor:
For in this narrow vault is ſet
An alabaſter cabinet,
Wherein both arts and arms are put,
Like Homer's Iliad, in a nut;
Till Death, with ſlow and eaſy pace,
Snatcht the bright jewel from the caſe,
And now transform'd he doth ariſe
A conſtellation in the ſkies,
Teaching the blinded world the way,
Thro' night, to ſtarle into day:
And ſhipwreckt ſhades, with ſteady hand,
He ſteers unto th' Elizaian land."

* According to Dugd. Bar. II. 456, 457, Richard, firſt Lord Lovelace, of Hurley, died Apr. 22, 1634. John, his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded, and married Anne, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Cleveland, to whom the firſt volume of *Lucaſta* is dedicated. John, the eldeſt ſon, the perſon abovementioned, married Martha, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Pye, of Bradenham, co. Bucks, bart.

† Pp. 96, 97.

ſions of a particular one on common ground, length 19 inches, circumference 16 inches, weight 4½ lb. avoirdupois; ſprings have never failed, but kept continually running; the trees begin to be deſpoiled of their foliage; leaves of the hawthorn quite gone.

Fall of rain this month, 5½ inches. Evaporation 2 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. Holt.
I cannot

I cannot say much for the judgement of this well-meaning brother, who could select from the poet's papers what appear the refuse of his Common-place book. But, in the volume published by himself, there is, though much carelessness, a poetical spirit truly elegant. An Ode to the Rose, p. 11, begins with these two beautiful stanzas :

" Sweet serene sky-like flower,
Haste to adorn her bower :

From thy long cloudy bed,
Shoot forth thy damask head !

" New-startled blush of Flora !
The grief of pale Aurora,
Who will contest no more ;
Haste, haste to strowe her floor !"

An Ode to Lucrecia opens in the following exquisite manner :

" Ah, Lucrecia, why so bright !
Spread with early streaked light !
If still veiled from our sight,
What is 't but eternal night ?"

The 5th stanza is thus :

" Lucrecia ! stay ! why dost thou flye ?
Thou art not bright but to the eye,
Nor chaste, but in the marriage-tye,
Nor great, but in this treasure,
Nor good, but in that sanctitie."

I will give one more specimen, and then have done :

" To ELINDA, that lately I have not written.

" If in me anger, or disdain
In you, or both made me refrain
From th' noble intercourse of verse,
That only virtuous thoughts rehearse ;
Then, chaste Ellinda, might you fears
The sacred vows that I did swear.

" But if alone some pious thought
Me to an inward sadness brought,
Thinking to breathe your soul too well,
My tongue was charmed with that spell ;
And left it (since there was no room
To voice your worth enough) strook
dumb.

" So then this *silence* doth reveal
No thought of negligence, but zeal :
For, as in adoration
This is Love's true devotion,
Children and fools the words repeat,
But anch'rites pray in tears and sweat."
Yours, &c. CLIFFORDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 12.

THE late Mrs. Thorpe, whose death is mentioned in vol. LIX. p. 89, and again, with a merited eulogy on the deceased, in p. 769 of the present volume, was buried in a vault in Bexley churchyard, contiguous to a wall, which is a boundary of the pre-

mises of High-street house, built by Mr. Thorpe ; and on a tablet of black marble, fixed to the wall, is the following inscription :

D. O. M.

The fossil-stone beneath
covers the remains of CATHARINA,
wife of JOHN THORPE, M.A. F.S.A.
Pray disturb not her ashes"

This fossil-stone was brought from Cockslesh-bank, near Green-street Green, or from some bank of a similar kind in Bexley parish, whose strata are minutely described in *Antiquities within the Diocese of Rochester*, subjoined to *Costume and Recesses*, pp. 254, 5. As Mr. Thorpe died at Chippenham, it cannot be matter of surprise that he should be averse to giving his friends the trouble of conveying his remains more than an hundred miles. But why did not the tree lie where it fell, instead of being drawn a few miles to Harden Huish ? Considering the short residence of my worthy friend in Wilts, Harden Huish must have been to him a novel parish. But, perhaps, some information he had acquired respecting its ancient history, or some vestiges he had traced of a testaceous soil, might occasion his choosing this spot for a place of interment. He was, as you have truly observed, on Antiquarian topics, almost an enthusiast ; and, in this instance, he might be willing to shew

He felt his ruling passion strong in death.

When, by his direction, a fossil of marine *exuvie* was made the key-stone of the sepulchral vault in Bexley churchyard, it doubtless was his intention that it should cover, and keep undisturbed, the dust of John Thorpe, as well as the ashes of Catharina.

Yours, &c.

W. & D.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 2.

SOME poems by the Rev. Thomas Warwick have been lately printed in a small Collection of Poems, said to have been chiefly written by gentlemen of Devonshire and Cornwall. As the pieces by Mr. Warwick have much merit, it is with great regret that I inform your correspondent K. Z. that he erred in placing Mr. Warwick in the List of *Living Poets* (p. 691), Mr. Warwick having died before that list appeared.

George Keate, esq. (p. 505), is married to the only sister of Sir Charles Greaves Hudson, bart. a scientific and accomplished woman.

William

Sketch of the Action near Seringapatam. Feb 6. 1792.

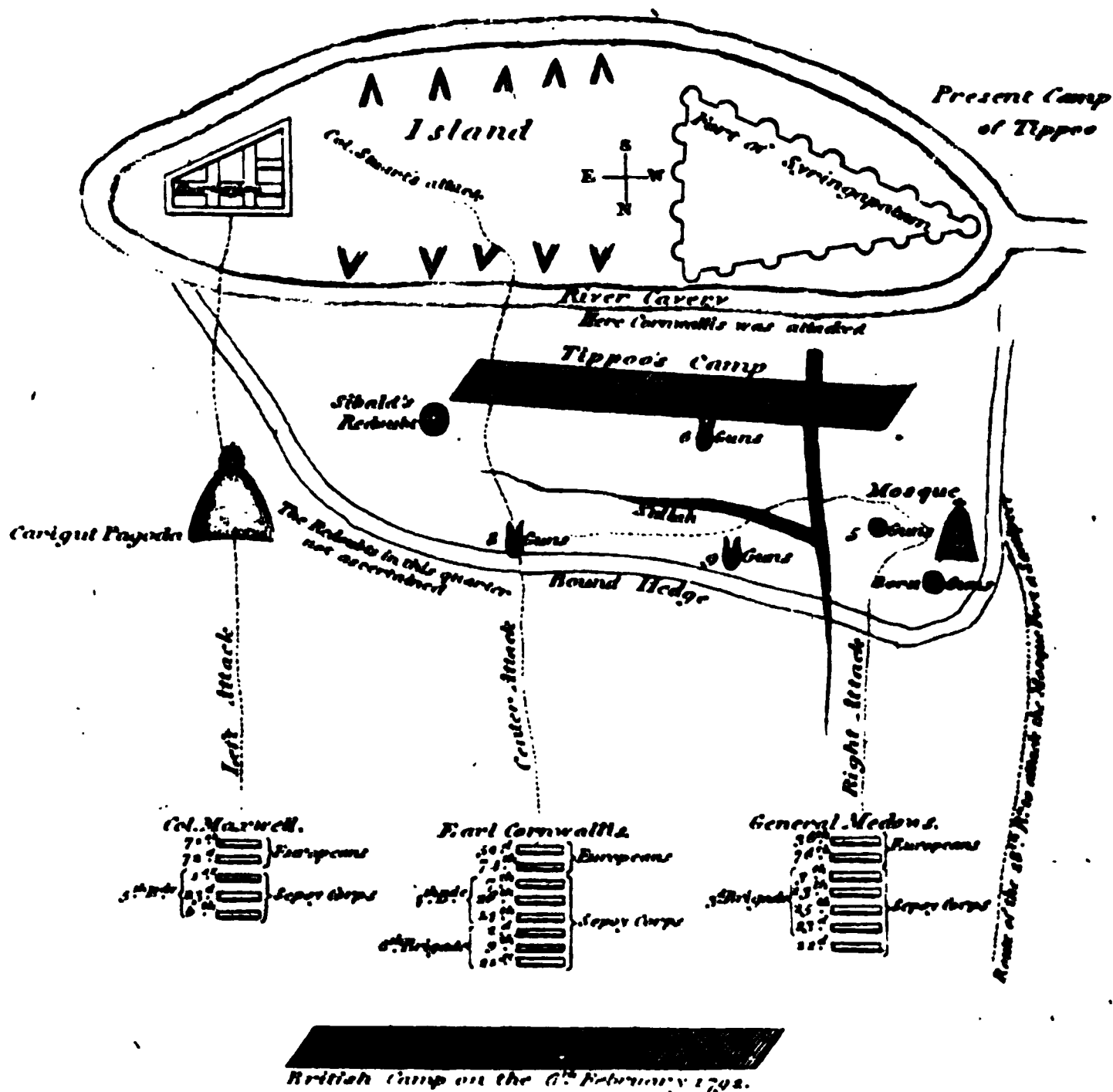


Fig 2. p. 973.

hRQVI VCRA WAILCIDE
R' hA QV ODA · OUNOLMIES
EII:OK PA I.

William Hayley, esq. married the youngest daughter of the late Dr. Ball, Dean of Chichester, a lady of very superior attainments, that a supposition has gone abroad in the world of her having assisted her husband in composing some of his best poems.

Whilst Dr. Wolcott (p. 690) resided in the West Indies, he published some pieces full of fire, intitled, "West-Indian Eclogues;" and he certainly had better have confined himself to that line.

Eyles Irwin, esq. (p. 691), is now gone in Lord Macartney's suite to China. In 1780, he published "A Series of Adventures in the Course of a Voyage up the Red sea," &c.; a work so very romantic and flowery (though entertaining), that one cannot help suspecting him of having availed himself of a liberty that is very allowable in poetry, and of having given too much way to the influence of a poetic imagination. In this volume are introduced, An Ode to the Desert, and another to the Nile. Besides these pieces, Mr. Irwin has published a poem, called, "St. Thomas's Mount," and one intitled, "Bedukah." I hope K. Z. will favour us with a list of the living poetesses. BLONDEL.

Mr. URBAN, *Kirby Moorside, Oct. 30.*
THE inclosed sketch of the action near Seryngapatam (pl. I.), drawn on the spot by Mr. George Harwood, of the Adjutant-general's Office, Feb. 6, 1792, having been presented to me by a friend lately arrived in the Camden, I send it for the illustration of the action described in p. 659, &c.; and am,
Yours, &c. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Howden, Aug. 20.*
IF the gentleman who signs D. H., p. 624, will favour me with his address, I shall think myself happy in the communication of the plan of my intended History of Wressle Castle, and the parish of Hemingbrough.

Inclosed I send you the copy of an inscription (pl. I. fig. 2) on a large blue stone in Howden church, which has been frequently misrepresented; it relates to Walter de Kirkham, Bishop of Durham, who, dying at Howden, according to Mr. Hotchinson's History of Durham, vol. I. p. 223, on the 9th day of August, 1260, was there emboweled, and his bowels buried in this church.

Can any of your correspondents inform me where the register of the family

of the Melbams may be met with, which is referred to by Burton, in his *Monasticon Eboracense*, p. 481, note d.

Yours, &c. J. A. SAVAGE.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE SEASONS.
ENWRAPT in sombrous gloom,
AUTUMN entered amid the blustering of wind, and the rattling of hail. In the short space between the sun's entrance into Libra, and the first day of the succeeding month, occurred ice, hail-storms, hurricanes, driving showers, glooms, damps, heavy falls of rain, frosts, and vesperine irradiations of resplendent sun-shine. St. Michael's way was lightly strewed with leaves of lime, acacia, walnut, apple, plumb, pear, and cherry; and much windfall-fruit lay prostrate before him. Yet with decay had begun renovation: already had the filbert-trees and hazel put forth katkins, and the knee-holly flower-buds; the daffodills and giant-snowdrops now emerged, and the dwarf hazels blossomed. Had the apples which composed the sauce been as good after their kind as the geese were after theirs, we should have ate Michaelmas goose in the highest perfection, the wetness of the year having preserved those birds in uninterrupted health. Not so, the confined singing-birds; among them, prevailed, at moulting time, a mortality more generally fatal than usual: whether it extended to their wild congeners is a doubt not readily resolvable; though, if it did, those at large probably derived relief from seeds specifically appropriated by nature. Mushrooms were not scarce, but so tough and bitter, that no culinary skill could make them eatable in any manner.

In the beginning of October, the cabbage-butterflies disappeared, but not till the caterpillar-offspring of the early swarms had effected the anatomization of all the cabbages, created a scarcity of cauliflower-plants, and began upon the turnip-tops; but the evil might have been abated, and the number that may be expected (if the winter prove moderate) next year diminished, if children had been set and encouraged to destroy them. One source of the wretchedness and idleness of the poor is their not beginning early enough to train children in habits of utility, by selecting for them such employments as their strength is equal to. Instead of this, till the boys are hale enough to tend a team, and the girls to make hay, their whole time

is wasted in idolence and mischief. The obstruction to employ found in the children's volatility might be easily removed by teaching them to consider their garments and their meals as the rewards of their industry, and by placing the aged men and women to superintend them. One old woman might manage a dozen; especially if she were allowed to portion out to them their daily bread, and to recompence extraordinary diligence with apple-dumplings and hasty-puddings. So uncongenial was the weather, that quite in the beginning of the month the ladies found occasion for the furry spoils of lynxes, foxes, raccoons, rabbits, hares, moles, cats, and fitchets. Justly does Sturin affirm, that all things in the kingdom of nature tend to the use and service of the human species. Thus does even the ferocious lynx, that the savage hardly dares approach; thus does even the *fetid* fitchet, that the clown will scarcely touch, contribute to the ornament, the comfort, and the health, of the delicate and tasteful females of Great Britain! This is the fact; though, in regard to the fitchet, many ladies probably suppose, that the animal so called is one of the rare natives of the frozen-zone; and, possibly, these ladies would shrink with horror, did they know that the fitchet is no other than the *leathsome polecat* of their own country; the coat of which, by the ingenuity of the furrier, is rendered worthy of defending, in the form of rippets and *boj'm friends**, the snowy bosoms of the proudest beauties, and of being seen even in the ball-room of St. James's! Never was contrast greater than the one between the October of last year (see p. 424.) and the October of the present. In this, the country an estuary, ponds and rivers considerably overflowed, luxuriant crops of hay and clover rotting in the water; beans and barley spoiling for want of opportunity to cut and carry them; sheep and cattle becoming sickly from the redundancy of moisture; the operations of the spade and plough retarded by the wetness of the ground; and every road a poach. Such was the situation of the country

* An article of dress introduced last winter, consisting of an oblong piece of fur doubled square, to place under a lady's neckerchief when she is about leaving a warm room, and justly entitled to the appellation it bears, being admirably calculated for preventing those pulmonary complaints, that are so soon contracted, and so rarely cured.

in that month that is usually the driest of the twelve! Of these circumstances, many were peculiarly unfortuitous at a period when England was supplying the ravaged Continent with bread, and was feeding thousands of refugees who had resorted to her bosom for security. By the unfortunate concurrence, the prices of all necessaries increased excessively and rapidly, insomuch that thoughtful people regarded the approach of winter with great anxiety. Whilst famine was thus threatening, the industrious gypsies were epicurizing—*epicurizing* upon *snails*, those animals constituting an article of epicurism in the diet of that semi-barbarous fraternity. Never were so many snails and slugs before seen in the memory of man. They abounded greatly, and in most of their varieties during the summer; but in the autumn, by the addition of the young, their number was increased ten-fold. For their food, they, in the gardens, selected the lettuces, leaving the plants of endive untouched: perhaps, the soporific quality of the lettuce is particularly apposite to the heavy temperature of the snail; and it is remarkable, that, at the Roman tables, lettuces and snails were concomitants; but, were the fashion to come up here, it could not be this winter, since all the former have been devoured by the latter.

Very few indeed were the fair days in this month; even when the wind was Easterly, the weather was showery; and often, at the same time, prevailed the dry, thin, pink haze, that smells like a hot oven; a kind of haze so transparent, that the moon shines through it without the least obscuration. On the evening of the 13th appeared a most lustrous *aurora*, which lasted several hours: in the East, it assumed a steadfast red; in the South, a vivid green; but in the other quarters, and in the zenith, flashed in streams of glory. But, alas! this grand display of heavenly splendour was followed by deluging descents of rain, by furious hurricanes, by thunder, and by lightning; which several phenomena prevailed at intervals for eight or nine days. During this period, the troublous atmosphere exhibited a variety of those beautiful tints that have been expatiated on with so much ingenuity, and imitated with so much taste, by the amiable forester of Boidre. But it is observable, that the declining foliage appeared not this Autumn in its wonted full degree of richness; a circumstance,

cumflance, perhaps, imputable to the long secession of steady sunshine; the solar rays being, probably, as contributory to the colouring of the foliage as to the ruddiness of the peach, or the yellowness of the pear, exclusive of the general effect produced by them on the combination of leafy hues.

An *aurora*, less brilliant than the former, and confined to the North, appeared on the 23d; and the nights of the 27th and 28th were very foggy. The whole portion of the horizon between the North and East points was on the 29th filled with a tremendous sable opacity, which seemed heavily surcharged with repletion; but nought happened here: however, from former observations, some particular meteorological intelligence was to be expected in consequence of it from the North, and such came. According to "The Courier," Whitehaven was deluged on the 30th, and Newcastle assailed by a boisterous gale two days after. The wild Northern cherry, with some individuals of ash, apple, plumb, walnut, and white-thorn, became denuded of their leaves by the 20th of October; but on the last the fruit hung so thick, that the ramification of the bushes was scarcely more perceptible than it was before. Horse-chestnuts fell in showers; no longer would they be deemed inutile, were they converted into hair-powder: the practice is particularly worth adopting at a time when the primary ingredient of that essential (as it is become) to dress is likely to be so much wanted for the preservation of existence! The wild plumb, climbing birthwort, dwarf hazel, a few common beeches, and all the limes, were defoliated by the 30th, at which time the dwarf hazel was in full bloom. Let ornithologists observe*, that the moon was at the *full* on the 30th of September, and that the *public prints* announced woodcocks to have been killed in *Cumberland* and *Yorkshire* two days after, and in *Dorsetshire* about the middle of October. This is only meant as "a word to the wise," for other faunists must *authenticate* the arrival of these birds. The few pheasants hatched in this district stood the wet better than the partridges did; which still corroborates the supposition of their being indigenous†. During the first half of Sep-

tember, the swallows all hovered together near rivers; but about the 27th they divided again into companies, and returned to the villages that had nurtured them. In the afternoon of the 28th, an immense host of them arrived from the East, and winged their way towards the West, with a gentle zephyr in their teeth; but their rear had hardly been out of sight an hour, when a detachment returned and joined those belonging to the district, sojourning with them some days. After this, the numbers decreased gradually till the stormy week in October, when the remainder disappeared, the last straggler being seen on the 16th. If these flew Westward likewise, they must have faced an hurricane that was then blowing from that quarter. (*To be continued.*)

MR. UREAN,

Nov. 3.

THE following relation of the battle of Hexham, and of several of the circumstances antecedent and subsequent to it, is, I believe, very little known, being translated from the Year-book of Easter, 4 Edward IV. fol. 19. b.; a book which is not likely to be consulted by any but lawyers, who are generally too much engaged by professional pursuits to pay much attention to objects of literary curiosity. J. B.

"About Whitsun'tide next before Trinity term, King Henry VI. was in Northumberland at Alnwick castle: and with him the Duke of Somerset, the Lords Roos, Molins, and Hungerford, the Queen, with Prince Edward their son, other lords of France, and Sir Piers de Brace, and with him many lords and knights of France, sent by the King of France to aid King Henry and his lords. And afterwards all the French lords, except the abovementioned Piers, were taken at Holy Island by Robert, the lord of Ogiell [Ogle], and other knights and esquires of Northumberland, and were ransomed.

"After this, the lord of Mountague, brother of the Earl of Warwick, came into the same shire, the king and his lords being at Everick [York]; and King Henry with his lords, viz. the Lord Roos, Molins, Talbois, Sir Ralph Gray, kn^t. Fimbern¹, Humphrey de Nevel, the Duke of Somerset, and many others². But Sir Ralph Percy, kn^t. was slain in another field, called Heggely More, which was fought by the aforesaid lords against the said Lord Mountague; in which all the said Lords fled ex-

¹ Sir Thomas Fynden, kn^t. was attained in the first parliament of Edward IV. together with Thomas Lord Roos, William Talbois, Robert Lord Hungerford, &c.

² The sense is here incomplete, some words being omitted, as is extremely usual in the Year-books, which are most incorrectly printed.

* See p. 507.

† See p. 435.

cept except this Sir Ralph, who was there killed like a man ³.

"Then the said lords took their King Henry, with all his power of people ⁴, and pitched their field in Hexhamshire, in a place called Lush, upon the river Deuyll⁵, against the aforesaid Lord Mountague, who joined battle with them, and gained the victory over them. The lord of Somerset was there, and beheaded at Hexham, where he was buried. The Lords Ros, Molyns, Hungerford, and Findern, with many other knights, esquires, and others, were also taken and executed: the lords beforementioned, with two others, being beheaded at Newcastle upon Tyne, in a place called Sandhill, and buried in the Friars Minors and Augustines.

"Whether King Henry was taken after this skirmish, or not, is diversely reported ⁶; but it is certain that three of his followers were made prisoners, who had in their custody his helmet, and two of his crowns richly adorned; which were presented to King Edward at York, on Wednesday, the 23d of May, in the fourth year of his reign [1464].

"The other lords and knights, *v/z.* the Earl of Kyme, Gray, Nevel, Richard de Dunstable, and many others, took flight from Hexham field. The Earl of Kyme was apprehended a long time after in Riddelsdale, and beheaded at Newcastle, where he was interred in the Friars Minors. But Humphrey Nevel remained in that county, near the river Derwent, concealed under the earth ⁶, for the space of five years; and was afterwards seized in Holderness, and beheaded by the Earl of Warwick and others.

"After this battle, King Edward, in the same year, went to Durham with his nobles, and sent the Earl of Warwicke, Mountague, Fauconbridge, Scrope, and many other lords, into Northumberland, commanding them to seize Alnwick castle, which was garrisoned

with French troops. [Which service they performed, but] ⁷ could not make themselves matters of the person of De Brace: nor could they take Brambrught [Hamborough] castle, in which the abovementioned Sir Ralph Gray, *knt.* was. And the servants of the aforesaid lords, with a man called Goys, defended Duffanbrught [Duffanburgh] castle against them. Nay, though at first they took Alnwick castle, and held it for King Edward, yet the Scots, to whom Henry, the late king, had delivered the town of Berwicke, soon won it from them, and setting the French at liberty, against the will of King Edward's lords, carried them into the kingdom of Scotland.

"The manner in which this castle was surprized, and lost to our lord King Edward, caused the death of that noble knight, the Lord of Fauconbridge, at Durham. But afterwards the lords regained the possession of Alnwick castle; and took Dunstanbrught castle with all that was therein; and Goys was beheaded at Euerwicke; but the rest were dismissed.

"After Midsummer they took Brambrught castle, which Sir Ralph Gray held against King Edward IV. Gray was carried to Doncaster, where he was deprived of the honour of knighthood, before many of the king's people, in the following manner: his gilt spores were hewed from his feet, his sword and all his armour broken upon him, and taken from him, in the field; after which he was beheaded. The reason of his being punished in this manner was his perjury and *doublets* to King Henry VI, late king, and also to King Edward IV. that now is. Afterwards his head was taken to London, on Saturday the eve of St. Mary Magdalen, in the fourth year aforesaid, and fixed on a high pole upon London-bridge for the public view. On whose soul God have mercy!"

³ Our historians celebrate him for dying bravely at this battle with these words in his mouth, "I have saved the bird in my breast," meaning the oath that he had sworn to King Henry.

⁴ "*One tout leur power de pepi.*" The sheriff may, to keep the peace, pursue felons, or or repel the king's enemies coming into the land, summon all the people of his county to attend him; this is called the *posse comitatus*, or *power*, of the county. May not this word be derived from the Greek *ποσσηδης*, omnibus copiis? The expression is not yet entirely disused; we say—"there were a power of people"—for—a great number.

⁵ This is curious; it shews the great difficulty with which news of the greatest importance found its way from one end of the kingdom to the other.

⁶ "*En tabis soub le terre.*" This word occurs in the statute of Winchester, 13 Edw. I. c. 5, which enacts, that the king's highway shall be cleared of wood to the breadth of two hundred feet, that the felon may not be able to conceal [*super*] himself. I meet with it also in that curious old book the "*Contes à rire*," vol. II. p. 77, where, in a story of some Gypsies stealing a pig, it is said, "*le gaillard de Bohême qui étoit tapi derriere une borne.*" It is very justly derived, by Mr. Barrington (*Obs. on anc. Stat.* p. 132), from Fr. *taupe*, a mole. I do not find that this subterranean residence of Humphrey Neville has been noticed by any of our historians; nor can I parallel it with any thing but that stratagem of Pythagoras, related by Hermippus (*ap. Diogen. Laert.* p. 324), who says, that, upon his arrival in Italy, he built a house under-ground (*κατα [f. κατω] γης οικιασεν* *ωστεναι*), where he lived some time, to induce a belief that he had visited the infernal regions.

⁷ I am not sure that I understand this passage; I have, however, rendered it according to what I conceived to be its meaning, and have added a few words, to make it more intelligible

Mr.

Fig. 2. Ancient Farm-House, p. 977.

Fig. 3. Dunsterville Castle, p. 977.



Mr. URBAN, O^r. 18.

THE manor-house at Aplerham, or Apledram, being of considerable antiquity, and, I believe, hitherto unnoticed, I have sent you a sketch of it (*plate II. fig. 1*), hoping you may think it worthy a place in your valuable Miscellany. Camden* informs us, the great tower, near the West end of Chichester cathedral, is said to have been built, by Richard Riman, of the stones he had prepared to build a castle on his neighbouring manor of Aplerham, which he was not permitted to do. (Tradition says, the building that tower was imposed as a penance.) It is probable R. Riman at the same time built the manor house at Aplerham from the antiquity of its style, and the materials being the same kind Chichester bell-tower is built with; and it is likely it was erected on the site he meant to have built a castle on, by its being surrounded by a wide and deep moat, which was filled up a few years ago. The building, seen in the view, adjoining to the right side of the tower, is of brick and of later date (two adjacent meadows are at this time called the Upper and Lower Rimans). Near the manor-house are the remains of a large mansion-house (one wing only remaining), which is used as a farm-house: the style seems about the time of Henry VIII. (*fig. 2*); the materials are a mixture of brick and stone; the angles, and mullions of the windows, brick. The stones appear to have belonged to a prior building. The church is a small, plain structure, with a shingled spire. It contains a body and one south aisle, separated from the body by three pointed arches supported by round columns. At the east end, and on each side of the chancel, are three long, narrow-pointed windows, adorned on the inside with pillars.

Aplerham† was one of the prebends of the collegiate church of Boreham. The parish is small, situated about one mile and a half South-west from Chichester, in the rape of Chichester, and hundred of Box and Stockbridge, bounded on the West, and parted from Boreham, by the arm of the sea that forms a part of Chichester harbour; South, by Birdham; East, by Donnington; and North, by Fishbourn and St.

Bartholomew (Chichester). There are only three farms in the parish. The land is rich, mostly a hazel loam on a marle; by using which as a manure the lands have been greatly improved within the last forty years, and their value increased to double what they let for at that time. The manor is the property of Walter Smith, esq. of Stopham.

On a stone in the wall of the North side of the church, in the adjoining parish of Fishbourn is the following inscription:

HIC IACET. ANTH. WELLS. OWOHOD
DE. BRABRIDGE. IN COM. SOUTHOVIM
SEPULTVS 8. DIE MAIL. 1394.

Yours, &c.

T. S.

Mr. URBAN,

O^r. 16.

HAVING passed some months lately near the Giants-causeway, I have frequently been astonished with the majestic beauties the whole coast of that part of Ireland affords; and have regretted that they are so little known, as there really are few parts of either England or Wales so worthy the attention of the artist. I inclose you a view (*fig. 3*) of Dunseverick castle, which is finely situated on a rock, at the foot of which the waves are for ever dashing with awful solemnity. You will gratify me much by allowing it a place in your valuable Magazine, with the following account of the castle; which, though collected from the common people, I believe to be tolerably correct.

A clan of O'Kains lived in this castle, and possessed a tract of country of about eight by six miles Irish. It was inhabited down to Cromwell's time, at which time the family probably fell into decay. They were, however, a very considerable clan, and entirely independent of the McRuellans and others. The building has been very extensive, as is seen by the remains of foundations still standing. Some say the top of the whole rock was covered. Indeed it would appear to have been too magnificent and extensive for the clan in question, did we not consider it as meant for a fortification as well as a residence.

The soil is very fine about the ruins, and there is a spring of very good water near the castle. The sea surrounds the rock so much as to denominate it a peninsula. I have been informed, that the word *dun-severick* means rich-castle. The distant land, seen in the view, is

Bedgon.

* Gough's edition, vol. I. p. 186.

† Tanner.

Bengon-head, and is one of the principal head-lands of that coast. MARIA.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, July 19.

HAVING observed frequent mention made in your extensive Magazine of the regular appearance in the spring, and the regular departure in the autumn, of the swallow-tribes, and having attentively considered the various opinions therein entertained; some conceiving them as coming from, and taking their flight to, distant regions, and others supposing them to continue, during the winter months, in holes of cliffs, or at the bottoms of lakes and rivers; I have taken the liberty to suggest a few reflexions upon the same subject, chiefly with a view to the latter opinion, which to me appears at least indefensible, if nothing worse. Many of these have been discovered, it has been said, clung together under water; but as a judicious writer, p. 100, is inclined to think "*that* may be only a casual event" (for why are not more of them produced, when ponds and rivers are so frequently dragged in all seasons of the year?), "as it would be miraculous indeed to preserve them in that element, and from destruction by various kinds of fish;" but especially when that celebrated anatomist, John Hunter, as it has been observed, has proved that they are unfurnished with organs to support them, during the winter, in a state of torpor, in either situation. The same gentleman, in another part of his letter, is disposed to think, from having observed, as he imagines, a second brood, so late as the 21st of November, on the wing, and afterwards settling under the pediment of a lofty building, that there they secreted themselves during the winter. These were only a few stragglers, that might be supposed to be left behind after the general migration; for, though they might be too weak to attempt, on one supposition, so arduous a flight with their companions, there is not the same reason, on the other, why they should not also disappear, if the others descended to the bottom of the lakes at the general immersion. But, from these and other partial appearances, a general opinion has been adopted, that there is no migration; and the fact that has been adduced to support it, of many having been seen to take refuge, after a long flight, on the sails and shrouds of ships, has been said to be confined to places within a small

distance from land, which they allege proves nothing for their traversing a great length of ocean; but the distance is not so great to the nearest parts of the Continent, but that their flight across our channel may be readily admitted, especially when it is known that the woodcock, a bird not more adapted to extensive flights, is known to come hither, from the parts of the Continent which are contiguous to our channel, when the swallows leave us. Many of these annual visitants have been said to resort constantly to the same habitations, and, one in particular being supposed (as I remember to have seen in some accounts) to occupy the same nest which was suspended for some years undisturbed under the beam of an old barn, have been supposed to take up their winter-quarters not far from their summer-stations. Now, supposing their migration, which at present is equally probable with their continuance here (for that is not proved), might it not be said, that, though we are ignorant of the places from which they migrate, Providence may have directed part of the same family to the very spot where they first received their existence? I say part; for, if all that are bred here in a summer were either to awake again at the return of spring from their torpid state, on one supposition, or to return from distant climates, on the other, the superfoetation would be so prodigious (for there is such a forbearance shewn to the swallow-tribe, that, except a few from wantonness, not many are destroyed, and even their nests are unmolested), that there would not be food enough, even among the innumerable tribes of insects, to support them; and, instead of being a benefit to mankind, they would prove the greatest nuisance. But it is not seen that their multitudes do so accumulate from one year to another; on the contrary, nearly the same number of nests are built in our chimneys, and under our roofs, in the following as in the preceding summer. The particular food, of which they come in pursuit, is sufficient to maintain annually the colony sent out; and, when they take their leave of us, no greater flights are found hovering round our houses in any succeeding year than in those which went before. Either, therefore, a certain number of the different kinds die in their several repositories, and the remainder are suffered to revive, to destroy the myriads of animalcula

that would otherwise destroy the fruits of the earth; or, which is much more probable, the same wise Providence which proportions the births of males to females in the human-race, and appoints, for purposes unknown to us, different species of animals, through the whole scale of created beings, to be the prey of others, an allotted number return to us from their retreats to more hospitable climates, to continue a succession which may be sufficient to lessen the various despoilers of the earth's productions, but not to injure or offend us with their increasing multitudes.

I very much fear, Mr. Urban, that the notion of these tribes of swallows being secreted in holes and caverns, and at the bottom of lakes and rivers, is adopted with a view of accounting for their stated appearance among us without the necessity of Providential interference. Mr. Buffon, the celebrated French Naturalist, has endeavoured to explain the geometrical regularity of the hexagonal cells of bees, by saying that the animal, in the formation of his cell, is so pressed by the adjoining labourers in the hive, that the space left to each must unavoidably produce a hexagon. But why do they not produce circles, which figure they might be presumed as naturally to assume? Or, if it be said that space would be lost by the combination of circles, why do they not produce equilateral triangles or squares, which are figures equally regular with hexagons, and equally lose no space? It has been generally received that bees, like other animals unendued with reason, are guided by what is usually called instinct, which is more uniform than reason, and in which they are entirely passive; that is, that they are directed in their operations by a superior intelligence; and, therefore, it is the fashion with philosophers of the present day, because they will think differently from the million, to exclude a general as well as a particular Providence from any concern in the things of this world, and to account for every thing upon physical and mechanical principles. The migration of birds, not merely of the swallow-tribes, but of a great variety of others, whom we never notice in the winter (and are they too secreted in the clefts of rocks, and at the bottoms of lakes?), the return of nearly the same numbers, the resort to the same habitations, seem the peculiar allotment of some superior agent, and are phenomena-

na too uniform to be explained consistently on any other supposition. It was said of old, that "the stork in the heavens knoweth her appointed time, and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow, observe the time of their coming." But this may be thought an obsolete authority from a book now out of use; and perhaps the question may not be allowed to be decided till some such means as your ingenious correspondent has recommended shall be adopted, to ascertain the region whence they come, and whither they go. But the opinion of their migration, exclusive of authority, rests, I flatter myself, upon a surer foundation than that of their continuance here in a torpid state (for it has more of fact and observation to support it), is less encumbered with difficulties, and derogates not so much from the Deity, as that which ascribes the miracle (for such it must be esteemed, and not the less so for being constantly exhibited), not to providential interposition, but to causes, as it is supposed, more natural, but, without a Providence, equally inexplicable. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 12.

YOUR Magazine, being the repository of Antiquarian scraps, is the proper place for recording the following miscellaneous notes, lest, as they are now written on loose papers, they may be scattered like the Sibyl's leaves.

It is well-known that the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, inherited the great lordship of *Whitchurch*, in Shropshire, from the Lords Strange of Blackmere. A note in a volume of the Harl. MSS. (*viz.* 2129, f. 177) mentions the tomb of John Talbot the famous warrior, and first Earl of Salop, there, as "under an arch in the wall, his figure recumbent on an altar-tomb in armour, and robes over it, with a coronet on his head, and a dog at his feet, all under an arch." In the chancel window of the same church were the arms of Talbot quartering, Azure, two bars engrailed Gules, impaling France and England quarterly within a bordure Az.: and the same with another impalement; and in the windows of the left-hand of the Choir the arms of, 1. Bohun, 2. Beauchamp, 3. Fitzalan and Warren quarterly, 4. Strange; and, on the right-hand of the choir, 1. Fitzalan, 2. Clifford, 3. Beauchamp; 4. B. three flags tripping O. (*qu. Greene?*), impaling Talbot, 5 and 6. Talbot." This

estate was bought by Lord Chancellor Egerton, temp. Eliz. and is now owned by his descendant, the Duke of Bridgewater, who has presented his cousin, the Rev. Francis Egerton, prebendary of Durham, younger son to the late bishop of that diocese, to this most valuable living. The Duke also owns the neighbouring baronies of the Stranges of *Ellesmere* and *Knockin*, being one of the representatives of the latter of those antient peerages. But I wish some of your correspondents would send you an account of the modern state of these places, which has been my principal inducement for throwing out these imperfect hints. But farther of the Talbots it is said, in the beforementioned MS. f. 22, that, in the priory of WORMESLEY, co. Hereford, was buried Gilbert Talbot, Lord of Longhope (2d of that name), with this epitaph :

GILBERT TALBOT gift yel
Dieu de sualme ayet mercy :

and that Richard Talbot lies buried under the same stone with his grandfather Gilbert. This Gilbert died 2 Edward I. His grandson Richard was the second son of his son Richard, and married Joan, daughter and co heiress of Hugh de Mortimer, of Ricard's castle, co. Hereford, by whom he left issue John, who died 12 Richard II. and three daughters, who became co-heirs to their brother.

In the church of March Baldon, in Oxfordshire, there were, on August 8, 1665, these epitaphs. In the chancel, on a brass plate, on the ground :

"Here lieth interred the body of JOHN DAVYSES, late of March Baldon, in the county of Oxford, esquire, who deceased the 26 of April, A. D. 1616, æt. suæ 30."

Over it a shield with a chevron between three mullets of six points, quartering, 1st, on a bend three martlets; 2dly, chequy, a chief guitée; 3dly, fretty of 6.

On another stone is this :

"Here under lyeth buried the body of the Rev. Father JOHN BRIDGES, late Bishop of Oxford, who departed this life the xxvi day of March, A. D. 1618."

Over it the arms of the bishoprick, impaling *three owls within a bordure counterflury*. In the east window of the church were, Gules, three lions passant Azure; and, Gules, two lions passant guardant, Az. The present lord of this manor is Christopher Willoughby, esq. who has a seat here.

In the church of Tonge, in Staffordshire, was this epitaph :

"Here under lyeth interred the body of Dame ELIZABETH DAWNSEY, descended of the house and family of the Peckes, first married to Sir John Skeffington, knight, sometime sheriffe of London, and after married to Sir John Dawnsey, knight. Ob. A. D. 1549."

In the North aile of the church of Uttoxeter, in the same county, round the verge of a raised monument of alabaster :

"Orate pro animabus KYMERLEY de Boxley, armigeri, et uxorum suarum, cum filiis et filiabus eorundem, qui quidem Thomas obiit a° D'm'i m°d°; quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

In the chancel of *Taplow* church, Bucks, were these inscriptions :

"Here lyeth the bodies of ROBERT MANFELD, esq. and JANE, his wife; which Jane was one of the daughters of Peter Festplace, esq.; which Robert deceased the xx day of August, in the yeare of our Lord mcccc; and the said Jane deceased the xvi day of December, in the yeare of our Lord God mccccxiii. On whose soules Jhesu have mercy."

"Of your charite pray for the soules of THOMAS MANFELD, esquier, and ANNE, his wyf, one of the daughters and heyres of John Trewonwall, of Mellashe, in the county of Kent, gentlman, and for the prosperite of Katern, now leste wedowe of the sayde Thomas Manfelde; whiche Thomas decessyd the xv day of August, a° D'm'i mccccxli. On whose soul God have mercy."

In the church of *Chippenham*, in Wilts, was the following memorial of one of the *Bayntons*, a family still of rank in that county :

"Armiger hoc tumulo jacet hic generosus opaco,

ANDREAS BAYNTON qui nominatus erat, Quem genuit miles bene notus ubique Edwardus,

Hujus erat heres, nunc requiescit humo.

A. D. 1579."

In *Hambledon* church, Bucks, is the following epitaph :

"Of your charite pray for the soule of Maister RAUFEE SCROPE, parson of this church, which decessyd the 2d day of Marche, in the yere of our Lord mccccxvi. Whose soule God pardon."

If these scraps, Mr. Urban, are acceptable, I have many more such at your service.

K. Z.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 12.
THE inclosed (*pl. III.*) is an exact copy of an ancient Coptic alphabet from "Thresor de l'Histoire des Langues de cest Univers, par M. Claude Duret; imprimes à Yverdon, 1619."
 Yours, &c. EDMONTONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Friars Carse, near Dumfries, Oct. 3.
I NCLOSE a drawing of an antiquity cut in ivory (I do not exactly know what it is), in my possession (*pl. III. fig. 2*). In the collection of the Scottish Antiquaries at Edinburgh is a similar one, which is thus described in the Donation List: "An ancient lamp of ivory, covered with carving, brought from Italy, and supposed Egyptian." This account is not satisfactory; but, by giving it to the publick through the channel of your Magazine, perhaps some person may inform you what it has been. It is nearly twice the size of the drawing.
 ROB. RIDDELL.

Mr. URBAN, Hartshorn, Sept. 10.
A N ingenious and learned disquisition having been introduced in several numbers of "The Topographer," respecting the method of decyphering I H S, or I H C, so frequently found on ancient monuments, and many parts of religious edifices; permit me to add a few remarks upon the same in your own excellent Repository. The correspondent, J. W. K., who first introduces the subject in the Topographer, vol. I. p. 532, accompanied with an engraving of those letters from an inscription on Bishop Lowe's monument in Rochester cathedral, makes their signification to be not a name, but an office, of the Saviour of mankind; and that I H S signifying *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, or *Soter*, so I H C may be a contraction of *Jesus hominum conservator*, or *conditor*. The letter was, however, answered in your vol. LX. p. 311, by Mr. Thorpe*, of Bexley, in Kent; his *Custumale Rosense* having been attacked by J. W. K., who again answers him in "The Topographer," vol. III. p. 117. But in the mean time another correspondent, whose signature, S. D. is well-known to be the initials of one of our first critical Antiquaries, sends an ingenious letter to the same volume, p. 4, which appeared to

determine that part of the dispute almost beyond any possibility of a doubt. Contrary to the long-established notion of the cypher I H S, or I H C, being the initials of the above Latin words, this learned writer very satisfactorily explains them to be no other than an abbreviation of the name *Jesus*; and that not from the Romans, but from the Greeks, who represented the final letter both by S and C.

The whole of this epistle seemed to me so clear and decisive, that I have thought ever since it was unanswerable; till lately meditating upon a somewhat similar inscription upon the West side of the tower of Hartshorn church, in Derbyshire, my faith was again shaken, and, though with the greatest deference to the abilities of S. D., I am become a convert once more to the old-established opinion.

But, in order to have a fair judgment of the matter, I have here inclosed a faithful drawing of the inscription, the letters of which appear to be *i h c* and *p c* (*pl. III. fig. 3*), forming two distinct sentences, having a shield charged with a maunch cut between them; the same which the Earls of Huntingdon bore for their arms.

Before this, I never remember to have seen the I H C conjoined with other letters; but the other day I was struck with beholding the same carved upon the old pews* in Repton church; and, therefore, it may not be so rare as I first imagined. Be that as it may, let us return again to the point in question. Now, if the former part is, as S. D. asserts, only a contraction of *Jesus*, in what manner are we to decypher the latter, which is evidently connected with it by the conjunction *et*? To me it appears at present quite inexplicable. Possibly, however, some of your learned correspondents may favour us with an explanation upon the above principles. But, if we have recourse in the mean

* Whilst I was thus contemplating, for the last time, these fine solid masses of oak, so richly ornamented with the above, and various coats of arms, recorded in the Topographer, vol. II. p. 281, I had the mortification of beholding some workmen, with sacrilegious hands, tear up these venerable relics of ancient art for the poor modern substitutes of common deal pews; which, though in some respects they may be more commodious, yet never can be half so handsome, nor so well adapted to the Gothic grandeur of this jolly-admired edifice.

* I am sorry to find, by the late public prints, that Death has now deprived us of any farther labours from this ingenious Antiquary.

unscriptural creeds and articles of faith; with a form of worship founded on the general principles of Christianity; should the mode proposed more nearly than the present resemble in some respects that of our brethren of the Establishment, where would be the great injury? I should pity the prejudices of that man, I should have no opinion of his liberality and good sense, who, acknowledging this plan to be a *real improvement*, should object to it *merely* on account of *this resemblance*.

“But would not the introduction of liturgies among the Dissenters tend to make the officiating ministers indolent?” Not if they are seriously engaged in the proper discharge of their duty; and, if they are entirely regardless of it, is it not much more probable that their extempore prayers would be very defective and exceptionable, than that these should promote in them a devotional spirit, and induce them to pay more attention to the duties of their sacred function? For the entire removal, however, of the objection proposed, and in compliance with the wishes of the advocates for extempore prayer, the minister might be left to his own discretion, to offer up what addresses he thinks most suitable to the occasion, both before and after the sermon. This is done in general, I believe, among those dissenting congregations who have already adopted liturgies; and their numbers increase. On a late excursion into the West, the writer of these remarks was engaged in a service of this kind; and he hesitates not to declare, that his devout feelings were never more excited than on this occasion.

Should any plead for extempore prayer, from an idea of peculiar assistance of the Holy Spirit being granted in it; it might be answered, whatever divine assistance is expected in such a service might as reasonably be hoped for in the *composition* and *delivery* of *fixed forms*.

The present is an age of improvement. Advances are making in almost every art and science with which human genius is conversant. And why should we suppose we are perfect in our mode of conducting public worship; and that it will admit of no improvement?

Submitting these plain hints, in which I claim not the merit of novelty, which the late writings on public worship have suggested, and in which, if I know my own heart, I have no other aim than the promotion of piety and a devout spirit, to the candour and discussion of my bre-

thren, I remain, in established principle and practice,
A DISSENTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Cornwall, Oct. 25.*

AN effectual method to defend the copper sheathing of vessels from being corroded by the action of salt-water has long been a great *desideratum*. I have been accidentally fortunate enough to discover one that is cheap; and which, from circumstances, I have every reason to believe will answer exceedingly well. Many complaints have been made to the smelters of the impurity of the copper, which was supposed to be adulterated with iron. Some time since, a piece was given me, which was taken from a vessel newly sheathed, and had only lain in harbour a few months before it was so corroded as to be full of holes, and so much of the surface was dissolved, that, in some places, it was not thicker than paper. The person from whom I had this copper desired I would analyze it, to discover whether it really contained iron. From the results of a number of experiments, I may venture to affirm that it contains none, or a quantity so minute as not to be perceptible by the nicest chemical reagents. Some time ago, being in company with a very eminent chemist, and describing to him the methods I had taken to detect the iron in this copper, he told me he had made some experiments with the same intention on a similar piece of sheathing, and met with no better success than I did in the discovery of the presence of that metal. Having said thus much on the analysis of the sheathing, to clear the smelters from the imputation of having adulterated, or not properly refined, the copper, I will relate the circumstance whence I took the hint, which will sufficiently instruct any one in the simple process which accident pointed out to me of defending it from this mordicant water.

In the Cornish mines, copper or brass pumps are often placed in the deepest parts, and are consequently exposed to the vitriolic or other mineral waters with which some of these mines abound, and which are known to have a much stronger effect on copper than sea-water. These pumps are generally about six feet long, and are screwed together, and made tight by the interposition of a ring of lead, and the joinings are afterwards tarred. I saw one of these pumps so much corroded as to render it unfit for use, and was agreeably surprized to see

see how the spots of tar, which by accident had dropped on it, preserved the parts they covered from the action of the water. These projected in some places more than a quarter of an inch; and the joints were so far defended by the thin coat of tar, that it was as perfect as when it came from the hands of the manufacturer.

If tar thus effectually defends copper from these acrimonious waters, can there remain a doubt of its preserving it from the much milder waters of the sea? I will recommend this question, which is certainly of no small importance, to the discussion of your chemical readers. Yours, &c. R. E.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 1, 1791.
I HAVE long waited in the expectation that some intelligent gentlemen would have given you an account of the skeletons that were discovered at Halford Bridge, a village on the Roman Foss, situate at the Southern extremity of Warwickshire, on the edge of Worcestershire; but, as no mention as yet been made of them, I take the liberty of recommending the investigation to some antiquary in the neighbourhood.

In Nov. 1790, as some labourers were at work close by the Foss road, they discovered three skeletons lying in a right position from South to North, with a bed of limestone above and below, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface; 2 of them very imperfect, seemingly laid in as chance directed, the other about 6 feet 2 inches, apparently deposited with great care; by his right side lay three weapons, of which the inclosed are sketches. *Fig. 4, Pl. III.* is a spear head, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. *Fig. 5*, is almost in the shape of a small sword, 21 inches long in the socket; at the bottom has been a wooden handle, as part of it in a state of petrification is now discernible. *Fig. 6*, is a small weapon with an iron handle. They were all a great deal corroded. There were several other pieces of broken armour, too small to distinguish their original shape: they are undoubtedly of great antiquity. We have no account of any engagement near there from the Norman Conquest to the civil wars in the time of Charles I. I am not competent to determine whether they are British, Roman, or Saxon; probably their being buried close to the Foss bespeaks them some distinguished Roman heroes, who fell in a skirmish

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with the natives, as within a few years several other skeletons have been found near the same spot. The weapons and some small part of the bones are in the possession of Mr. Cox, at the Bell, Halford Bridge.

If any of your antiquarian correspondents can throw any light upon the subject, it will oblige many of your readers none more than your constant one,

A. B.

Mr. URBAN, O^B. 3.
THE following reception of Henry VI. in 1450, by the mayor and commonalty of Coventry, when he paid that city a visit, is faithfully copied from a leet book belonging to the body corporate; if its length does not render it inadmissible, its insertion in your valuable miscellany will not prove unacceptable to various descriptions of your readers; and particularly oblige

Yours, &c. COVENTRIENSIS.

“And for als myche as hit is right nesefaire and full nedeful to reduse maters into mynde that afore tyme hen don, in eschueng studdy and labor in suche cases that herafter arn lyke to falle: The meyre hathe lete to compyle, as for the kynges comeing unto this cite, for his being withe in this cite, and also of his rideing out of this cite, withe alle the demene the mene whyle hadde, as hit apereth in wryting next after here followeng.

“Receavinge the Kinge, 1450.

“Memorand' that the xxi day of September, the yere of oure soveren lorde afore rehersed, the kyng our soveren lorde cam fro' Leycester toward Coventre, the meyre beeng theene, that is to say, Ric. Boyd, and his wurthy bredurn, arayed in skarlet, and all the comonaltie cladde in grene gownes and redde hodes, in haste, leborde beyond the broke, eke on horsback, attended the comyng of our soveren lorde; and also, sone as they hadden syght of our soveren lordes presens, the mayre and hys peeres lyghten ou fote, mekely thrice kneeling on their knees, and unto our soveren lorde they did obeysaunce; the mayre seying to hym thes wordes; “Most highest and gracious kyng, ye are welcom to your true liege menne withe all our hertes.” Atte which the mayre, be advise of counsell, hadde no mase in hi honde; but hys serjant attendeng upon the meyre, the wordes afore rehersed and sayde, put the mase in the mayres honde; and the mayre, kyssing the mase, offered hit to the kyng; the kyng, tarieng and herkeneng the meyres speche in faverabull wyse, seyd thes wordes, “Well seyd, sir meyre, take your hors.” The meyre then rode forthe afore the kyng, bering hys mase in his honde, withe the knyght constabull next afore the meyre.

sward, the hayles of this cite rideng afore the meyre withe ther mases in ther hondes, makeng way and rome for the kynges comeng, and so they ridon afore the kyng till the kyng come to the utter yate of the priory. The kyng then forthewithie send for the meyre and his bredurn, be a knyght, to come to his p'sence, and to speke with hym in his chamber. And the meyre and his peres, accordeng to the kynges comendement, come into his chamber, and thries ther knelleng didde ther obeyfaunse. Thomas Lytelton, then recorder, seyde unto the kyng suche wordes as was to his thyn'kyng most plefant;oure soverenlorde seyeng agayne thes wordes: "Sir, I thank you of youre goode rule and demene, and in spesiall four your goode rule the last yere past, for the best ruled pepull theenne within my reame; and also I thank you for the p'sent that ye nowe gave to us." The whiche p'sent was a tonne of wyne and xx'tie grete fat oxen. The kyng then moreover gaf hem in comaundement to govern well hys cite, and to see his p'se be well kepte, as hit hath byn afore tyme, seyeng thenne to them, "he would be ther goode lorde." And so the meyre and his peres departed. The kyng, then abyding stille in the seide priory, upon Mich'as evon send the clerk of his closet to the church of Sent Michel to make redy ther hys closette, seyeng that the kyng on Mich'as day wolde go on p'cession, and also here there hygh masse. The meyre and his counsell, remembreng hem in thys mater, specially avysed hem to pray the Bysshoppe of Wyndchester to say hygh masse afore the kyng. The Bysshoppe so to do agreede withe alle hys herte; and, agaynes the kynges comeng to Sent Michel Church, the meyre and his peres, cladde in skarlet gownes with ther clokes, and all odur in ther skarlet gownes, wenton unto the kynges chambur durre, ther abyding the kynges comeng. The meyre then and his peres, doing to the kyng due obeyfaunse when he come fro his chambur, take his mase and bere it afore the kyng, all his seid bredurn goeng afore the meyre till he com to Sent Michels, and brought the kyng to his closette. Then the seyde byshoppe, in his pontificals arrayed, withe all the prestes and clerkes of the seyde church and of Bablake, with copes apurled, wenton in p'cession aboute the churchyard; the kyng devoutely, withe many odur lordes, followed the seyd p'cession bareheaded, cladde in a gowne of golde tunc, furred with a furre of martin tabull; the meyre bering the mase afore the kyng as he didde afore, till he com agayne to his closette. Att the whiche masse when the kyng had offurd, and his lordes also, he send the lorde Ormond, his chamburien, to the meyre, seyeng to him, "hit is the kynges wille that ye and your bredurn com and offur;" and so they didde; and when masse was don, the meyre and hys peres brought on the kyng to his chambur in like wyse as they fet hym, & only that the meyre with his mate went

afore the kyng till he com withe in his chambur, his seyde bredurn abyding atte the chambur durre till the meyre cam ageyne. And, at evensong tyme the same day, the kyng, be ii for hys body and ii yomen of the gowne, sent the seyde gowne and furre that he wore when he went in p'cession, and gaf hit frely to God and to Sent Michel, inso-much that non of they that broughte the gowne wolde take no rewarde in no wyse; and, astur all thys don, on the Tuesday next after the fest of Sent Michel then next sueng, the kyng, purposyng to remove, toke his hors and rode forthe towards Kyllingworth, the meyre and his peres, the comonaltie, in lyke wyse as they ridon withe the kyng into the towne, so in the same wyse they pass'd on withe the kyng towards Kyllengworth, till they com on to a place beyonde Astill grove, agayne a brode laine that ledeth to Canley; and then there the kyng, willeng to speke withe the meyre and his bredurn, seyde to them thes wordes: "Sirs, I thank you of your good rule and demene at this tyme, and for good rule amongst you afore ladde, and in spesiall for very good rule of the yere last past; and, whereas ye ben now Bayles, we wille that ye be hereafter Sherefes; and this we graunt to you of our owne free wille, and of no spesiall desire. Moreover we charge you withe our p'se amongst you to be kepte, and that ye suffer no ryotts, conventialls, no congregations of lewde pepull, among you: And also that ye suffer no lordes lyvereyes, knyghtes, ne knyghtes, to be rescyved of no man within you, for hit is agayne our statutes; and also that ye obey my comaundements. And yif ye be thus ruld, we wille be your goode lorde." And, this don, the meyre and hys bredurn taken ther leve of the kyng; so then departed, and riden to Canley agayne.—God save the kyng."

MR. URBAN,

July 2.

STRONG charges of Atheism against the modern writers of France, brought forward with much confidence by Mr. Burke, and echoed by his admirers, induced me to examine a work, published early in the last century, by an author at least equal in learning and liberality of sentiment, Mersenne, a Franciscan friar, whose commentary on the book of Genesis, intituled, "*Quæstiones celeberrimæ*," appeared at Paris in 1623. This performance, swelled into a bulky folio, is spoken of by Vogt and Bayer, as difficult to be met with. Actuated by furious zeal, Mersenne complains, that the *mud* of Paris is extremely offensive, but its *Atheism* still more so. His words, which lose their poignancy in a translation, are, "*Lu-tetia quæ ut luto plumbum, multo vero magis aethismo foet*;" (see p. 671. He goes

goes on with asserting he has been repeatedly informed, that the capital alone contains at least 50,000 Atheists. In his Preface and Dedication, he evidently confounds Huguenots and Deists with Atheists: the manner in which he expresses his hopes, that the *latter* may return to the *antient* religion of their country, shews that he had not even the wish to discriminate.

Had Mr. Burke been equally discreet in confining himself to bold general assertions, he might have found ample credit among many Antigallicans of the present day; but, rashly pointing out authors, universally read, as having sown the seeds of Atheism, he holds a language which demonstrates its own fallacy, even to those who have but a slight knowledge of what is passing among our continental neighbours. Some of the celebrated writers, thus held forth as objects of detestation, are entitled to the gratitude of every Protestant; nor can any land, on whose shores the voice of Liberty has ever been heard, refuse them its tribute of applause, as well for having inculcated enlarged ideas of religion, as for the testimony they have so ably and so successfully borne against tyranny, fanaticism, and the intolerant Church of Rome; this too in days abounding with evil, when menaced on every side with "the bigot's furious zeal, and tyrant's scorn."

Others there are, whom calm unprejudiced readers might have consigned, with some marks of disapprobation, to the various classes of Sceptics, Latitudinarians, Freethinkers, or Deists; but few, very few, men of literature in France, on whom the brand of Atheism can with any shadow of propriety be affixed.

In a treatise "On the Religion of the Fashionable World" in England, its ingenious author, whose intentions are apparently most benevolent, speaks of moderation and candour as characteristics of the present age, but allows them small merit, from thinking that they originate in lukewarm indifference. That we are by no means a devout people is one of those self-evident propositions which admit of no controversy; but to the assertion, on which this inference is founded, I can by no means subscribe my assent, the times in which we live having long worn an aspect totally opposite to that of candour. Real piety produces a tranquil disposition, full of benevolence towards all the hu-

man race, and eminently so towards those various sects who unite in the same views, to promote the glory of God, and the essential interests of Christianity, though they differ as to external ceremonies, or the trappings and the titles of their priests, those great objects of narrow minds. The records of ancient Pagan nations exhibit none more liberal in sacrificing whole hecatombs to their deities, than tyrants abhorred for their enormities, than warriors whose hands yet reeked with gore shed in the pursuit of unjustifiable ambition. Among the abundant theological compositions, published for the last 30 years in some regions which boast of being highly enlightened, how little has been appropriated to morality or devotion! how much to rancorous controversy! how much acrimony against schismatics! and what remissness in inculcating wholesome instruction occurs among the superior ranks of their clergy! Nor is it to be wondered at, if such deplorable adulteration of the Christian faith daily gain ground among them, when it is notorious to the whole community that their richest church-preferments, degraded into a mere job, are for the most part bestowed on the assuming and unworthy, for the avowed purpose of creating undue influence; while the meritorious divine, totally unnoticed by statesmen or by prelates, languishes in obscure indigence.

In such a country as I am speaking of, whose geographical position it is unnecessary to delineate, if a philosopher, distinguished for his virtues and abilities, spring up amid "the dregs of these late ages," his fate will be found to resemble that of the primitive confessors; driven from his abode by brutal ruffians, his house and library destroyed, his private letters ransacked by the informer (so criticks render the word *Διαβολος*), retiring to a distance from scenes of outrage, he there pauses awhile; but feeling the age of three-score too late for him, whom the demon of persecution

Fulminis afflavit ventis ac contigit igni, to settle in a foreign land, appears not over anxious to preserve the remains of a life embittered by calumny and oppression; at the same time his son, who is young, crosses the seas, and solicits admission to the rights of citizenship among a free and brave people.

Countries where such outrages have not only their perpetrators, but find apologists even among magistrates and ecclesiastics.

ecclesiasticks, who hail the ruffians as their "friends and fellow-churchmen," must be considered, by the impartial eyes of foreigners or posterity, as deeply immersed in that state of barbarism which France experienced about fifty years before Mersenne, the abovementioned minim, took up his pen; when* Dorat, the Gallic Laureat, compared Charles the Ninth's exploits, in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, to Apollo triumphant over the Python, and Hercules extirpating the Stymphalides. Many publications of recent date have fallen into my hands, no matter in what language, or from what nation, wherein that tribute to decency, which in better days a sense of shame extorts even from the most profligate, is utterly forgotten, the very affectation of humanity discarded, and burning down the houses of peaceable citizens, on a religious account, affords subject of triumph among those who pretend to believe the Christian Revelation. Wherever transactions like these are publicly exhibiting, the eighteenth century must evidently close in ages of Cimmerian darkness: but whether such return of the dark ages will be succeeded, as the learned translator of Proclus foretels, by the revival of antient Grecian polytheism, or, as appears more probable, by a total indifference to all Religion, is one of those knotty questions which must be left for greater prophets than I am to decide upon. L. L.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 15.

BEFORE I resume my remarks on FERD. STANLEY's Biographical List of Heraldic Writers, give me leave to trespass so far on your pati-

* The publication alluded to is intitled, "Invictissimi Galliarum Regis Caroli noni, piissimi, justissimique Principis, & acerrimi Christianæ Religionis Assertoris, Tumulus: Jo. Aurato, Poetæ Regio, & aliis clarissimis & doctissimis Viris, Auctoribus." 4to, Paris, 1574. In the passage of

"Stymphalidas tu strenuus alites

Fig's sagittis armipotentibus,"

the hard, no doubt, meant to commemorate the *præfess* of that monarch, in firing with a cannon from the windows of the Louvre on his Protestant subjects flying from their assailing. Though I know not where to turn to it, if my memory fail not, the following is a verbal translation of what Voltaire more justly says of Charles the Ninth: "He died the most miserable of kings, and king over the most miserable of all nations."

ence as to transcribe from Sallust a passage which is in perfect unison with Mr. Stanley's feelings, expressed in the introductory part of his last very interesting letter, and affords, moreover, a full and satisfactory answer to the pertinent question, *Stemmata quid faciunt?* which has often been exultingly asked by classical bigots, too frequently as great foes to the distinctions of ancestry as even the modern democrats themselves. The passage is as follows:

"Sæpe audiivi, Q. Maximum, P. Scipionem, præterea civitatis nostræ præclaros viros, solitos ita dicere; cùm majorum imagines intuerentur, vehementissimè sibi animum ad virtutem accendi: scilicet non ceram illam neque figuram tantam vim in sese habere; sed memoriâ rerum gestarum eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, neque priùs sedari, quàm virtus eorum famam atque gloriam adæquaverit." *Sal. Bel Jug. sub Init.*

But, to come to the point.

P. 782. Whatever prejudice Wood may have entertained against *Edward Waterhouse, esq.* (and honest Antony, no doubt, was apt to be a little crusty now and then, without much reason), yet the censure which he bestows on the "Sphere of Gentry" is not more than that silly book most unquestionably deserves. *Sylvanus Morgan*, its nominal author, was originally (if we may believe Mr. Granger) a blacksmith. The other performance to which he set his name, intitled, "Armilogia," &c. is equally absurd with the "Sphere," and is only less tiresome because it is shorter. Indeed the author himself, whoever he was, seems ashamed of it; and in his last page apologizes, by supposing it will be said of him, *magnis tamen excidit anxiis*. But, after this, he is so indiscreet as to subjoin Sir Edward Walker's and Dugdale's judgement concerning his book. The latter says, it is full of "strange conceits and wild fancies;" and Sir Edward seems to be quite of the same opinion. As for the "Discourse and Defence of Arms," which Mr. W. published in his own name, I have never been able to meet with it either in the Bodleian or any other collection.

Sir Edward Bysshe's notes on Upton, &c. are plentifully stored with curious matter. His publication consists not merely of these notes, but contains likewise the text of those authors whom they illustrate. The book is handsomely printed, and is ornamented with head-pieces designed in grotesco by Fra. Cleyne, and

and engraved by Hollar, and with a fine portrait of Sir Henry Spelman by Faithorne: the arms and other plates are all neatly engraved. Byſhe ſeems to have been rather an oſtentatious ſort of a man. Wood tells us, that the books in his library were “all richly bound with gilt *derſes*,” a word which, I believe, Mr. Herbert Croft will be puzzled to find any where elſe. After the Reſtoration, Byſhe contrived to obtain the honour of knightſhip, and was permitted to keep his office of Clarenſieux on account of the incapacity of Sir W. Le Neve, the rightful officer, who was at that time inſane. In the liſt of the Houſe of Commons, A.D. 1648, in Clem. Walker’s “History of Independency,” occurs this notice: “Edward Biſhe, Garter Herauld, in Sir Edward Walker’s place; worth 600l. *per annum*.”

Matthew Carter. It is the third edition of the “Honor redivivus” which is dated 1673. Neither of the two former have ever come to my hand. This third edition is divided into two parts, the firſt containing an account of the degrees of honour (with liſts and plates), the ſecond treating of the ſcience of blazon. The arms borne by Mr. Carter (which, if I recollect right, are prefixed as a frontiſpiece to his book) were, Az. two lions rampant combatant Or, a creſcent for difference. Creſt, a lion’s head eraſed Or. Motto, *A poſſe ad eſſe*. I know nothing of his hiſtory.

Mr. Stanley, I am perſuaded, will pardon the freedom I take in theſe ſtrictures, which proceed only from a deſire of contributing my endeavours towards rendering the biography of Heraldic writers as perfect and complete as poſſible.

Yours, &c.

R. D.

Mr. URBAN,

O^r. 15.

I LATELY viſited a worthy family in a village near Oxford, where, when tea and coffee was introduced, one of the ladies told me ſhe would ſhew me a curious paper, written moſt probably when coffee* was firſt brought to England; I ſhould ſuppoſe about the time of Charles I. or during the Interregnum, if I might judge by the appearance of the manuſcript which I have carefully tranſcribed as I found it, being permitted ſo to do. Much good probably may be derived from it; and with this hope, knowing how ſincerely

interested you are in what concerns the welfare of your fellow-creatures, I requeſt you to inſert it.

A NATIVE OF OXFORD.

THE VIRTUE OF THE COFFEE DRINK.

“THE graine, or berry, called coffee, groweth upon little trees, only in the Deſarts of *Arabia*.

“It is brought from thence, and drunke generally throughout all the Grand Seigniors dominions.

“It is a ſimple innocent thinge, compoſed into a drinke by beinge dried in an oven, and grounded to powder, and boyled up with ſpringe water, and aboute halfe a pinte of it to be drunke, faſtinge an houre before, and not eatinge an hour after, and be taken as hott as poſſibly can be endured; the which will never fetch the ſkin off the mouth, or raiſe any bliſters, by reaſon of that heat.

“The Turkes drink at meales, and other times, is uſually water, and their diet conſiſts much of fruit; the crudities whereof are very much corrected by this drinke.

“The qualities of this drink is colde and drie; and though it be a dryer, yet it neither heates nor inflames more than hott poſſet.

It ſo cloſeth the orifice of the ſtomach, and fortifies the heat within, that it is very good to helpe digeſtion, and therefore of great uſe to be taken aboute three or four of the clocke in the afternoon, as well as in the morninge.

“This drinke will very much quicken the ſpirits, and make the heart lightſome.

“It is very good againſt ſore eyes, and the better if you holde your head over it, and take in the ſteam that way.

“It ſuppreſſeth fumes exceedingly, and therefore good againſt the head-ach, and will very much ſtop any deſluxion of rhumes, that diſtill from the head upon the ſtomach, and ſoe prevent and helpe conſumptions, the cough of the lungs, ſits of the mother, convulſions, vapours, &c.

“It is excellent to prevent and cure the dropſie, goute, and ſcurvey.

“It is knowne by experience to be better then any other dryinge drink for people in yeares, or children that have any runninge humors upon them, as the king’s-evil, &c.

“It is very good to prevent miſcarryings in child-bearinge women.

“It is a moſt excellent remedy againſt the ſpleen, hypocondraick windes, and the like.

“It will prevent drowſineſs, and make one fit for buſineſs, if one have occaſion to watch; and therefore you are not to drinke of it after ſupper, unleſs you intend to be watchfull, for it will hinder ſleepe for three or four houres.

“It is obſerved, that in Turkey where this is generally drunk they are not troubled with the ſtone, goute, dropſie, or ſcurvey,

* The Turkes do not ſweeten their coffee.

and that their skins are exceeding white, and cleare.

"It is neither laxative nor restraining.

"There are many thousands in London who have received much benefit by this drink.

"It is to be solde over against *St. Clement's Church in the Strand*, at the signe of the *Turks-Head*, by one borne in *Conspicuo* ple.

"JACOB DAVID."

Mr. URBAN, OZ. 11.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, in his description of the parish of *Tinwald*, in his *Statistical Description of Scotland*, I. 165, says, "The famous Paterfon, who, it is said, planned the Darien scheme, the Bank of England, &c. was born at Skipmyre, a farm in the old parish of Trailflat, about the year 1660. He does not seem to have been an *obscure* Scotchman, as a certain writer styles him: he more than once represented Dumfries in the Scotch parliament." Bp. Burnet, the writer here alluded to, says, "There was one Paterfon, a man of no education, but of strong notions; which, as was generally said, he learned from the Buccaneers, with whom he had consorted for some time. He had considered a place in Darien where he thought a good settlement might be made, with another over-against it in the South-sea; and, by two settlements there, he fancied a great trade might be opened both for the East and West Indies, and that the Spaniards in the neighbourhood might be kept in great subjection to them. So he made the merchants believe that he had a great secret, which he did not think fit yet to discover, and reserved to a fitter opportunity, only he desired that the West Indies might be named in any new act that should be offered to the Parliament." An act was passed rather by surprize, under which an East-India trade was set up in Scotland with all possible privileges to the undertakers, and exemption for 21 years from all impositions, 1661. Burnet's *History of his own Times*, III. 158, 163. Tindal, III. 283. Before the year was out, great complaints were made of this company (Ib. 309). The Spaniards presented a memorial against it 1699; and it was discountenanced in England; and, after losses and disputes among the settlers, the colony was surrendered to the Spaniards: and thus ended a visionary project, on which 470,000*l.* had been embarked, and a national fury seemed to have transported the kingdom

upon it (Ib. 393, 324. Burnet's *History of his own Times*, II. 217, 233, 234). Bp. Burnet, Ib. 467-8, observes, that the loss of this separate trade in Scotland was one powerful motive to the Union. Paterfon came to have such credit with his countrymen, that the design of the East India trade, how promising soever, was wholly laid aside, and they resolved to employ all their wealth in the settling a colony, with a port and fortifications, at Darien; which was long kept a secret, and only trusted to a select number empowered by this new company, who assumed to themselves the name of the African Company, though they never meddled with any concerns in that part of the world. Burnet, Ib. 263.

Bp. Burnet, Ib. 124, gives no part of the merit of planning the Bank to Paterfon; about whom I have thus troubled you, as an opportunity of enquiring whether there be any portrait or print of this person.

R. R.

Mr. URBAN, OZ. 9.

THE town of WATTON, or *Whatton*, in the *Vale*, 12½ miles from Nottingham, 11½ miles from Grantham, and about three miles from Rotherford, is situate on the road lately made a turnpike, in the hundred of *Bingham*, co. Nottingham, two miles from the town which gives name to the hundred. Dr. Thoroton, p. 140, derives its name from its *watery* situation, q. d. *wet*, or *watery town*; the river Smite, which runs close to it, continues longer full of water than other swifter rivers do, unless the channel be very well cleaned. A remarkable particular in the description of it in *Domesday*, fol. 290, b. is, that, besides a mill, there was a *molaria ubi mola fouant*, which Dr. T. renders *marle-pits*, where *marle* was dug. "In these parts," says he, *mold* signifies fat earth, almost in powder, fit to receive seed. There have been marle-pits at Whatton; but that husbandry hath been long disused hereabouts. There is only a thin, blue, shelly sort of stone, and perhaps there may have been plaster like that of Paris in this lordship, which there is in divers near it*." Mr. Kelham, p. 276, explains

* One sense of *molaria*, given by Du Cange, is synonymous with *marle*, a payment demanded by the lord of his vassals for grinding their corn in his mills. Or it may be a tract of water for the use of *mills* where several

, a quarry where mill-stones are
I find *molaria*, in Charpen-
plement to Du Cange, "*locus,
lina, unde mola extrahuntur*;"
s, explained by the French
mill-stone.

e Conquest, Watton (*Watone*)
property of *Gilbert de Gand*;
er him held *Robert*, whose post-
umed the name of the place.
iam de Watton, lord here, was
stor to Blyth monastery. Ade-
ughter and heirs of Robert de
the church of Whatton to Wel-
y. From this family it came
of *Newmarche**, who came in
Conqueror. *Adam d'N*, fa-
son, confirmed Adelina's gift.
nily became extinct in a daugh-
ied to Sir *William Gascoigne* in
n of Henry VII. One of the
ies sold this manor to Sir Tho,
, knt. grandfather of Philip,
l of Chesterfield, whose grand-
ip, second earl, enjoyed it in
n's time.

hurch, dedicated to St. John of
, stands on rising ground on the
le of the village and consists of
two ailes and a chancel, and a
the angle of the north aile and

The nave rests on three point-
s on a side with octagon pil-ars.
the north-east pillar is fixed up
slab with the figure of a man in
hair and gown, and a purse at
t side, his head on a cushion,
id him on a ledge,

: **Thomas Cranmer**
*qui obiit vicesimo septimo die
nati anno Dni
centesimo primo cui aie pplcietur
amen.*

e right side of his head, five fus-
s, which, in Thoroton's time,
arged with as many escallops,
e arms of *Aflacton*: on the left,
n between three cranes†. Both
ats make part of the arms of

*s worked; mola and molaria being ap-
water-mills as molendinum to wind-
his explanation seems to correspond
situation of the place on the river.*

d. Par. I. 435. Thoroton, 147.
is, *half a thousand*, q. d. 500.
e notes at the end of Glover's *Visi-*
Yorkshire they are called pelicans;
so emblazoned repeatedly in a fine
of the Cranmers in our own posses-
cranes are a much more suitable
to the family name. **EDIT.**

Abp. Cranmer, who was born, 1489, at
*Aflacton**, an adjoining village and cu-
racy, whose chapel, dedicated to St.
John of Beverley, being converted into
a private house, the parish is united to
Whatton. The manor came to his
great grandfather Edmund by marriage
with the heiress of the Aflactons, who
held it from the reign of Henry II †.
It passed, by an heiress of Cranmer, to
Sir John Molyneux, bart. who sold it
to the Marquis of Dorchester, proprie-
tor in Thoroton's time, and is now, I
believe, in the representative of the Duke
of Kingston. Thomas Cranmer, to
whom this monument was erected‡, may
have been the father of the archbishop,
though I cannot find the time of his
death in history.

An oblong stone, inserted in the pil-
lar over the font, has this inscription on
a brass plate:

Memorandum, that JOHN WELLS, of Af-
[lacton, out of
his charitable benevolence and good-will to the
poor, did, by his last will and testament,
[May 9, 1710,
give 5l. to be put out to interest, the use half
[to the poor
of Watton, and half to the poor of Aflacton,
[divided every
Easter by the minister and churchwardens
[then being.

* Not, as it is ridiculously written in the
margin of his life in Biogr. Britan. and not
corrected in the new edition, *Arlacton*.

† Thoroton, 137, 138.

‡ From the Cranmer pedigree, drawn up
in 1663, we are enabled to say, that the mon-
ument in question is that of the Archbi-
shop's father; whose family, originally of
Surterton, removed to Aflacton on the mar-
riage of Edmond Cranmer with Isabell;
daughter and heir of William Aflacton, of
that place; whose son Thomas, marrying
Marshall, had Thomas, the Archbishop's
father; who, by Agnes Hatfield, his wife, had
1. John Cranmer, of Aflacton, esq. who
married twice, and, continuing at the family
residence, had the Thomas first mentioned
in the parish register (see p. 993), and several
other children. This Thomas had a son, grand-
son, and great grandson, all of the same name.

2. Thomas, the archbishop, who had two
children, Thomas and Alice.

3. Edmond, archdeacon of Canterbury;
some of whose descendants are buried in St.
Mildred's church in that city.

The Archbishop had also four sisters:

1. Dorothy, wife of Harrold Rellell.
2. Isabel Lady Sheppey.
3. Jane, wife of John Monnings, lieute-
nant of Dover Castle.
4. Agnes, wife of Edmond Cartwright.

The

The font is octagonal, adorned with a rose, tulip, fleur-de-lis, &c. on a shaft of the same, on which is a blank shield and the date 1662.

In the north wall of the north aisle are two arches; one empty: under the other a priest in curled hair, his head on a double cushion.

In the middle of this aisle, on a raised tomb, is a cross-legged knight in mail, and a pointed helmet of the same, his head reclined on a double cushion to the right, his hands elevated; on his shield, a bend between six crosses botoné charged with only one bezant; over his mail, a surcoat falling back at the crossing of his legs; his sword at his left side. His right leg crosses his left; his upper rowels have no circle; his thighs, legs, and feet, are in mail, but his knees bare; at his feet, a lion whose tail curls on his back. The tradition of the village calls this Philip or Richard de Watton. Dr. Thoroton, p. 142, says, "Sir Richard de Whatton lies buried in the church under a well-cut stone tomb, whereon is his portraiture, with his shield having his arms embossed upon it, which the windows also shew to be, Argent, on a bend Sable, between six cross croissants Gules, three bezants. His name was on the side, where yet some gilding is visible." This Sir Richard was living 3 Edw. II.

The only arms that remain in the windows of this aisle are, in the east window, Azure, 5 lozenges Gules. In the south wall is a double piscina. The top and bottom of two niches are to be seen over the figure of the priest: under the bottoms are carved David playing on his harp, and an angel holding a shield with an inclined cross. Between them is the bust of a woman. By the priest has been a door, now stopped.

The east end of the south aisle is converted into a school-house. In the middle of it is an altar-tomb and figure of alabaster. On the sides of the tomb these coats, six on a side, and one at each end.

On the south, these shields, with six garlands:

Three pickaxes.

A fess and label of three points.

A lion rampant between cinquefoils.

A lion rampant*.

Three chevronels.

Five lozenges in fess. NEWMAN.

A lion rampant.

A chevron under a label of 3 points.

At the west end, a lozenge; and at the east end, 5 lozenges in fess.

On the north side:

Barry of six*.

Seems a spread eagle.

One gone; two in Thoroton's time.

A fess between three cinquefoils.

Three crosses botoné fitché, a chief.

On a chief three stars.

Two lozenges.

Barry of seven†.

The knight on this tomb is in mail close to his face, his helmet pointed, has a frontlet of oak leaves, and on it, in black letter, *Adoramus te Xpe*, on the left side, and on the right, *Ave Maria*‡. At the joining of the frontlet, a griffin sitting on a wheel. The figure has whiskers, a collar of SS buckled thrice in front, mail at his arm pits and on the hollow of his arms, gauntlets with the knuckle part raised; his belt is sprinkled with butterflies, a flowing fringe to his coat of mail, on his breast 5 lozenges § in fess, hilt remaining at his right-hand, a lion at his feet looking up.—Tradition gives this to one of the *Newmarches*.

In the south wall of this school-house a flowered arch terminating in a bouquet and surmounted by pursled finials; but only rubbish under it. It probably covered another of the same family, who might have chosen this for their burial-place.

It is not improbable that the alabaster figure represents THOMAS DE NEWMARCH, who had free warren granted him here by Edward II, and a market and fair in this lordship, 12 Edw. III. ||

The chancel is quite plain, fitted up with modern seats and desks.

The style of the church bespeaks it of the reign of one of the Edwards. The East window of the North aisle chapel is

* *Three bends.* Thoroton.

† Seems Thoroton's Barry of six, three roundels in chief. He gives 18 coats on the sides, wherein he includes the ends, for there are but eight on a side, and one at each end. On the South he has, besides those above noticed, Quarterly, 2 and 3, fretty a bend. Six roundels, 3, 2, 1. On the North, Quarterly, per fess indented. Party per fess; in the upper part, two mullets of six points pierced. Ermure, a chief indented.

‡ Not as Thoroton, p. 143, read it,

The . . . & . . . Newmarch.

§ *Fess*, Thoroton; who adds, that this coat on his breast, and at the East end, impaled a chief and three cross croissants botoné fitché.

|| Thoroton, 140, 141,

* Thoroton adds, *with double guard.*

of a rich quatrefoil pattern. The North window is fine, as is another of the North aisle. The North porch rests on clustered columns with ring capitals. Two North windows of the chancel are lancet-fashion, and a third of two lights*. Its South windows are rich. The South porch is of stone.

Dr. Thoroton describes the following several coats of arms, including those of *Aslahton*, *Newmarch*, and *Whatton*, in the windows:

Quarterly, a lion rampant in a border engrailed Azure.

Sable, a chevron between ten cross crosslets, Azure.

Gules, a lion rampant Azure, crowned Or. Crest, an eagle's head between the wings Sable, coming out of a crown Azure.

The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York, valued in the King's books at 5l. 6s. 8d.; to the archbishop 6s.; to the archdeacon 7s. 6d. The manse and glebe there worth *per annum* 10s. in rithes of wool, lamb, cattle, geese, chicken, &c. It was appropriated by Galfridus, abp. of York, to the abbey of St. James at Welbeck, saving always a competency for the vicar that should minister, *viz.* a third part. The patron was, 1725, Wm. Shipman, esq.; in 1763 and 1781, John Hewett, esq.; present patron, 1792, Rich. Foljambe, esq. He presented Mr. Newsam, July, 1790; who, on being presented to the vicarage of Richmond, in Yorkshire, 1792, quitted this place, but did not resign the living, which is served by the neighbouring clergy, as it suits them. The curacy of Aslahton, which belonged also to Welbeck abbey, is united to it, and together valued at 100l. *per ann.* There is a neat small vicarage house to the North-east out of the churchyard.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Bottesford, Nov. 1.*

I SEND you a sketch of a figure on a large slab of alabaster, reared against one of the North-east pillars of Whatton church (*see plate III. fig. 7*).

Archbp. Cranmer, it is well-known, was born at Aslahton (*vulgo* Aslutton), an hamlet in that parish, in the year 1489. Whether he descended from the

Cranmer represented in the *figure*, or a collateral branch, may admit of conjecture, by the following extracts from the Parish Register:

BAPTISMS.

1541. Margaret Cranmer, the daughter of Thomas Cranmer*, was baptized the 23d day of December.

1543. John Cranmer, the son of Thomas Cranmer, was christened the 30th of January, anno *sp. dicto*.

1545. Edmund Cranmer, the son of Thomas Cranmer, was baptized the 1st day of September.

1546. Robert Cranmer, the son of Thomas Cranmer, was christened the 19th day of Februarie.

1548. Elizabeth Cranmer, the daughter of Thomas Cranmer, was christened the 18th day of July.

1554. Thomas Cranmer, the son of Richard Cranmer, was baptized the 24th day of June.

1556. Thomas Cranmer, *the daughter and son* [to the Original] of Thomas Cranmer, was baptized the 29th of December.

1558. John Cranmer, the son of Richard Cranmer, was christened the 20th of September.

1560. John Cranmer, the son of Richard Cranmer, *weare* baptized the 20th of September.

1561. Johan Cranmer, the daughter of Edmond Cranmer, was baptized the 11th day of May.

1561. Alice Cranmer, the daughter of Thomas Cranmer, esquire, was christened the 28th of Auguste.

1565. Pall Cranmer, the son of Richard† Cranmer, was baptized the 3d of June.

1568. Marie Cranmer, the daughter of Richard Cranmer, was baptized the 9th of April.

1582. Marie Cranmer, the daughter of Mr. Edmund Cranmer, was baptized the 2d of March.

1584. Elizabeth Cranmer, the daughter of Edmund Cranmer, was baptized the 2d of May.

1585. John Cranmer, the son of Edmund Cranmer, was baptized 2d day of March.

1585. Margaret Cranmer, the daughter of Edmund Cranmer, was baptized the 2d of March, an. *fr. dicto*.

1587. Thomas Cranmer, the son of Edmund Cranmer, was baptized the 6th of June.

BURIALS.

1550. Isabell Cranmer, the wife of Thomas Cranmer, was buried the 27 day of May.

1554. Marie Cranmer, daughter of Thomas Cranmer, was buried the 8th of Auguste.

* Though I am not perfectly satisfied with the engravings of monuments in Thoroton's book, it is to be regretted he had not represented these.

* The archbishop's nephew. See p. 991.

† Another nephew, brother to Thomas.

1558. Anne [Alice] Cranmer, the wife of Thomas Cranmer, was buried the 20th of August.

1564. Peter Cranmer, the son of Richard Cranmer, was buried the 7th of July.

1568. Marie Cranmer, the daughter of Mr. Richard Cranmer, buried 6th of June.

1568. Thomas Cranmer, the sonne of Thomas Cranmer, was buried the 20th day of August.

1576. Alice Cranmer, the wife of Mr. Richard Cranmer, was buried 25th of May.

1578. Thomas Cranmer, esquire, was buried the 6th of December.

1583. Mr. Richard Cranmer was buried.

1587. Margaret Cranmer, the daughter of Edward Cranmer, was buried the 17th of October.

1590. Jane Cranmer, the wife of Mr. Edmund Cranmer, was buried the 20th of August.

MARRIAGE.

1623. Richard Bell and Elizabeth Cranmer were married Feb. 3d.

Hence it is plain there were, in the 16th century, three families of the Cranmers, unto whom were born ten sons and eight daughters; and, what is remarkable, in the 17th century the name of Cranmer never appears, except in the marriage of Richard Bell and Elizabeth Cranmer in 1623-4. Neglect of further entries, which is not an uncommon circumstance, is the only way I have to account for this. Of the ten sons, one only occurs among the deaths; that all the *rest*, with some of the daughters, left the country, is improbable. A great inattention to Registers I have had many opportunities of observing: I lament it in all cases; in this very particularly. I had satisfaction, notwithstanding, in these trifling researches; and if any of your correspondents, Mr. Urban, can answer the following queries, that satisfaction will be increased:

When or where died Thomas, *son* of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, who (by a quotation from *Styke's Mem.* in Rapin's History of England) was restored in blood 5th Elizabeth?

Had he, or any of the sons or daughters of Thomas, Richard, or Edmund Cranmer, abovementioned, any issue?

Or, Do any of the name of Cranmer yet exist? They are known only in the parish of Wharton by tradition.

Veneration for the *great reformer* led me to the place of his birth. A modern farm house occupies the spot. At a little distance, raised about three or four feet, on the foot-path to Oulton, is a

walk of more than 100 yards long, running East and West, and which bears the name of *Cranmer's Walk*. Near the West end, separated by a moat, is a *square mound* considerably elevated, and which affords some little prospect in a flat country. Another, near the East end, has, I am told, been lately destroyed; many moats in different directions filled up, &c., and in a few years, in all probability, not a trace of any thing of this sort will be seen.

Part of the walls of the ancient chapel of Ailston are yet visible *under* a brick and tile house lately built; advantage was taken of what remained firm and substantial, and common prudence prevented its destruction. Fragments of painted glass have been preserved; but, as they are fancy-work only, description is unnecessary. Whether this was the site of a convent, I have no means of information, and will not hazard a conjecture. One thing I am almost unwilling to mention—that *this chapel*, or *this house*, call it which you please, is *now* a *common alehouse*. W. M.

Mr. URBAN,

OCT. 10.

I SEND you a description of a large silver-gilt cup and cover, of a patera shape, richly chased in the old style on the bottom, in the possession of Charles Anderson Pernan, of Brocklesby, co. Lincoln, M.P. for the county of Lincoln, 1791; communicated to Mr. Pegge by Mr. Johnston.

"On the inside a sea fight, the town of Encheuften in prospect, with the sea-bank, troops of horse and foot coming down to the shore. Round the upper rim these lines:

Captive taken philam Borbonia classis
Mentem temptam mitemus arte tibi
Ut quiescas cum in nostra libellis
Donatque totus is memor I cheluse.

In a blank space a coat of arms: 1, 2, a lion rampant; 3, on a plain field, a fesse; 4, two lions passant on an escutcheon in the centre; 1, 4, a bend on a plain field; 2, 3, a buck's horn on an escutcheon; in the centre of this again seems to be checky. On the inside of the cover, within a circle, the winds on a rock, in armorial dress, a sceptre coming out of the clouds, on which is inscribed *Cicero*, above the rock a vessel which is to be seen in the water. Immediately below the coat of arms, the following lines:

"The inscription p. 15, says, 'there was a chapel in the town, which is now a dwelling-house.'

Galemas,

Gulielmus, Princeps Auriacæ, Comes Nassaviæ.

On another border, round the former: Nidulor horrifonas Christo cohibente procellas, Et bruma immitti sævis tranquillus in undis.

On the outside of the cover, in the upper part, these lines:

Hæc est illa foro piscario et ubere passæ
Proventu hæc nobilis Enchusia.
Aspicias australi tendentes æquore nautas
Squamoso cœcas excipulas pecori.
At quantum genus hoc captura distat ab illa
Quampridem Hannonicum duces sensu lber.

On the broader circle of the cover, beneath, is represented the town of Enchuyfen, the herring-fishery, the coasts of Zuyder Zee, with the names of the towns and lands. On the under part of the cup, on the outside, and on the shank, Neptune and Amphitrite riding on dolphins, sea-monsters, tritons with bodies of centaurs, &c. On the top of the cover, a little statue of a Dutch woman in the country dress; from the corners of a little vase under it, four wolves heads with rings, and bunches of fruit hanging down from them. On the flat top of the cover, underneath this, a compass, with the fleur-de-lis pointing to Enchuyfen; from the four angles of the cup, there made like a vase, rams' heads projecting, with rings in their mouths, and bunches of fruit hanging down; and on the swelling part of the cup, immediately below, a range of satyrs with veils hanging in festoons from one to the other, on each of their breasts a ram's head; in the bottom of the pedestal of the cup, a lion's head in alto relievo, pierced through, for a ring, and foliage in flat chasing round it."

Mr. P. replied to Mr. Johnson, at Wingworth, "*Borbonia* means a lady of the house of Bourbon, and in particular Charlotta, daughter of Louis, Duke of Montpensier, third wife of William, Count of Nassau, stabbed at Delft 1584. She married 1576, and died 1582. Anderson, tab. 300; so that the age of the cup must fall within those years.

Grotius always calls Bourbon *Borbonius*. The inhabitants of Enchuyfen, which was one of the principal ports of Holland, opposite Friesland, joined early in the revolt from Spain, 1570 (Strada, b. VII. p. 246), and perhaps in memory of that event, or after the first victory over the Spaniards at sea, presented this cup to the lady *Borbonia*. Strada would probably inform us of this victory, and

of *Hannonius dux*. *Mentorea arte* alludes to Virg.

equum divina Palladis arte

Ædificat—

but is here called *Mentorea*, on account of Pallas, or Minerva, assuming the figure of Mentor in the Odyssey. The arms are those of Nassau, and those on the inescutcheon those of Bourbon."

Thus far this learned illustrator. I conceive the cup commemorates the defeat of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Glimes, which was followed by the surrender of Middleburgh, the last place that held out in Zealand, 1574. In this fight the ships of Enchuyfen might have borne a distinguished part, or the gratitude of the town's-people led them to acknowledge the exertions of the Prince of Orange on that memorable occasion. Glimes, who lost his life in that fight (Strada VIII. p. 260), will then be the *Hannonius dux* mentioned in the inscription.

Mr. URBAN,

OÆ. 22.

AS I do not profess to have studied the subject of electricity, I should be obliged to your correspondents, who delight to instruct the world in your monthly Miscellany, if they would inform me briefly, or point out the authors who can inform me, what connexion there is between the *auroræ boreales* and the weather; and why those brilliant ones, which appeared on the evening of the 13th instant, were followed almost immediately by such a fall of rain. I have been told by some, that these coruscations are signs of the continuance of the weather which predominates at the time of their appearance; by others, that they indicate a change of the long series of weather which may have obtained before their appearance. Both consequences followed in some degree in the present instance. It is devoutly to be wished at present that the latter may be the case.

Is it true that a rushing or crackling sound has been heard with their darting vibrations? and what is the best account or solution of this phenomenon?

Yours, &c.

CURIOSUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 8.

I AM sorry your correspondent P. P. p. 881, who is, I suppose, the person who drew Axminster church, should send you so erroneous an account of the monuments in it, which a very little knowledge

knowledge of the subject would shew clearly were neither of the Saxon period nor style, nor representatives of great or military personages, but of a *lady* and a *priest*.

Qu. Was the octagon high building at Buckfast abbey, in the same county, p. 891, a *chapter-house* or a *preaching-cross*?

Of *Alton* castle, p. 881, a view was published by Messrs. Bucks, 1731, with a short account. See also Newbery's Description of England and Wales, VIII. 221.

Fig 5, dug up at Margate, p. 882, is one of the jettons, or counters, manufactured at Nuremberg by Hans Krauswinke, whose name is on it, and is to be added to the list of them in Snel-ling's view of those pieces, P. II. pl. V.

A much better drawing of the coin of Hadrian may be seen in the table of Roman coins in the new edition of Camden's Britannia, fig. 3.

Your correspondent will find, in Tanner's Bib. Brit. art. THO. ASHBURNE, p. 52, that he was a native of Alibourn, co. Derby, and friar-hermit of the order of St. Austin; studied at Oxford, and took a doctor of divinity's degree; was a great writer against Wickliff, and assisted at the council held in London 1383. See Walsingham, A. D. 1284. His writings, all in MS, are enumerated by Bp. Tanner, who mentions that referred to by your correspondent as being in the Cotton library, Vitell. F. xiii. 1; but whether by the same T. Ashburne is uncertain. In another MS of the same collection, Galba, E. vii, he disputed against the authority of the Pope in temporals.

In Makarel's History of Lynne Regis, p. 124, is the following epitaph of Dr. William Falkner, in St. Nicholas's chapel:

"H. S. E.

GUIL. FALKNER, S.S.T.P. huius demum sacelli, nec non totius gentis togatæ decus, ecclesie Anglicanæ strenuus affector, errorum papæum & novarum subvertor, juris regalis & ecclesiasticæ vindex, vir magnus & eloquentia major; sed quæ non potest marmor plenius loquentur opera. Denat. Ap. 9, 1632."

An adjoining stone commemorates his wife Susanna, who died 1680, and their five children deceased; Thomas, 1662; Lucia, 1671; Anne, 1672; Lucia, 1675; and Richard, 1676.

Another, Mrs. Lucy F. widow. 1667, aged 79; and her grandson Thomas,

son of Mr. William Falkner, preacher in this chapel, who died 1662.

The epitaph communicated by your correspondent Investigator, p. 719, was probably intended for the same Dr. F. on whom the above is actually placed.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 3.

T W. (p. 939,) may find a very satisfactory account of the *harvest-bug* by the accurate and learned Dr. Shaw, and a good magnified figure of it by the ingenious Mr. Nodder, in plate 42, near the beginning of the second volume of a very splendid periodical work, intituled, "*The Naturalist's Miscellany*; or, coloured Figures of natural objects, drawn and described immediately from Nature." He will there learn that this little animal, so common among us, is not to be found either in Linnæus or Fabricius; and that it is named, by Dr. Shaw, *acaricus autumnalis*, the *autumnal acarus*, or *harvest-bug*.

Yours, &c.

P. B. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 11.

SHOULD none of your better-informed correspondents be able to give a directly-satisfactory answer to your benevolent query respecting M. Florian, p. 835, it may be some pleasure to you to be assured, that, amidst the calamities which affect his royal relatives, M. de Penthievre, the munificent patron of Florian, has escaped not only the dagger of the assassin, but the envenomed shaft of calumny. Revered for his public and domestic virtues, fond of his elegant retirement, beloved and respected by all, M. de Penthievre, in these perilous days, has the rare felicity of remaining in an envied calm during all the horrors of the tempest*. The amiable M. Florian, for whom your present correspondent has been more than commonly anxious, is no doubt under the protection of his old and revered benefactor.

G.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

SIR EDWARD BYSHE (p. 782), a native of Surrey, gave out that he designed a survey of that county, for which he probably made collections,

* A few days since, M. de Penthievre received a public mark of respect from the National Assembly, notwithstanding the well-known bias of his mind, as well as that of his daughter, Madame d'Orléans (not Egalité), to a mixed government.

some

some fragments of which are interspersed in his notes on *Upton De Studio Militari*, Lond. 1654. 4to. His office of Garter, into which the Parliament thrust him, 1645, though, five years before, he, with other members, had voted it illegal, diverted him from this design.

Peter King (p. 801), Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, was descended of a good family of that name in Somersetshire, and son to an *eminent grocer and salter* in the city of Exeter, in Devonshire. He was born at Exeter in 1669, and bred up for some years to his father's business; but his inclination to learning was so great, that he laid out all the money he could spare in books, and devoted every moment of his leisure-hours to study: so that he became an excellent scholar before the world suspected any such thing; and gave the world a proof of his skill in church-history, in his "Inquiry into the Constitutions, Discipline, Unity, and Worship, of the Primitive Church, that flourished within the first 300 years after Christ, London, 1691," 8vo. This was written with a view to promote the scheme of a comprehension of the Dissenters. He afterwards published the second part of the "Inquiry into the Constitution," &c.; and having desired, in his Preface, to be shewn, either publicly or privately, any mistakes he might have made, that request was first complied with by Mr. Edward Elys; between whom and our author there passed several letters upon the subject in 1692, which were published under the title of "Letters on several Subjects." But the most formal and elaborate answer to the "Enquiry" appeared afterwards, in a work, intituled, "Original Draught of the Primitive Church."

His acquaintance with Mr. Locke, *to whom he was related*, and who left him half his library at his death, was of great advantage to him: by his advice, after he had studied some time in Holland, he applied himself to the study of the law; in which profession his learning and diligence made him soon taken notice of. In the two last parliaments during the reign of King William, and in five parliaments during the reign of Queen Anne, he served as burgetts for Beeralston, in Devonshire. In 1702, he published at London, in 8vo, without his name, his "History of the Apostles Creed," with critical observations on its several articles, which is highly esteemed. In 1708, he was chosen Recorder

of the city of London; and, in 1710, was one of the members of the House of Commons at the trial of Dr. Sacheverell. In 1714, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and, the April following, was made one of the Privy-council. In 1716, he was created a peer by the title of *Lord King, Baron of Ockham, in Surrey*, and appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, in which post he continued till 1733, when he resigned; and, in 1734, died at Ockham, in Surrey.

Bannerets (p. 843), an antient order of knights, or feudal lords; who, possessing several large fees, led their vassals to battle under their own flag or banner, when summoned thereto by the king. The word seems formed from *banner*, a square flag, or from *bord*, which antiently denoted a flag. Bannerets are also called, in antient writers, *milites vexilliferri*, and *vexillarii, bannerarii, bandariffi*, &c.

Antiently there were two kinds of knights, *great* and *little*; the first whereof were called *bannerets*, the second *bachelors*; the first composed the upper, the second the middle, nobility.

The banneret was a dignitary allowed to march under his own flag, whereas the *bachelarius eques* followed that of another. To be qualified for a banneret, one must be a gentleman of family, and must have a power to raise a certain number of armed men, with estate enough to subsist at least 28 or 30 men. This must have been very considerable in those days; because each man, besides his servants, had two horsemen to wait on him armed, the one with a cross-bow, the other with a bow and hatchet. As he was not allowed to be a baron who had not above 13 knights fees, so he was not admitted to be a banneret if he had less than 10.

Banneret, according to Spelman, was a middle order between a baron and a simple knight; called sometimes also *vexillarius minor*, to distinguish him from the greater, that is, from the baron, to whom alone properly belonged the *jus vexilli*, or privilege of the square flag. Hence the banneret was also called *bannerellus, quasi baro minor*; a word frequently used by English writers in the same sense as banneret by the French, though neither of them occur before the time of Edward II.

Some will have bannerets to have originally been persons who had some portion of a barony assigned them, and
enjoyed

enjoyed it under the title of *baro proximus*, and that with the same prerogatives as the baron himself. Some, again, find the origin of bannerets in France; others in Brittany; others in England. These last attribute the institution of bannerets to Conan, lieutenant of Maximus, who commanded the Roman legions in England under the empire of Gratian in 383. This general, say they, revolting, divided England into forty cantons, and in the cantons distributed forty knights, to whom he gave a power of assembling, on occasion, under their several banners, as many of the effective men as were found in their respective districts: whence they are called bannerets. However this be, it appears, from Froissart, &c. that, anciently, such of the military men as were rich enough to raise and subsist a company of armed men, and had a right to do so, were called *bannerets*. Not, however, that these qualifications rendered them knights, but only bannerets; the appellation of *knight* being only added thereto, because they were simple knights before.

Bannerets were second to none but knights of the garter. They were reputed the next degree below the nobility, and were allowed to bear arms with supporters; which none else may under the degree of a baron. In France, it is said, the dignity was hereditary; but in England it died with the person that enjoyed it. The order dwindled on the institution of baronets by King James II., and at length became extinct. The last person created banneret was Sir John Smith, made so after Edgehill fight, for rescuing the standard of King Charles I.

The form of the bannerets creation was this: On a day of battle, the candidate presented his flag to the king or general, who, cutting off the triangle, and turning it a square, returned it again, the proper banner of bannerets, who are hence sometimes called *knights of the square flag*. There seems to have been bannerets created either in a different manner, or by others than the sovereign, since King James, in the patent of baronets, gives them precedence to all knights bannerets, except such as are created by the king himself in the field; which implies, either that there are some of this order created out of the field, or by inferior persons.

Yours, &c.

EVERARD.

Mr. URBAN,

OR. 5.

CONTINUING my list without farther apologies, I now advance to the year 1739.

Exeter College.—Edmund Stafford, brother to Ralph, Earl of Stafford, was made Bishop of Exeter in 1395, and died in 1419. All that the 24 years, during which he occupied a seat on the right reverend bench, enables Godwin to say of him is, that he added two fellowships to Exeter College, and made many *alterations* in its statutes. The law tribunals usually declining to take cognizance of their proceedings, the most usual mode with modern visitors is to leave statutes as they find them, and to break through them, like so many cobwebs, as often as they see fit. But let me not forget to add, that he had the felicity to be buried in a tomb of alabaster.

Sir William Petre, who, from the description here given of him as ancestor to the present biren of that name, and privy-counsellor *both* to Queen Mary and to Queen Elizabeth, may probably have been more adroit than his noble descendants in accommodating his religious creed to those sharp turns, those rapid changes, that characterised the age in which he lived.

Dr. George Hakewell, founder of the library, a famous disputant according to Wood, and many years archdeacon of Surrey. He was chosen rector of this college in 1622, but did not long reside here, for, on the civil war breaking out, he retired to his living at Heanton, near Buntingford, in Devonshire, where he died in 1649, aged 72. Among other treatises with quaint titles, he wrote "The Vanity of the Eye, for the Comfort of a young Gentlewoman who became blind by the Small pox."

Dr. Nicholas Ash. The writings of this personage on logic and the doctrines of sounds are soon enumerated; but the more list of his preferments leads beyond the compass of an ordinary paragraph. After being some years fellow of this college, he became principal of St. Ann's Hall, Wood (whose disposition to speak truth has drawn on him the hatred of his own party) informs us, that, in 1678, he was promoted to the provisorship of Trinity College, Dublin, "by the interest of Dr. Fell, *and was* *substantially*." The same happy suppleness of disposition, which he no doubt bore with

with him across the Irish channel, appears to have enabled him to dodge through all the mood and tenses of Hibernian Episcopacy. On casting our eyes over the catalogue subjoined to Mr. Cooke's edition of Lefsome's *Preacher's Assistant*, we trace him, in 1683, at Ferns; in 1690, at Cashel; in 1694, at Dublin; and, from 1702 to 1713, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland. Bishops, Vindex tells me, are public characters; so is every parochial petty constable: but here are all the flowers I could possibly glean to decorate the fragrant name of our Narcissus.

Among the groupe of eminent lawyers, whose education reflects honour on this society, Sir John Maynard only comes within my limits as undescribed by Granger, and having flourished in the reigns of the Stuarts. On account of the divinity-lectures founded by him, he is introduced leaning on a book, inscribed, "*Præl. in Vet. & Nov. Test.*" He entered in 1618, aged 16; being chosen member for Totness, he was one of the committee who impeached Lord Strafford, and was afterwards employed to manage the evidence against Laud. He was Prime Serjeant to Cromwell, and so far accommodated himself to the times as to have that office renewed to him by Charles the Second; but he excused himself from being raised to the Bench; and honest Wood reluctantly admits, that he even *then* retained the character of a patriot. He saw two proud days for Britain: the battle of Naseby in 1645, where the parliamentary army, commanded by Lord Fairfax, gave a decisive overthrow to that hypocritical tyrant, the martyr Charles! and the glorious Revolution in 1688, which, by placing the Prince of Orange on the throne of these realms, removed the old man's fears, left, after having outlived all his contemporary lawyers, he should at length outlive the law itself. He was at that time appointed one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, which he resigned the year following on account of his great age, and died in 1690.

1740. Jesus. Dr. Francis Marsell, Principal, giving up the keys to Sir Leoline Jenkins. All we learn of him is, that he was thrice Head of the College, and thrice quitted that station: his first and last resignations were voluntary; the second time he was ejected by the parliamentary visitors. He died in 1665.

Dr. Herbert Westphaling, one of the earliest students at 15 years old in 1547, and afterwards Canon of Christ-church; Bishop of Hereford, where he had a considerable family estate, from 1585 to 1601. His picture, according to Wood, is painted on the wall in the school-gallery at Oxford.

1742. Baliol. Two by two in the niches, on either side the founder and his lady, stand the following benefactors to the society; Sir Philip Somerville and Sir William Felton, who lived in the reign of Edward III.; Peter Blundel, a clothier, of Tiverton, Devonshire, in that of Elizabeth; and Lady Periam, widow to Sir W. Periam, of Greenland, Berks, in the time of James the First.

On the platform beneath, arrayed in robes of state, and in one hand grasping a crozier, while the other unfurls a scroll containing the view of some building, appears William Gray, who finished his studies at Ferrara, in Italy, and was afterwards employed by Henry the Fifth, who took such a fancy to him that he appointed him Bishop of Ely in 1454; he laid out abundance of money in erecting a belfry, and died in 1478.

Towards the center, in a garb somewhat less splendid, we find John Bell, who was made Bishop of Worcester by Henry VIII. in 1539. He abdicated, neither Godwin nor Wood can tell why, in 1543: and, dying in 1556, was buried in Clerkenwell-church.

But who is that sleek layman in a full-bottomed perriwig, familiarly conversing with a personage in lawn-sleeves, his right arm a-kimbo, and his left irreverently loling on an altar? Its front tablet exhibits symbols peculiarly grotesque; the mitre, instead of having velvet cushions placed beneath, sticks fast on the summit of that prickly vegetable, the thistle. Had Halberstam stumbled on this gentleman when he was employed in collecting decorations for Erasmus's *Eucorium Moriae*, he, no doubt, would have given a new arrangement to such excellent materials, clapping the mitre on the head of this doughty champion, and leaving the thistle to nod betwixt its apertures; thus equipped, he might either have rivalled Sancho in his pontifical attire (see Jarvis's *Don Quixote*, B. IV. chap. 17.) or those Welshmen crowned with leeks, of whom we meet such shoals every St. David's Day, flinking and strutting about

about our streets: or had this thistle and mitre here occurred to Sebastian Brandot, when hundreds were soliciting a passage on-board that good ship the *Navis Stultifera*, he would never have weighed anchor without pressing so able a recruit into the service. But it is high time to search my written list for the name, and Wood's *Athenæ* for some account of a character so prominent on the canvas. Mr. John Snell, a native of Airshire, Scotland, died at Holywell, Oxford, in 1679. The manuscript notes say, the "mitre and thistle" signify his giving exhibitions for the *support* of Episcopacy in Scotland; but, according to honest Wood, in whom I place more faith, the *former* of these decorations has no business there; for, he says, the will directs, that "the students shall after eleven years return into their own country to get *preferment*."

We come now to the personage in lawn sleeves. John Warner, educated at Magdalen College, was created Bishop of Rochester in 1637: "In the debates which ensued soon after his admission into the House of Peers, he shewed himself," says Wood, "a zealous assertor of Episcopacy, speaking for the function as long as he had any voice left. He did not suffer with his brethren by having the lands of his see taken away; but by compounding for his temporal estate, which was considerable." He died 1666, in the 86th year of his age, and is *here* introduced, merely from his having left eighty pounds a-year to Baliol College, for *Scottish* students to defend what Godwin's Continuator calls "The *hierarchy* of the Church of *England*:" but Dr. Richardson might have recollected, that, at the time of Warner's death, Episcopacy in Scotland stood on its own basis. Wood, who is probably more exact, mentions the will, directing "the stipend to be continued till they are Masters of Arts, when they are to return to their country to be *Ministers of God's Will*."

It looks as if the words of both legacies were twisted by men less accurate than Wood to suit the *crooked* application of them. Bishop Warner and Mr. Snell could not foresee that their bounty would in a few years be *joyfully* appropriated to Dissenters from the Kirk, which, in 1689, became, and has ever since continued to be, the *orthodox* religion of Scotland; prophecy being no part of the inheritance which modern prelates receive from their boasted *laical* successors.

ship to the Apostles; but, to make them ample compensation, it must be acknowledged they obtain abundantly what in these days is esteemed by far more important, that gold of which Peter and John assured the lame man they had none. In the reign of Charles the Second, Scottish Episcopacy might be considered as Gideon's Fleece, absorbing all the dews of Heaven, and leaving the ground parched beneath; or as the fat kine in Pharaoh's Dream, eating up the whole pasture, till they introduced long years of famine. The High-Church system constantly takes for granted the *Establishment* of Episcopacy, wherever its adherents have not this ground to stand upon. Hooker, Stillingfleet, and the rest of these "*sulmina belli*," who are uniformly placed in the van of their artillery, prove only to many overcharged culverins recoiling with tenfold violence on the baffled engineer: if weighed in their own scales, *Dignifying* Bishops are the most contemptible of all fanatics. The rival sects of Scottish Episcopalians (who appear to detest each other as cordially as Juvenal's Egyptian worshippers of the Crocodile and the Ibis, the neighbouring inhabitants of Ombos and Tentyra) have sufficiently exhibited themselves in your vol. LXI. p. 426, where we find them instead of emulating each other in the soundness of their doctrines and purity of their lives, wrangling about the list of their congregations: one of them (no doubt a minister) boasts that *preacheth in his quarter for a premium*, while the chapel of his opponents are frequented only by old women; but this, we collect, arises, not from the harmonious tones of his eloquence, but those of an organ to which it seems the most conspicuous subscriber is some English Bishop: wherever that order of men are uppermost, we find them extremely clamorous against separation; but, once place them in the back-ground, and none more prone to oppose Establishments and foment every species of schism. The Kirk of Scotland has stood firm, for more than a century, on what Mr. Secretary Dundas calls "the rock of poverty," the wish which every good man breathes towards it is "*esto perpetua*:" while its enemies, who are often making an ostentatious and exaggerated display of their numbers, well remembering the pomp and authority, but not the fate, of Cardinal Beaton and Archbishop Sharpe, promise to themselves wide domains and heaps

heaps of gold, whenever they can effect its overthrow. We learn from Scripture, that, when the Jewish Tribes contended for the honor of escorting King David, "the words of the men of Juda," buoyed up by royal affinity, were fiercer than the words of the men of Israel: nor is it by any means wonderful, if the meanest candidates for a mitre, who have great power and great riches ever full in view, talk more loudly of "the Church Militant," and are by far more keen in the various departments of theological warfare, than Presbyterians, who look not beyond equality and a decent subsistence.

Though I have gone through twelve colleges, and omitted six more, Brazen-nose, Magdalen, All-Souls, Wadham, Worcester, and Hertford, as furnishing no materials, I am not yet able to congratulate the reader on an immediate prospect of land, most of the smaller edifices which follow being stuffed thick with portraits in default of brick and mortar. Yours, &c. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Oct. 19.

I AM much obliged by your inserting my scanty Memoirs of Mr. Budworth. I observe a few inaccuracies; but these, as you well know, are sometimes unavoidable. They may arise from the transcriber's incorrect copy—"a cramp hand"—or the stated time for a periodical publication; which, however, (provided the sense or meaning is preserved,) a candid reader will always overlook. If you can spare room for the following corrections and additions, my obligations will be increased.

P. 684. Note, for Mrs. M. read "the lady to whom Mr. B. paid his addresses."

P. 686. col. 1. "Lully's Works" should be "Lilly's Works"—ibid. for "decent address" read "devout address"—ibid. col. 2. for "20l." read "400l."

P. 785. Part of the note is left out where Dr. J. is mentioned, which renders the passage obscure. The asterisk should have been placed immediately after "K. Charles the First," and the note thus supplied—"I question," says he, "whether there has been a better man since the days of the Apostles."—"Milton, though he wrote Paradise Lost, was a very wicked man." Would not Dr. Johnson, on hearing or reading this, have said "Went not mine heart with thee?"

The asterisk, which refers to the RO-GENT. MAG. November, 1792.

man Catholics in the note, should have been placed at the end of the paragraph.

P. 787. In the note, where Sir E. L. is mentioned, should have been added, "though Sir Edward did not stay at Brewood to complete his studies, being sent for home, on the dissolution of his title and estate."

P. 788. A note might have been added, "Mr. Bromley returned, and was unanimously chosen by the seofees."

I am afraid of being tedious; but some of your readers will, perhaps, be pleased with the following little addition to Mr. Budworth's character.

However familiar or pleasant he sometimes was, he would never permit a boy to use any kind of quickness to him in replies. "I would not suffer it," says he to a young gentleman, "even if I was in the wrong, no, not to the first nobleman's son in the kingdom."—This was expressed so feelingly, that the young gentlemen could not help shedding tears.

In reply to your correspondent, p. 803. I had written a note, on the passage to which he objects, that, I believe, would have prevented his remark; but, thinking it less necessary than it now appears to be, I suppressed it. The experiment was tried on more than one beside Mrs. B. and with the same success. These fatal effects very naturally excited a great degree of indignation and resentment among the fair-sex, who had never before heard of cold water in such cases; they said that the accoucheur was *trying experience*. These were the "audacious experiments" that I branded with the name of "dangerous empiricism;" though I now see, as your correspondent observes, that I ought to have expressed myself in more appropriated terms; though what he says of his "present practice" can have very little relation to the art of midwifery fifty or sixty years ago.

In your note, p. 788, you might have referred your correspondent to my note, p. 685. Yours, &c. M. N.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 14.

AS "A Wanderer" is about setting out again, I hope he will be so kind, should he wander into Champagne or Burgundy, or near Lyons, as to remit you a scientific description of the sort of poplar mentioned by Al-

phonso, p. 402. The poplars at present known in England are, White, Black, Arbele, Asp, indigenous; Lombardy, Tacamahac, Carolina, Canada, Virginia, Athenian, and a sort cultivated by Sir E. Lloyd, bart. at his seat in Flintshire, exotic.

In the Natural History of Selborne, p. 135, mention is made of a tortoise that was thought to have attained the age of an hundred years, and of another, belonging to the author of the History, that was fifty years of age when the book was printed, which was in 1789. Of this domesticated reptile Mr. White tells us many particulars, as he does also of the house-cricket, p. 254, and of the harvest-bug, p. 89. He says, the cricket *eats* and *drinks* plentifully, and that the bug belongs to the tribe *scarus*, but does not describe the form of either; but certainly, I think, the former insect must have a mouth, a gullet, and a stomach, otherwise it would be impossible for it to take down crumbs of bread, as I have seen it do.

It is not fair that people should make enquiries in the Gentleman's Magazine, and receive the answers privately; as it is hard the curiosity of your readers should be excited without being gratified. I do *not* allude to Mr. Polwhele, for his case was special; but to Leicestrensis, p. 688, who asks for Dr. Ross concerning the dolphin-butterfly; which he would have done well to have described. Whether his enquiry proves unsuccessful or not, I hope he will acquaint us with the result.

All the members of the Linnean Society spell the name of their great master *Linnaeus*, or *Linneus*, M. Giorna excepted, who, in a *French* paper inserted in the Transactions, spells it Linné; but he ought to write it in the same manner as the other members do.

The ingenious Clergyman, p. 919, would be wrong were he ashamed of his amusement: happy would it be for this country if all his brethren pursued recreations equally useful, and as becoming of the cloth. When a pastor employs himself at home, his parishioners know where to find him; but, when a clergyman indulges in the levities of the world, other ministers must oftentimes be sought to perform the occasional parochial duty, whilst the incumbent is idling away his time, and spending the produce of the living, among his gay associates. SYLVICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *Crown-Street, Westminster, Nov. 20.*

BEING engaged in drawing up accounts of such of the EDWARDSIES as are entitled to a place in the Biographies, I find, in Mr. Cooke's "Historical Register," a Dr. John Edwards, a Cambridge divine, who flourished from the year 1665 to 1714, and who, from the number and size of his theological publications, seems to have been of some consequence and popularity in his day. As I am a total stranger to every thing relating to him, except his university-degrees, and the titles of his works, I shall be thankful to any of your correspondents for information concerning him, either by private communication, or through the medium of your Repository. I am under the necessity of adding, that, unless the intelligence be given in your Magazine for December, or in the Supplement at farthest, it will come too late. THE EDITOR OF THE BIOGRAPHIA.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 15.*

I AM a farmer in the West, occupying a small patrimonial estate; and, as I have no occasion to labour and toil as some of my neighbours have who have rent to pay, I now and then have leisure to take up a book for my amusement, and especially the *Gentleman's Magazine*, where I often meet with papers that afford me useful hints in my way of life, and at the same time greatly please and entertain me.

By the indulgence of the 'squire, who is lord of this manor, I am permitted to use a gun sometimes, and, though I say it, am as conversant with birds of various kinds as either Mr. Gilpin or his *Faunist*, i. e. his flatterer (for that, I suppose is the meaning of that strange word, *Faunist*), and yet I never in all my life-time, though I am sixty years of age, heard of such birds as

Falco,	Motacilla lusciniæ,
Strix,	Motacilla phoenicurve,
Lanius,	Motacilla modularis,
Corvus pica,	Motacilla troglodytes,
Picus major,	Loxia pyrrhila,
Cuculus canorus,	Fringilla carduelis,
Iynx torquilla,	Fringilla spinus,
Tetrao,	Emberiza citrinella,
Sturnus vulgaris,	&c.

And, what vexes me more, I cannot find the names of any such fowls as these in my Dictionaries (though these, I must own, are not many); and therefore I shall be much obliged to you, Mr.

Mr. Urban, to tell me, *if you can*, what the above birds are; or to Mr. Gilpin, if he will condescend to men of such low estate as I am; or to his flatterer.
Yours, &c. A PLOUGHIST.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 18.
THE present alarm in the Austrian dominions is manifestly the effects of the French revolution; but it is remarkable that, if the Austrian Government had not been nearly as much affected in consequence of the revolution in this country in 1688, the reason for licensing a *common Dictionary*, published at Antwerp in that year, in the Latin, French, and Low Dutch languages,

would scarcely have been, “quod vel Catholicæ S. Rom. ecclesiæ, religioni, vel bonis moribus, aut *regiæ majestati* contrarium sit, continentur nihil.”
Deeply sensible of the candour and attention of several of your judicious correspondents, whose united intelligence and observation has repeatedly asserted the propriety of a notice of mine, relative to the arms and family of Broughton, against the objections of a writer at Dublin, permit me this acknowledgement of them. The noblest offerings at the shrine of Truth must certainly be those which are made without any personal or local considerations.
Yours, &c. W. H. R.

A State of the PEERAGE of GREAT-BRITAIN in the Years

	1732	1741	1747	1754	1760 Oct. 25	1766	1786	1792
Dukes	25	25	24	23	23	27	26	24
Marquises	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	8
Earls	72	71	77	86	81	80	84	87
Viscounts	15	14	15	12	12	13	17	13
Barons	60	66	62	59	58	64	78	89
	173	177	180	181	175	185	207	221
Peereſſes	8	8	5	8	9	11	10	7
	181	185	185	189	184	196	217	228

The foregoing detail may not be thought an unsuitable Appendix to a State of the Peerage inserted in your Magazine, vol. LIV. pp. 595. 6. That commences at an earlier period; this is confined to the last sixty years, in order to ascertain the proportional increase in the reigns of the late King and of his present Majesty; and I trust there is not any error of importance in the account. Presuming it to be correct, it is evident that, from 1732, which was five years subsequent to the accession of George the Second, to the time of his death, the increase of Peers was no more than three, and that, in the thirty-two following years, there has been a farther addition of forty-four. Whether an augmentation, so great and so rapid, of lords of parliament, will impair our excellent Constitution, or render it more secure and permanent, must be left to experience and time to determine. Incompetent am I to form a satisfactory surmise upon the question; and I shall, therefore, only deduce two obvious conclusions from my research.
One is, that the confidential servants of George the Second were not willing

to hazard the experiment, doubtless from not seeing the scheme in the favourable point of view in which it must have lately appeared. The other is, that, should it be attended with the most happy consequences, half the merit will redound to Mr. Pitt, there having been an increase of twenty-two peers under his administration, viz. eleven since the year 1786, and eleven within a few months after the abrupt dismissal of the Duke of Portland from the office of First Lord of the Treasury.
On Mr. Pitt's second attempt for a reformation of Parliament, his third motion (which, he hoped, was so worded, and so guarded against objections, that he could hardly entertain a doubt of its success) was, to add one hundred members to the counties and great cities as a counterbalance to the boroughs*; but it is now generally understood, that he is utterly averse to any innovation in the House of Commons, with respect to either numbers or mode of election.
Yours, &c. RUSTICUS.

* *Gent. Mag.* vol. LIII. p. 444.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 17.

THE favourable report which your Constant Reader, p. 843. and your Reviewer, p. 925, have been pleased to make of the issue of a controversy, which was first set on foot in your literary *Palæstra**, does not permit me to defer any longer giving answers to the queries put to me by the former, with respect to certain points I have mentioned in the course of it. By way of explaining the emblematical dragon, which always accompanies the figure of St. George. I entered at large into the origin of these emblems in general: where, speaking of St. Lucy, or Lucia, a Christian martyr of Sicily, in the persecution of Dioclesian, I said that the painters and statuaries had made an allusion to her name, which is derived from *lux*, or *light*, in the emblem they have attributed to her, which, I said, was a kind of *dioptric glass*; but, I ought to have added, was sometimes the representation of human eyes on a disk. Your correspondent desires to be informed where the figure in question is to be met with; and I confess I am not, at present, able to satisfy him; most of the pictures and statues of saints having been destroyed at the Reformation. However, this gentleman may be convinced that I have not invented the emblem in question, in order to help out the theory I have laid down upon this subject, by referring to the late celebrated hagiographer, Alban Butler, *Saints Lives for December 13*, whose erudition Mr. Gibbon himself, in his History, highly recommends; and to the learned Paquotius, in his Notes on Molanus, p. 394. In this particular reference to the work of the last-mentioned author, whom I quoted in my Enquiry, I have answered the second question of your Constant Reader.

Yours, &c.

J. MILNER.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 4.

I BEG leave to present my compliments to your correspondent, the genteel clergyman, whose name should be known to all lovers of arts and sciences: I desire you would let him know, that I sent to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Mr. Jacquet's improve-

ment on pendulums; and that the secretary answered me as follows:

"To Mr. B L A K E Y.

"Sir, London, January 15, 1792.

"I have the honour to address this letter, in the name of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, Commerce, &c. to thank you for the communication of the method of correcting the errors, heat and cold cause to pendulums, by Mr. Jacquet; and likewise your letter on ancient shipping. I am ordered to say, that the Society will be much obliged to you for the continuation of your correspondence. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

"SAMUEL MORE."

From this you see, Mr. Urban, that the Society has received what I mentioned. Besides my report on the effects of the pendulum, I sent a drawing of the whole, with the lens painted in yellow, and the rest in Indian ink. Pray, Sir, let this polite clergyman know, that I am going to publish my correspondence with the Society, in which Mr. Jacquet's improvement will be explained *tout-au-long*, as I have the original sketch by me, and all my materials in order.

I cannot think what *little impropriety* there could be in an ingenious gentleman letting the world know his name; and I cannot conceive how the study of arts and sciences in theory and practice can be detrimental to any one. I am persuaded that the exercise of such truths as mechanicks and natural philosophy can produce are a thousand times more useful than the finest far-fetched sophistry, which is so much *à-la-mode* at present.

I suppose there is something in our English stiffness and pride, in those who think themselves superior to men of sense, which makes these last be upon their guard of appearing more understanding than their ignorant censors; which system is very different in France, where I have seen secular and regular clergy fill up their leisure-hours in the practice of mechanical and philosophical arts, and who were more esteemed for so doing by their superiors, and the publick in general, than if they had kept themselves in idleness, or spending their times at cards and play-houses.

All the Carthusians worked at different arts. The Regent Duke of Orleans was a proficient in all sorts of arts, and protected them to the utmost of his power, as may be seen by the different
manufactories

* An Enquiry into the Existence and Character of St. George, &c. in which the assertions of Gibbon are discussed, &c.

manufactories he set up. Louis XV. was taught to turn wood, ivory, and different metals, by *Mademoiselle Maux Beis*; he was very dexterous in that art. Numbers of nobles did the same. The Dukes *de Chaulne*, father and son, had laboratories for clock and watch making as well as for machinery. These *ateliers*, as the French name them, were as fine and complete for the choice of tools as it was possible to find in Europe; and in which laboratories those noblemen shewed their plans and instruments with all the liberality of the most polite gentlemen, much above our mad fox-hunters, or our conceited plagiarists, who take care to keep their stolen farthing-candles under the bushel, as the French say, for fear of being discovered, and that their neighbours should not be benefited from the glimpse of their obscure luminary.

Yours, &c. W. BLAKEY.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

I WAS a little surprized to read in your last Magazine, p. 876, an attack on the *List of living English Poets* for some mistakes in the account of Mr. Crabbe, which I could not recollect having asserted, and which were so unlike the care with which I resolved to avoid personalities of an offensive nature, that I turned impatiently to the mention of him in p. 616; when I could find nothing there that bore the least similitude to the censured passage, I then looked over the *Contents* of your succeeding numbers with some solicitude, but could meet with no notice of it. At length, however, after having tiresomely turned over your pages two or three times, I discovered the condemned sketch in p. 798, at the latter part of a letter of a correspondent, whose signature is W. W. P.; and which is so palpably by a different person from the original Memoirs, to which it is an addition, that S. H. must have been grossly inadvertent, or have committed a wilful misrepresentation, in confounding them together. On this ground S. H. affects to throw a contempt on what he calls these "petty biographical sketches," and to condemn their errors. But how false a reason for censoring them this is, the above statement will prove. Not that I think the paragraphs, which so highly excite S. H's anger, deserve his peevish reprehension; much less, if they were a part of the Memoirs, to which he assumes them to belong, would they jus-

tify his deprecation of the *whole*. To the additions and corrections of your intelligent correspondent W. W. P. I shall ever be obliged; nor can I see the mighty offence of the trifling mistake about which S. H. seems so anxiously sore; nor feel that the literary reputation of a poet could be affected in the assertion, that the merit of his writings alone attracted the notice and patronage of BURKE.

A rainy-day, though it depresses my spirits, gives me an opportunity, by confining me to the fire-side, of somewhat prolonging my letter. The *List of living Poets* (for such only, recollect, and not their *lives*, it pretended to be), has no claim (I am as ready as S. H. to allow) to any degree of merit. It was carelessly and thoughtlessly put together at a moment of vacancy, when my long and familiar correspondence with you, Mr. Urban, induced me in that manner to sport with my pen. To its superficiality, therefore, and insipidity, I am most willing to agree. But the grounds of S. H's objections to it I cannot admit. If there be want of candour, if there be improper minutiae and personalities, uninteresting to the publick, and offensive to the subject of them; if private anecdotes be raked up, or any of that slippery ground, to which your Editor alludes, be trod on throughout the whole communication; then indeed do I yield it up entirely to the utmost severity of S. H's pen. But the most careful perusal will enable him to find nothing more there than a catalogue of names, with just so much of their connexions, education, and residence, added to the titles of their principal poems, as to identify their persons, and aid the memory in peculiarizing their characters. That such lists, *if well done*, are both useful and entertaining, in assisting the recollection, in directing the unformed to elegant amusement, and the studious to standards of taste, there is no shadow of doubt, in defiance of S. H's contemptuous designation of them as "petty biographical sketches;" in farther disregard of whom I shall add the account of another favourite poet, whom I cannot conceive by what inadvertence I omitted. This is

The Rev. *Joseph Holden Pott* (son of the late eminent surgeon), who published, when at St. John's College, Cambridge, some pleasant "Poems," of which a new edition, with the date of 1780, printed for T. Becket, now lies

lies before me. The second Ode, "To the Evening Star," which begins with the following beautiful stanza,

"Sweet is the dewy close of day :
The hour of pensive thought is come :
O, fairest Light ! no more delay
Thy mild approach, but dart thy ray
Along the gathering gloom !"

appears to me peculiarly chaste and beautiful. The fifth Ode, "To the Moon," that "For an Altar of Venus," and that "To the Wind," all deserve very high praise. This excellent young man, who is now, I believe, archdeacon of St. Alban's, very much to the credit of the late Lord Chancellor's patronage, was the author of one of the most truly excellent and original Essays in the English language, which is to be found in the "*Ulla Podrida*," on nourishing the romantic sentiments and affections of young and amiable minds.

Amongst many other inadvertencies and omissions of my List, I forgot to mention Mr. Cumberland's long poem, intitled, "Calvary," which came out during the last winter.

The Rev. Mr. Cartwright, of Nottinghamshire (brother to Major John Cartwright, whose violent Republican principles have rendered him conspicuous), is, I presume, still living. He was author of an admired *Legendary Tale*, and other poems. K. Z.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 12.

IN your Obituary, vol. LVII p. 1032, you quote the first and last words of the elegant Ode, addressed to his friend Mr. Thomas Herring on his marriage, by the late Dr. Jubb; and you enquire, if any where printed? On accidentally looking into vol. XLIV, I found it inserted in p. 231, and conclude it might have escaped a designed research in consequence of its not being specified in the Index to the Poetry. But in a note there is a reference to p. 235, where is the article mentioning the death of Mr. Herring in April, 1774.

Mr. Styrlay, as I apprehend (see p. 920), might be a canon of the priory of the order of St. Austin, at Shelford, in Notts.; and, as the impropriate rectories and advowsons of the vicarages of Burton, Gedling, and Murkham, in that county, and of Durrington, *alias* Doddington, and of Westborough, in Lincolnshire, according to Tanner, *Notit. Monast.* belonged to that religious

house, it is likely that he was vicar of one of those parishes. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 13.

THE following anecdote of the famous Swedenborg may serve to confirm the opinions maintained by several of your correspondents, that he was disordered in his mind :

"A friend of his, walking with Baron Swedenborg along Cheapside, in one part the Baron suddenly bowed very low down to the ground; when the gentleman lifting him up, and asking what he was about, the Baron replied by asking him if he did not see Moses pass by; and told him that he had bowed to him."

This anecdote is related by Mr. Lindsey, in a note to his second Address to the Youth of the two Universities, p. 178. Mr. L. received it from a person living, of great worth and credit; and he very properly remarks upon it, that a man who could see Moses walking along Cheapside might see any thing. T. A. S.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 15.

I SEND you the lines of which one of your late correspondents recollected only a part. I have some notion they were written by the Duke of Wharton.

When York to Heaven shall lift up solemn
And love his wife above adultery; [eye
When godliness to gain shall be prefer'd
By more than two of the right reverend board;
When Parker shall pronounce upright decrees,
And Hungerford refuse his double fees;
When Pratt with justice shall dispense the laws,
And King once partially decide a cause;
When Tracy's generous soul shall swell with
pride,
And Eyre his haughtiness shall lay aside;
When honest Price shall trim and truckle
under,
And Powis give a charge without a blunder;
When Page one uncorrupted finger shews,
And Fortescue deserves another nose;
Then shall I cease my charmer to adore,
And think of love and politics no more.

In mentioning the murder of Mr. Sulcan, p. 757, at Paris, I rather wonder you omitted the very remarkable and horrible behaviour of the fiend, in a woman's shape, who cauled his butchery, and who was crowned with a civic crown by the barbarians of Paris. "Let us see," says she (who had been lashed by his satirical pen), "whether you can die as boldly as you can write: to be sure it is mortifying to leave a fine fortune, a young and handsome wife, and

and children, but the gentlemen below wait for you." Is this the same person as, in p. 774. you call *Soules*, who committed a murder in England a few years ago?
Yours, &c. Q. X.

TWO MONTHS TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

(Continued from p. 911.)

ALTHOUGH the climate was evidently unpropitious to the growth of fruits, yet plantations of fir, and other forest trees, were thriving well under the auspices of his Grace of Athol, who thus encouraged his countrymen by his example to clothe and adorn a region standing confessedly in need of such improvements. The environs of Blair are indeed most impressively desolate and dreary; and if the natives, as is reported of them, do really still retain some of their antient uncouth practices and superstitions, it is little to be wondered at in a situation so peculiarly calculated to suggest and cherish them. Those long and dusky files of mountains, in the mean while, which might well enough inspire such gloomy notions, with the deep vales and ravines, which intersect, and lie concealed amongst them, are nurseries and resorts for all the sorts of game to be met with in the wild moors, and desert hills, of Scotland; to such a degree, indeed, that the Duke, as we were told, was used in pleasantry to restrict his guests to the shooting *only* thirty brace of them a-day.

From this place was pointed out to us, at about ten miles distance northward, the first snow-drift we as yet had seen, in appearance like a white handkerchief attached to a mountain's side. It was now the 22nd of July, and the season remarkably warm; the unexpectedness, therefore, as well as the novelty, of the sight fixed our attention to an object, which afterwards, becoming frequent, was scarcely noticed by us.

From Blair, after the first two miles, the way to Dalnacardoch lies through a region of a most inhospitable aspect, skirting upon the Carrie, which river, rushing with great force and tumult betwixt the masses of mis-shapen rock which encumber and obstruct its course, seems impatient to arrive at the more inviting borders of Faskally.

The whole of this stage was solitary and unpleasant; through very few villages, and those inconceivably mean in their appearance; consisting mostly of huts, which at a small distance seemed only turf-heaps, fenced with a low wall

of rugged stones, loosely piled upon each other. In many of them even this wall was wanting, and the whole fabric was but a rude frame of birch-wood, covered with such sods as, commonly, the spot produced: for, restrained by no other law than that of poverty, the natives of these regions escape the poet's censure on his countrymen, nor affect sufficient refinement,

—fortuitum spernere cespitem,

Hor. Lib. ii. Ode 15.

in the construction of their simple dwellings; in which the luxuries of glazed windows, and of chimneys, is equally unknown; whilst, the fire being lighted in the middle of the room, along the sides of which banks of turf, a little raised, serve alike for seats and beds, the smoke finds its own way out, either through a hop-hole left open for that purpose, or through the door, which is often only a kind of hurdle of interwoven twigs of birch. The bedding of this hardy people accords with the rest of their accommodations, being seldom any other than a mattress made of broom, cut up when young, and platted; over which, at night, is thrown that plaid, which had been almost all their covering, perhaps, by day. It may be useful to observe how much we are what habit makes us, and under how many deprivations human nature not only will subsist, but be content!

Passing Dalnacardoch, a single inn, and that a sorry one, the scene grew gradually worse and worse; the villages occurred more rarely, and the moors assumed a duskier hue, spread over with loose and moss-grown stones of every size and figure.

We still pursued the banks of Currie; when at length the valley contracting itself considerably, and the mountains on each hand aspiring higher, we seemed to be inclosed betwixt two barriers of rock secluding us from all communication with the world without. Not a single hut could any where be seen; not a passenger, besides ourselves, was on the way; the day was dark and lowering; and whilst the river roared beneath our feet, projecting craggs hung menacing above our heads, tenanted alone by eagles, which annually build their nests among them, and whose unceasing screams contributed to complete the melancholy of the scene. In short, it was a dismal sojourn; and when we caught a distant view of the inn, where

we had purposed to refresh, we might have blessed ourselves as having just escaped from the abodes of misery and famine. Little reason, however, was there for such joy. The inn was but a single house, almost entirely destitute of food; situated, far from every market, in the middle of a lonely glen, encompassed by vast mountains, cloathed many of them in the accumulated snow of ages. The hostess was an antient, but not uncivil, person, besides whom not a human creature any where appeared, except a solitary Highlander, at a distance, fishing for his subsistence in the mountainal water of Tryeme.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 13.
THE conduct which the French commander of the fleet avows in his letter to the National Convention with respect to the unfortunate town of *Oneglia**, must surely open the eyes of Europe on the motives which animate his nation in their professions of offering LIBERTY to mankind. His *aid-de-camp* attempts to insult the inhabitants with an offer of a change of their present condition, under which he calls them despots and bigotted priests; but when they are content and happy to call them lawful rulers and teachers, and to carry on the trade which their fertile valley furnishes with its olive-trees, they resent the offer, which, under the sanction of an armed force, they consider as nothing less than a declaration of war against people at peace with the rest of Europe, and unsuspecting of any designs of their neighbours against them, consequently less prepared to resist them than they would otherwise have been. They make the proper returns to the impertinence and impudence of their assailant, and fire upon and wound the messengers of what they deem rebellion against God and the

King. The generous, the polite, the enlightened French return the fire, not as a temporary means of covering the retreat of their own boats, but, as soon as the emissaries are got into safe quarters, they LAY IN ASHES a town which had given them no previous provocation, and they exult in the fires themselves alone had kindled.

Hear this, oh Europe! Attend to it oh ye nations of the earth! See if this case be like any other case of war that history records. No claim of right; no ambition of conquest; no insult or injury unrepaired is here alledged. The French nation, not content with unsettling its own constitution, offers to do other nations the favour of unsettling theirs for ever. Other nations decline the compliment in the only way by which *force* can be repelled; and the French nation, so renowned for their humanity and liberality, batter and burn their towns and houses about their ears, and laugh at the spectacle.

May what has happened at *Oneglia* prove an earnest of the reception which the idle theories of modern reformers will meet with in future! The thunder of cannon may compel men to alter their language; but the still small voice of calm reason does not adopt a park of artillery for its vehicle. The rich plunder of the church and palace out-pleads the pleasure of propagating liberty, whose *red cap* is but a prelude to a *bloody flag*. You must receive our offers, or suffer for the refusal. There is no other alternative, say our modern reformers.

P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 20.
YOUR benevolence will not be averse to communicate to the publick the following fact through the channel of your valuable and diffusive *Miscellany*. My footman, in bringing up the urn for breakfast yesterday, fell with it on the stairs, and scalded both his hands and arms all over in a dreadful manner. His mistress had happened to mention in his hearing, but a few days before, the great benefit which she and I had repeatedly experienced, from applying *ink* immediately to a burn. The moment the young man met with his accident, he flew to the ink bottle, and spread its contents wherever the scald extended. In about an hour after, the pain was gone; he was able to wait at dinner; and this morning he is perfectly well.

Yours, &c.

P. J.
PRO-

* See our Historical Chronicle of this month.

The town of *Oneglia*, an object of Gallic vengeance, is in the territory of Genoa, whither, Mr. Truguet informs us, he is going to carry *Liberty*.—This place has been often taken and re-taken: the French and Spaniards took it in 1743, but were driven from it: they returned, however, and re-captured it. The province of *Oneglia* (or *Oneglia* as by some called) abounds with fine fruits and olives. It is about 30 miles from Genoa.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1792. (*Continued from p. 919.*)

H. OF LORDS.

WE resume the debate of May 2, on the Scotch Episcopalian bill, with the speech of the Bp. of *St. David's*.

“My Lords, I am happy to perceive that, in the sentiments which I have to deliver to your Lordships upon the present subject of discussion, I shall not have the misfortune to differ very widely, in any thing that essentially regards the principle of the bill, from the noble and learned Lord upon the woolsack. My Lords, a wide difference from him I should call a *misfortune*, because it would necessarily produce in me a degree of mistrust of my own judgement, which would considerably abate the satisfaction which otherwise I might feel in following what still might be the firm and full conviction of my own mind. Nevertheless, my Lords, in any question like this, in which the interest of religion, the public weal, and the credit of the Legislature, might be concerned, a question of justice and mercy towards a suffering part of the family of Christ, it would ill become me to be concluded in the vote that I should give upon any authority but that of my own conviction; and it might not less misbecome me to oppose a high authority by a silent vote, without stating to your Lordships the grounds on which my contrary conviction stood.—My Lords, the principle of this bill has been so clearly stated by the Noble Earl [*Elgin*] who moved the second reading, and so well illustrated by the Noble Viscount [*Sturmont*] who spoke last, that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it. The object of the bill is, to relieve certain Dissenters from the Established Church of Scotland, well-affected to his present Majesty and the Protestant succession, from the penalties of disaffection imposed by former laws.—My Lords, the hardship under which they labour consists not in the severity of these penalties. Disaffection in former times was generally among persons of their religious persuasion, though not necessarily connected with their religion; and of the measures of severity that might be necessary for those times, the Legislatures of those times were the judges. But, my Lords, the hardship is, that the present generation, being converted from the disaffection of their ancestors, and retaining only their religious principles, cannot, by any thing

they can do, by any security that they can give for their good conduct and submission to Government, secure themselves against the penalties of disaffection. As cordially attached as any of us to the existing Government, praying in their religious assemblies for his Majesty King George, and the Royal Family, by name, in the terms in which we of the Church of England in our own Liturgy pray for them, and taking the oaths that we all take, still they are liable, Clergy and Laity, to all the penalties of the 19th of George II.—My Lords, the good policy of this bill of relief is not at all connected with any question about the antiquity of the practice of praying for Sovereigns. From what fell from the noble and learned Lord, I think there must be a mistake upon that point. His Lordship must have received some misinformation. My Lords, I cannot believe that these Episcopalianists ever alleged the example of the ages before Constantine in justification of their omission, in former times, of praying for the King by name. Prayers for Sovereigns is one of the very oldest parts of Christian worship. These Episcopalianists must very well know, that the precept of praying for Kings, and all that are in authority, is 300 years older than Constantine, and that it was the constant practice of the earliest Christians to pray even for the Princes that persecuted them. My Lords, their omission of praying for the King by name was owing to their notions about indefeasible hereditary right, which would not suffer them to renounce the Family to which their allegiance had once been sworn, nor to adopt the principles of the Revolution. The omission was not defended by any pretended example of antiquity. It stood upon no better ground than that of gross and avowed disaffection. But, my Lords, the example of the ages before Constantine must have been alleged to a very different purpose. It has been alleged by these Episcopalianists to justify their claims to an Episcopacy, and to explain what sort of Episcopacy that is which they claim. My Lords, it is not my wish to lead the House into the perplexities of that theological discussion. I shall comprise what I find necessary to say upon it in very few words.—My Lords, these Episcopalianists take a dis-

unction,

inction, and it is a just distinction, between a purely Spiritual and a Political Episcopacy. A political Episcopacy belongs to an Established Church, and has no existence out of an Establishment. This sort of Episcopacy was necessarily unknown in the world before the time of Constantine. But in all the preceding ages there was a pure Spiritual Episcopacy, an order of men set apart to inspect and manage the spiritual affairs of the church, as a society in itself totally unconnected with civil government. Now, my Lords, these Scotch Episcopalians think, that, when their Church was cast off by the State at the Revolution, their Church, in this discarded, divided state, reverted to that which had been the condition of every church in Christendom before the establishment of Christianity in the Roman Empire by Constantine the Great; that, losing all their Political capacity, they retained, however, the authority of the pure Spiritual Episcopacy within the Church itself; and that is the sort of Episcopacy to which they now pretend. I, my Lords, as a Churchman, have some respect for that pretension; but I have no wish to lead the House into a discussion about it. The merits of the bill rest not on the validity of that Episcopacy in any sense. In what sense the Bishops of this Church of Scotch Episcopalians may be Bishops, whether they are Bishops in any sense, is not the question. What the validity of their ordinations may be is not the question. The single question is, Are these Scotch Episcopalians good subjects; and do they hold religious principles, in the emphatic language of the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack, "*fit to be tolerated?*" That is to say, are they good subjects, and do they agree with us in the fundamentals of Christianity? For, these are the religious principles "*fit to be tolerated.*" If they can satisfy us upon these points, the Legislature is not at all concerned in the question of the spiritual validity of their orders. My Lords, consider only how we deal with Protestant Dissenters here in England. For, all that I would wish for our Scotch brethren is, that they, as Dissenters from the Established Church of Scotland, should be put upon the same footing with the Protestant Dissenters from the Church of England. My Lords, by the toleration-act of the 1st of William and Mary, a pastor of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters must enter the

place and situation of his meeting-house; he must give in his own name and place of abode; he must take the oaths to Government; and he must shew that he agrees with us in the fundamentals of the Christian religion; and by the terms of that statute, which is the narrowest of all the present schemes of toleration, he must, however, testify his agreement with us in the general principles of Protestantism. This he does by subscribing a great many of the Thirty-nine Articles. My Lords, when the Dissenting Minister has complied with these conditions, he is never asked, no one has authority to ask him, Sir, how comes it that you call yourself a Clergyman? What are your orders? By whom were you ordained? By what ritual? He has given the security which all good subjects give for his loyalty to Government; he professes religious principles "*fit to be tolerated;*" that is enough. He is admitted, without farther enquiry, to all the benefits of toleration. Now, my Lords, here are a set of Dissenters from the Established Church of Scotland, good subjects, and holding religious principles very "*fit to be tolerated;*" for the cause of their dissent from the Established Church of Scotland is their very near agreement with the Established Church of England; and they approach your Lordships with this modest request, that they may not be more hardly dealt with than Protestants of various denominations differing more widely from both Establishments. My Lords, one thing that fell from the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack struck upon my mind very forcibly, as deserving, I mean, a serious consideration. His Lordship gave it as his opinion, that it would be for the credit of Episcopacy in Scotland, that their congregations should be supplied with ministers (according to the intention of the 19th of the late king) ordained by Bishops of the English or Irish Church. The noble and learned Lord, if I took his argument aright, supposed that the statute, passed in favour of the Scotch Episcopalians in the 10th of Queen Anne, would bear him out in that opinion. That statute made it "free and lawful for all those of the Episcopal communion in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, to meet and assemble for the exercise of divine worship, to be performed, after their own manner, by *pastors ordained by a Protestant Bishop.*" The noble and learned Lord conceives that,

that, under the latitude of this expression, a "*Protestant Bishop*," the statute meant indeed to tolerate the ejected Bishops, and the Clerg immediately ordained by them, but not to extend the toleration to the succession. My Lords, I must take the liberty to differ from the noble and learned Lord upon the construction of this statute of Queen Anne. I think it was the intention of the statute to extend its toleration, beyond the ejected Bishops themselves, to the whole succession. For, I find, my Lords, that of the thirteen Bishops of Scotland ejected at the Revolution (the dioceses were in all fourteen, but it happened that one see was vacant when the Revolution took place, thirteen Bishops, therefore, were ejected; now, of these thirteen) seven certainly, probably eight, were dead before the 10th of Queen Anne, and a ninth was out of the kingdom; for, he fled with the abdicated king. At the time, therefore, when this act was passed, no more than four of the ejected Bishops were alive and within the kingdom; and four new consecrations had taken place, two in the 4th of Queen Anne, and two more in the 8th. At the time, therefore, when this act was passed, the Scotch Episcopacy consisted of an equal number of the original Bishops, and the succession, four of each; and if it was the intention of the act, as the noble and learned Lord has argued, to confine the toleration to the ejected Bishops, and exclude the succession, I can only say, my Lords, that the framers of that statute did their business not quite so well as business of that sort was used to be done in those times.—My Lords, with respect to the interests of Episcopacy in Scotland, my opinion is unfortunately the *very reverse* of that of the noble and learned lord. The credit of Episcopacy will never be advanced by the scheme of supplying the Episcopalian congregations in Scotland with pastors of our ordination: and for this reason, my lords, that it would be an imperfect crippled Episcopacy that would be thus upheld in Scotland. When a clergyman ordained by one of us settles as a pastor of a congregation in Scotland, he is out of the reach of our authority. We have *no authority* there; we *can have no authority* there; the Legislature *can give us no authority* there. The attempt to introduce any thing of an authorized Political Episcopacy in Scotland would be a direct in-

fringement of the Union. My Lords, as to the notion that clergymen should be originally ordained by us to the Ministry in Scotland, I agree with the noble Viscount, that the thing would be contrary to all rule and order. No Bishop, who knows what he does, ordains without a title, and a title must be a nomination to some thing certain in the diocese of the Bishop that ordains. My Lords, an appointment to an Episcopalian congregation in Scotland is no more a title to me, or to any Bishop of the English bench, or any Bishop of the Irish bench, than an appointment to a church in Mesopotamia. My Lords, with respect to marriages, I agree with the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack, that, if this bill should pass, the Episcopalians will be authorized to marry in their meeting-houses by the 10th of Queen Anne. But my Lords, I see no inconvenience that can arise from this. It will open no door to *Clandestine Marriages*. For, though they will be authorized to marry, they will not be authorized to marry otherwise than in conformity to the regulations of the 10th of Queen Anne; that is to say, they can marry those only, whose banns have been regularly published, not only in the meeting houses where the marriage is to be solemnized, but in the kirks of the parishes, where the parties are resident. But, my Lords, I go farther; I say that this bill will give them no authority with respect to marriages, but what they do already enjoy and exercise. My Lords, the fact is, that these Episcopalians do now solemnize marriages every day. They solemnize marriages legally. They solemnize marriages under the express covert and sanction of the persecuting statutes. And these marriages so solemnized by them—my Lords, in what I am going to assert I stand in the judgment of noble Lords, to whom the laws of Scotland are more accurately known than they may be supposed to be to me. But my Lords, I say, these marriages solemnized by these Episcopalians are good and valid by the laws of Scotland, [Here the Scotch Lords nodded assent.] And, my Lords, the ground of my assertion is this. Our marriage-act extends not to Scotland. Therefore, by the law and usage of Scotland, it is not necessary that any should be present at a wedding except the parties themselves (that's two) the man who is to act as father and give the bride away (that's three) and

the clergyman or pretended clergyman who is to perform the ceremony (that's four.) Now, my Lords, by the express permission of the 19th of the late King, which I call the persecuting statute, *four* persons may assemble for the celebration of any religious rites, for the meeting is not illegal, unless *five* be present, over and above the members of the family, if the place of assembly be a house inhabited by a family, or *five* if the place of assembly be a house not inhabited by a family. My Lords, these are my notions upon the points that have been agitated. I shall not go into points that have not been brought forward in objection, though I am prepared to meet any other objections that might be moved; but I am sensible that I have already taken up too much of your Lordships' time, and I fear rather irregularly, when in fact no express question is before the House. I am aware that the bill must receive amendments in the committee, and perhaps additions; but the principle of the bill has my entire approbation."

The Earl of *Kinnoul* (Lord *Hay*) described the members of the Scotch Episcopal Church as a decent, quiet, respectable, body of people, who, in the most trying times, had always behaved in a very becoming and exemplary manner, and were therefore well entitled to every indulgence which the Legislature could shew them. Whatever amendments might be proposed, he could see no good ground for any objection to the principle of the present bill, and declared himself thoroughly convinced that a marked distinction of legislative liberality ought ever to attach to the Established Church of either part of the kingdom.

The bill was then read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House.

H. OF LORDS.

May 3.

The Isle of Wight, the Worcester poor, the St. Pancras burying-ground, the Saddleworth road, and the Renfrew statute-labour bills, were read the third time, and passed.

Lord *Mannington*, as one of the messengers from the Commons, desired, on their part, a conference with their Lordships in the Painted Chamber; which being agreed to, the different resolutions which had been entered into by the House of Commons on the slave-trade,

and the evidence on that subject, were laid before their Lordships; upon which a conversation took place.

Lord *Grenville* gave notice, that he intended to move, that the papers transmitted from the Commons might be printed; after which he intended to name a day when he should move to agree with the Commons in the said resolutions.

Lord *Stormont* strongly insisted upon the privilege of the Lords, to have the case made out at their bar upon oath. Such was the case with the Irish propositions; and it ought ever to be the case when an important subject came before that House.

Earl *Stanhope* said, the cases were by no means parallel; the Irish propositions were a subject that required the most minute investigation; the slave-trade was publicly notorious. He should not, he said, be guided in his determination by the evidence given before either House, so fully was he convinced of the infamy, disgrace, and dishonour, of this trade.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Clarence* declared, he had come down to the House without a single idea that the slave-business would be brought forward on this day; therefore he had the more need to claim the indulgence of their Lordships, as the want of being prepared was to be added to the deficiencies he naturally must experience from not being in the habit of public speaking; yet he could not reconcile it to himself to be silent on the occasion. From having been stationed for some time in the West Indies, he had been an eye-witness of the treatment of these slaves, and therefore could speak from local knowledge; and, from all he had seen, he verily believed that the greatest hardships of their slavery was in the world. As, however, the business was not now directly before the House, he should avoid entering into a discussion of the question at large, but which he should be very ready to do with any noble Lord when that was the case. Considering the trade, in every point of view, as of the highest magnitude to the welfare and prosperity of this kingdom, its abolition should ever meet with his most serious opposition; and that it was of this magnitude, he could assure their Lordships, that, to his knowledge, there were at this moment foreign agents in town waiting their decision, and ready to engage all the vessels that would be out of

of employ, should the House agree to those resolutions which would, in effect, tend to its abolition; but which the love he bore to the welfare of his country made him sincerely wish he should never live to see.

A conversation taking place between the *Lord Chancellor*, Bishop of *London*, *Lord Stanhope*, *Lord Abington*, and *Lord Perceval*, as to the proper mode of proceeding according to the rules of the House; the determination of that point was postponed to Tuesday.

Lord Sidney presented a petition from the agents of the West India merchants, planters, &c. praying to be heard, by their counsel, at the bar, against the proposition.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Masters in Chancery* bill was read the third time, and passed.

The *Houlston* inclosure, *Manchester* police, *Boston* police, and *Booth's* patent bills, were read the third time, and passed.

Sir Benjamin Hammet's bankers bill was thrown out by the opposition of the *Attorney-general*.

H. OF LORDS.

May 4.

Their Lordships heard the appeal of *Hogg versus Hogg*.

In the Commons, the same day, the Committee came to a resolution to allow a bounty of 100*l.* to every captain, and 50*l.* to every surgeon, of a ship employed in the slave-trade, on board whose ship the mortality of Negroes, during the middle passage, should not exceed *two* out of each hundred; and a smaller bounty when the mortality should not exceed *three* out of each 100.

H. OF LORDS.

May 7.

In the case, *Hogg versus Hogg*, the *Lord Chancellor* confirmed the decree.

In the Commons, the same day, the chairman of the Committee, appointed to try the merits of the *Steyning* election, reported, that *Martin Lloyd*, esq. (the sitting member) was *not* duly elected; and that *Samuel Whitbread*, esq. (the petitioner) was duly elected.

H. OF LORDS.

May 8.

The Royal Assent was given, by

commission, to 22 public and private bills. The *Archbishop of Canterbury*, the *Lord Chancellor*, and the *Duke of Montrose*, sat as Commissioners.

Lord Stormont said, he had taken the liberty of moving to have their Lordships summoned, in order to call their attention to the resolutions, sent up by the Commons, relative to the abolition of the slave-trade,—resolutions of as important a nature as had ever been submitted to their Lordships consideration at any period of our history. He was satisfied that it was unnecessary for him to remind the House, that it was not only their immediate duty to call witnesses to their bar, to give evidence, to satisfy themselves of the truth of the facts upon which the Commons had proceeded, but that they had an undoubted right to alter and modify every resolution that the other House had come to. as to their wisdom might seem meet. He concluded by moving, "that this House do forthwith proceed to examine evidence on the subject of the resolutions sent up by the House of Commons relative to the abolition of the slave-trade; the present state of the West India islands; the quantity of sugar and rum produced there; and all the trade of those colonies."

Lord Grenville moved, as an amendment, to omit the words "this House," for the purpose of substituting the words "a Committee above-stairs;" which would tend to dispatch.

His Royal Highness the *Duke of Clarence* objected to the Noble Lord's amendment, as, in his opinion, it went to destroy that which it purported to support, namely, the expedition of the business.

Lord Perceval referred to the libel-bill, in which the *Lord Chancellor* had moved questions to the Judges. His Lordship contended, that the present subject required the attendance of the Judges equally; and the House well knew that they could not give this attendance in the morning; he was, therefore, for the original motion.

The *Bishop of London* had heard and read enough of evidence on the slave-trade, to make up his mind on the subject; but should give his vote for hearing evidence at the bar, as bringing the business before their Lordships in the most solemn manner. He reprobated the trade as diametrically repugnant to every principle of morality and religion, and as a trade unfit to be carried on or countenanced

countenanced by any nation professing religion, morality, or common justice.

Lord *Hawkebury* took a decided part against the amendment. It was a subject that required all the attention, all the investigation, that their Lordships could give it; and in no place could that investigation more properly be held than in the House. The Noble Lord said, that, in his official capacity, he had opportunities of knowing much of this business, and he was confident that more had gone forward to the world than was verified in truth: commerce had increased all over the world; its branches were extended to almost every creek and haven where a vessel could come to anchor; and it would become a matter of the most serious consideration to this country how far a rival in any trade might tend to affect her marine—that marine which was equally the strength and glory of our navy. To give this the most ample, the most fair, and the most constitutional, discussion, was his idea; and, therefore, he should vote for the motion in the form in which it was so properly made by the Noble Viscount (Lord Stormont).

Lords *Sidney* and *Stanhope* voted in favour of the amendment.

The *Lord Chancellor* was clearly of opinion, that the motion made by Lord Stormont was that which the House ought to adopt; and he was equally decided as to the arguments offered in favour of that proposition. He mentioned the idea of internally legislating for another country, as a matter that ought not to be adopted; and seemed to think that, where much private property was involved, great caution should be used.

The Bp. of *St. David's* was also for evidence at the bar, thinking that that would tend more to expedition than a Committee above-stairs. His Lordship, for his own part, wanted no farther information than he was possessed of, to make up his mind for the total abolition, for which he should in every state give his hearty vote; the iniquity of the trade could not be counterbalanced by policy. He agreed in the obligation, and in that obligation should act, that moral duty must supersede all objects of policy.

The question being put, their Lordships divided, and carried the original motion by

Contents 63, Not-Contents 36.

In the Commons, the same day, the

Hesse drainage, the Berwick road, the Ford road, the Carmarthen gaol, the Nith fishery, and the Airdrie road bills, were read the third time, and passed.

Upon the order of the Day, for taking into consideration the petition of certain electors of Westminster, complaining of the interference of George Rose, esq. in the election of 1784,

Mr. *Fox* entered into a repetition of the charges made upon a similar occasion; and moved, that a Committee be appointed, to take the prayer of the said petition into consideration, and to report the same. The House rejected the motion, upon a division;

Ayes 34, Noes 81.

H. OF LORDS.

May 9.

In a Committee upon the Scotch Episcopalians bill, Lord Cathcart in the chair,

Lord *Abingdon* rose, merely to say that he had no objection to the bill, provided it was not intended, as the jockeys say at Newmarket, "*as a take-in*;" or, in a more intelligible phrase, "*Scratch me, and I'll scratch you*;" which in plain English is this:—this bill was for the purpose of removing certain disabilities under which the Dissenters in Scotland, namely, the Episcopalians there, at present laboured; which may be very fit and right so to do: but if this was meant by-and-by to be made use of as an argument why the Dissenters in England, who are in part the Presbyterians here, should be entitled to similar relief, he for one did not give his vote for this bill upon any such ground, nor would he admit of any such compromise.

The Right Reverend Prelate (Bishop of *St. David's*), who spoke in support of the bill, being perhaps what his brother of Landaff is, a *Dissenting* Bishop, might have this in view; but he, who was an Episcopalian, and no Presbyterian, and having not yet found out the way of being both, must content himself with knowing that one cannot serve two masters; and upon this Scriptural doctrine he would rest his conduct.

The *Lord Chancellor* insisted, that the principle of toleration should never be carried so far as in the least to trench upon the Established religion. Every thing short of that, which could raise the credit, character, and fortunes, of Dissenters, ought to be conceded them.

In the Commons, the same day, Islington estate bill, from the Lords, was read the first time; as was the bill to exempt certain oils from the auction duties.

H. OF LORDS.

May 10.

Their Lordships proceeded on the trial of Warren Hastings, esq.

In the Commons, the same day, a report was made from the Cirencester Election Committee, that Mr. Master was not duly elected; that Mr. Preston was duly elected; and that the petitions are *not* frivolous.

H. OF LORDS.

May 11.

The order of the day being read, for taking into consideration the opinion of the Judges on the libel-bill, the Chief Baron entered at large into the subject. (see p. 472).

The Chief Baron having concluded,

Lord *Camden* thought the most material question to be, whether it was lawful for the judge to direct the jury to find upon the fact under his explanation of law? He conceived the importance of the bill to be such, that he trusted their Lordships would suffer no inconvenience in postponing the second reading of the bill till Wednesday next.

After some conversation between Lord *Abingdon*, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord *Lauderdale*, it was agreed to appoint Wednesday.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Fox* rose to make his promised motion for the repeal of certain penal statutes, passed in the reign of King William. He began by stating his opinions of toleration; and enforced, by a variety of arguments, the justice of the cause in which he now came forward. He gave up for the present the repeal of the Corporation and Test acts; he saw no chance of their being carried, as, in the general opinion, such repeal threatened the religious establishment of the country. The laws which he now wished to be repealed, were those only which were a disgrace to our statute books, and which of course ought to be expunged. They aimed at a particular description of men, the Unitarians, whose principles he contended to be good, and con-

duct unexceptionable. After enumerating a variety of acts which he meant should be included in the principle of his motion, he moved, "That the 9th and 10th of William III. be repealed; and that the said motion be referred to a Committee of the whole House."

Mr. *Burke* said, no man could be a greater advocate for proper toleration than he was; but then the sacredness of the Church Establishment should be the first object; and which, he asserted, was one and the same thing with the State. The claims of the present petitioners were of so questionable a shape as to require much consideration. He then, at full length, took a full view of those persons and their professions; he asserted, that they were a set of *Propagandists*, with Dr. Priestley at their head, who, not content with the quiet enjoyment of their own opinions, sought industriously to make proselytes of the world, and so to sap the very foundation of the most sacred of all religions, and subvert all order in society. They had a settled plan for this purpose, and had subscribed 500l. for the purchase and distribution of books countenancing their opinions; and they now called for the repeal of certain acts of parliament, by which every obstruction to the completion of their views would be removed. He then mentioned the circumstance of a meeting which took place at the Nag's Head, in February, 1791, of a few of the heads of these petitioners, in which Dr. Priestley was in the chair; and created much risibility by his remarks on the bumper toasts. He read several extracts from different books, written by members of the society, which, he said, indicated their projects to overturn the Constitution, as well as the Established Church; and their correspondence with the licentious clubs of France he particularly condemned.

The House divided; for Mr. Fox's motion 63; against it 142.

H. OF LORDS.

May 14.

Lord *Grenville* moved the order of the day, for the House to go into a Committee upon the bill for appropriating a certain sum annually for paying off the national debt.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* opposed the bill. He approved the object, but disliked the principle and wording of it.

The clause enacting, that no future

loan shall be made, without being provided for at the time, being read ;

The *Lord Chancellor* said, he approved of the object of the bill, as well as the system of paying off the national debt with which it was connected; but he had strong objections to that clause; it could tend to no one definite or good purpose, and at the same time exhibited a degree of presumption and arrogance, in dictating to future parliaments, which, he trusted, their Lordships never would countenance. At present, the country was in a state of prosperity and tranquillity; but it might happen to be otherwise; and he should consider any Minister, who could not judge at the time when the loan was necessary what was the proper mode of doing it, as unfit for his situation; and none but a novice, a sycophant, a mere reptile of a minister, would allow this act to prevent him from doing what the exigency of circumstances might require at the time, according to his own judgement. He treated this clause with great severity and force of argument, and was followed by *Lord Rawdon* and *Stormont* on the same side.

Lord Grenville said, that the very argument, used by the learned Lord against the adoption of the clause, was one of the strongest reasons for the House agreeing to it. It could not do any mischief unless some reptile minister got into office when its repeal was necessary. On a division, there appeared in favour of *Lord Grenville's* motion,

Contents 28, Not-Contents 22.

Lord Hawkesbury moved for a variety of papers relative to the state of the slave-trade for several years past; which were granted.

Mr. Law and *Mr. Dallas* were then called in support of the petition presented against the abolition. After having opened the case, *Mr. Law* called *Lord Macartney* as an evidence; but a difficulty arising, in what manner his Lordship should be examined, the farther hearing of evidence was postponed till Monday next.

In the Commons, the same day, the *New-Forest* bill, after some objection by *Mr. Hussy*, who wished the Crown-lands at once to be disposed of, as tending more to the benefit of the publick than the plan proposed, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Rolle's bill, for amending the

vagrant act, was read the third time, and passed.

H. OF LORDS.

May 15.

In a committee, *Lord Grenville* went over the heads of the bill for relief of the Scotch Episcopalians; explaining, as he proceeded, the reasons of the alterations which had been made in it.

The Bishop of *St. David's* moved a clause, that the persons, who were ordained in the immediate opposition to the regular succession of the sacerdotal office, were entitled to ordination and induction.

Lord Radnor opposed the clause, and observed, that a Roman Catholic gentleman in priests' orders might, by the simple operation of renouncing the doctrines of Popery, and subscribing to the XXXIX Articles, become a member of the Established Church.

The Bp. of *St. David's*, in reply, pointed out the distinction between a spiritual and legal Episcopacy, and the reasons why such Popish priests, as had been ordained by bishops legally established in foreign countries, were admitted, on renouncing the errors of Popery, to institution in England.

An addition was proposed to the restricting clause, whereby it is provided, "that no Episcopal pastor or minister in Scotland, who has not been ordained by some bishop of the Church of England or of Ireland, shall be capable of officiating in any church or chapel in England, where the liturgy of the Established church is used:" which addition was said to be intended merely to prevent an evasion of the former part of the clause by persons pretending only to officiate occasionally, when they were really employed as curates, and perhaps paid for acting in that capacity. No part of the clause was supposed to operate to the prejudice of the Scotch Episcopacy in regard to its purely spiritual effects; and our Clergy's subscribing the thirty-nine articles would be looked upon as a public testimony of the mutual communion which subsisted between the two churches.

The bill then passed the Committee, and was ordered to be reported.

In the Commons, the same day, the wine-licence bill, the Turkey Company's bill, and the silk-weavers bill, were read the third time, and passed.

(To be continued.)

226. *Reflections on the Appointment of a Catholic Bishop to the London District; in a Letter to the Catholic Laity of the said District.* By Henry Clifford, Esq.

DISSENTION and discord appear to have pervaded every class and profession of men. The Church of Rome is divided against itself in this Protestant country. Many pamphlets have appeared on the present question; and Mr. C. has hazarded his prospects as a lawyer in the present *Reflections*. A writer, who signs himself "A Layman," has been the butt of many answers by Messrs. Milner, Plowden, Pelling, &c. Mr. C. adopts his opinion, and notices his defects. What the "Layman" proposes is, that a bishop may be appointed without making any previous application to the Court of Rome, and that the laity have a right to concur in the election. Mr. C. argues with warmth against the encroachment of the pope and his clergy; and the present ecclesiastical superiors among the Catholics the Layman represents "as foreign emissaries, presiding over us by a lamentable abuse;" and Mr. C. "knows not by what name to call them. Entirely dependent on, and pensioned by, the Court of Rome, liable to be cashiered at the first extravagant whim or vagary of its ministers, being bishops in Africa without a flock, having a flock here without being our bishops, unable to discharge the duties for which they were ordained, they must class as a species of non-descripts. They are a kind of ecclesiastical hermaphrodite, partaking of the nature of a bishop though not possessed of his powers or his ordinary faculties." This, to us Protestants, must appear very free-speaking. Mr. C. farther demurs to the appointment of vicars apostolic instead of ordinary bishops, as an abuse which ought to be corrected; and he inveighs more strongly against the present oath "of temporal fealty and homage, whereby the bishops become vassals to the pope, and are disabled from making the least opposition to his will." This oath is inserted at length, and compared with that taken by King John when he subjected his kingdom of England to the pope, and that taken by the French bishops to the king. The two last are oaths of allegiance only; but in the first "nothing is omitted that can render the servitude complete, a promise to keep the pope's secrets inviolable, assistance in defending his territories when

attacked, and implicit obedience to all the orders of the Holy See, are exacted, in addition to the articles of mere temporal allegiance." It even binds to the *persecution* of hereticks. Mr. C. contends for the popular election of bishops, as practised in the first ages of the church, and as at present in every Catholic country. "Kings being the representatives and vicegerents of the people, it follows, that the bishops nominated by the sovereign are nominated by the people." The French bishops were going to decree, in the Council of Florence, that, consistently with the Gallican privileges, the pope could not have the right of "ruling, feeding, and governing, the Universal Church;" and were with difficulty prevailed on to withdraw this decree. The National Assembly have given the election of bishops absolutely to the people; and Mr. C. declares he should be sorry to avail himself of the present pope's bull for erecting the new see of Baltimore, which informs us that the Catholic religion is founded on St. Peter *alone*. We have heard of the *unbishopsing* of Timothy and Titus, by a Presbyterian; but here St. Peter himself is deprived of his primacy by one of his own church. The pope named Mr. Douglas to the London district. Mr. C. says, "Reject the nomination of Mr. D. Refuse to acknowledge him as your bishop; name Mr. Berington for your pastor; claim him as your own; deny obedience to the mandates of any other, and protest against his proceedings" (p. 73).

227. *Remarks on the Writings of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Berington. Addressed to the Catholic Clergy of England.* By the Rev. Charles Plowden.

WHAT an age of light and improvement do we live in! Every man has now such a radiance of illumination gleaming around, that, while he sees his own way without a guide, he runs against every other man whom he meets, like a person walking in the full beam of midday sun, in the brightest day of summer, who, from being obliged to blink by the excess of light, does not distinguish objects. But metaphor aside: how unpleasing, how painful is the prospect arising from so many divisions in the Church of Christ! We have been condemned to contemplate them too long among Protestants, and they now present themselves to our view among Catholics. In both instances the eager ap-
plication

plication for extended toleration seems to have outrun the very spirit of toleration, which is Christian charity. Mr. B. is here charged with assuming a distinction between the adherents of his Holiness and more rational Catholics. "On July 9, 1791, supported by twelve gentlemen of the Catholic clergy, he pledged himself, in a public meeting, to oppose their senior prelate on a point of ecclesiastical government, in which he had judged it necessary to exert his spiritual authority." Mr. P. owden "soon after took an opportunity to blame the indiscretion of this unprovoked hostility; but, declining to correspond with the abettors of it *collectively*, as an infringement of discipline, they not being a *body*, he reserved these "Remarks" till a late Address of Mr. Berington, and his confidently inviting the clergy to *resist* their senior bishop had suggested the idea of spreading them." On mature examination of such of his writings as came in his way, Mr. P. observed "the same fondness for innovation, the same unqualified claim for toleration of error, the same spite against the depositaries of spiritual authority, the same contempt for what the Catholic Church respects and venerates, are the principles which guide the author's pen; and he seems to display them with a fondness and zeal which betray some personal interest" (p. 64). Mr. P. is a strenuous advocate for the authority of the pope, and for all the orthodox opinions of the Church of Rome, and concludes his book with "denouncing to the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas, Bishop of Acon, and Apostolical Vicar in the Midland District, the following works and propositions extracted from them, as grievously suspected of being severally and respectively unfound in faith, injurious to the spiritual supremacy of the head of the Church, and to the spiritual authority and jurisdiction of bishops, subversive of the principles of our allegiance to his Majesty and our country, hurtful to ecclesiastical discipline, disrespectful to the holy father and doctor of the church of St. Bernard, favouring novelty, scandalous and offensive of pious ears."

228. *The Tears of St. Margaret; also, Ode of Consolation to the high and mighty Angel Michael, on their Downfall. To which is added, The Address to the Owl. Likewife, Mrs. Robinson's Humble chief, and John Bull's Wife: a Fable. Also, The Character*

wardens of Knightsbridge; or, a Feast on a Child. By Peter Pindar, Esq.

PINDAR himself now
erratis ope Dedaleæ
Nititur pennis vitreo daturus
Nomina ponto.

229. *Civic Sermons to the People. N° I.*

THE preacher is not the son of David king of Jerusalem, for *he* says, "My son, fear thou the Lord, and the king, and meddle not with them that are given to change;" but the preacher of sermons to asses (see vol. XXXVIII. p. 188), presuming all men's understandings equal, which every day's experience proves to be no fact, pretends to talk to men, whose ideas go not beyond the potter's wheel and the weaver's shuttle, on the principles of government,—one of the noblest subjects for the understanding of man to employ itself about. But, when he talks of this understanding the mystery of their respective trades and handicrafts better than any fine gentleman or fine lady, is he sure there are not persons in the world who understand the principles of every art better than the mechanic, who executes it as mechanically as the fellow that heats the oven, or the horse that draws the goods away from the manufactory? How then are all understandings equal, when no man, without assistance and searching, can understand the first principles of any art or science? Apprenticeships do not teach theory. Nor is every potter in Etruria a Wedgewood, or capable of being made one, if even opportunity and means were put within his reach. "When the business of the day is over, and leaning over their counters, or by their clean firesides, or sitting under their spreading trees, or in the porch covered with honeysuckles before their door," our countrymen, that is to say, nine-tenths of them, will neither discuss religious or political disquisitions, but improve the leisure for refreshment and rest after the labours of the day, and lie down in the comfortable confidence of continuing their round of business and labour uninterrupted and unincumbered with sophisticated reasonings of evil minded men, who go about to deceive. For, be assured, the same who would now mislead you will not give up their claim to lead you hereafter. Power and pre-eminence is their sole object. We cannot too frequently repeat how base and disingenuous is the conduct of men who will

not

not wait till their countrymen complain, but try every stratagem to set them complaining. Happily, their disguise has been seen through. The 11d number is an explanation of Government, and its *use*. This flimsy publication is too much of a cobweb to catch flies, any more than

230. Onslow and Dundas; *a Letter to Mr. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and Treasurer of the Navy, in answer to his Speech on the late excellent Proclamation;*

of which "the second edition" has "an appendix, containing a letter to Lord Onslow, lord lieutenant of the county of Surrey, by Thomas Paine."

231. *The abounding of Iniquity no just Ground for distrusting the Prophecies or Promises of Holy Writ: A Sermon preached in Quebec Chapel, Mary-la-Bonne, on Sunday, March 25, 1792, for the Benefit of the Philanthropic Society. By Samuel Lord Bishop of St. David's.*

FROM Matthew xxiv. 12. his Lordship takes occasion to detail the improvements which Christianity has hitherto made in the world, from the time of Constantine to the present moment, by a comparison with the state of the world before that period. "The manners of mankind are in this respect at least improved, that they are softened. We are not destitute of natural affection: the frequency of divorce is not found in modern manners. Murder does not abound, nor an unmerciful spirit. The cruelty of war has gradually declined. Though, in the virtues of temperance and chastity, the practice of the present world is far below the standard of Christian purity, the worst excesses of modern voluptuaries seem continence and sanctity, when set in comparison with those unnatural debaucheries of the heathen world, which were so habitual in their manners that they stained the lives of their greatest philosophers, and made a part of the religious rites of the politest nations. In one instance only, an abuse of authority and a cruelty of avarice obtain among us Christians in the present world, the slave-trade." By the *love* of many the Bishop understands "the love of God and of Christ; or, which is much the same thing, a devout attachment of affection to the religion of Christ, and a zeal for its interests. The more iniquity abounds, the more diligent it becomes the faithful to be in calling the attention of mankind to religious instruction. This is the object of the Philanthropic

Society, by training the children of convicted criminals, and of the profligate poor, accidentally picked up in the public streets of the metropolis, or industriously sought out in the lurking holes of vagrant idleness and beggary, and the nightly haunts of prostitutes and ruffians, in habits of industry and religion."

232. *The Olio; being a Collection of Essays, Dialogues, Letters, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, Pieces of Poetry, Parodies, Bons Mots, Epigrams, Epitaphs, &c. chiefly original. By the late Francis Grose, Esq. F.A.S.*

DE mortuis nil nisi bonum was an established rule. It is become the fashion of some impudent publishers to make the dead say all the ill they can of the quick and dead. We are confident Mr. G. loved the joke of the moment, and not that every reflection of his should live for ever.

233. *A Sketch of the Life of Dr. Duncan Liddell, of Aberdeen, Professor of Mathematicks and of Medicine in the University of Helmstadt.*

DR. L. was born at Aberdeen, in 1561, and, after receiving his education in the university there, at the age of 18 travelled to Dantzick, and through Poland to Frankfort on the Oder, where he studied mathematicks, and went thence to Rostock. He was appointed professor of mathematicks in the newly-established university of Helmstadt, 1591, and quitted it about 1612. He founded six scholarships and a professorship of mathematicks at Aberdeen, where he died in 1613, aged 52, and was buried in St. Nicholas's church, where he has a monument, with his portrait on a brass plate, executed at Antwerp, at the expence of 933l. 6s. 8d. Scots, from which his head prefixed to his life is engraved by I. Bengo, from an outline on tin. He left his books and MSS. to the library at Aberdeen. His works are, four volumes of *Theses*, 1605, 4to.; *Arts Medica*, 1607, 8vo.; *De Febris*, lib. III. 1610, 12mo.; *De Dente Aureo*, 1628, 8vo, detecting the imposture of a golden tooth in a poor boy of Silesia, which his colleague Horstius had defended; *Artis conservandi Sanitatem* lib. II. 1651.— "His writings appear to contain the most *fashionable* opinion and practice, in the medical art, of the age in which he lived; nor is there any disease or medical subject, then known, of which he has not treated in one or other of his writings. His frequent quotations from Hippocrates,

pocrates, Galen, and Aust, point out the school in which he had been educated; while those from the Greek and Latin classics shew that their works were also familiar to him." His works have received the distinguished approbation of his colleagues and contemporaries, and are mentioned with respect by succeeding authors.

234. *Explanation of the Catechism of the Church of England, for the Use of Sunday-schools.* By William Coxe, Rector of Bemerton, and Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

THE worthy author, not thinking former explanations sufficiently plain, clear, and short, for the capacities of children, endeavoured to unite those requisites in the present, which is inscribed to Bishop Douglas, his diocesan, "in public testimony of respect, and from motives of gratitude."

235. *A Vindication of the Apostle Paul from the Charge of Sedition: A Sermon preached in the Unitarian Chapel in Essex street, London, on Sunday, July 1, 1792.* By John Disney, D. D. F. S. A.

MERELY a repetition of the old arguments, without any additional weight. Text, Acts xxiv. 5.

236. *A Sermon delivered in St. Margaret's Chapel Bath, April 15, 1792, pointing out the Necessity of some Place of Worship for the more free communication of the Parish of Walcot at large, and of the Poor in particular. Adapted to the Instructions of the said Parish.* By the Rev. Charles Ambrose, LL. B. Prebendary of Salisbury, Vicar of North Bradley, in the County of Wilts, and Fellow of Winchester College.

MR. D, by preaching this sermon, concurs with the wishes of the worthy minister of Walcot to supply the want of a larger and more commodious place of public worship for the numerous poor whose improvement in religion and morality the Sunday-schools have a manifest tendency to promote, and whom it is of so much importance to guard against improper notions, both of religion and government.

"Natural equality and equal liberty, those popular idols to which the reason of mankind is now clamorously called upon to bow down, are not only inconsistent with every civil establishment, but are, moreover, an imaginary kind of things, which have no real existence. View men in a state of nature, and this boasted equality is not to be found among them; for, the strong, the artful, the industrious, and the wise, maintain a natural superiority over the weak, the sim-

ple, the indolent, and the foolish. And human society is in fact but this original inequality of mankind polished into form, and reduced into a system of regular government, for the general benefit of its members. Rights there doubtless are, of which, as the common inheritance of human nature, no man ought to be deprived: but a claim of equal rights can be supported only upon the ground of equal pretensions, which every one, who has the least acquaintance with mankind, knows to be inapplicable to the real state of things in the world. When we talk, therefore, of the rights of man in civilized society, we must be understood to speak of those rights which are consistent with such a state, which are approved by writers, and sanctioned by law. And it is the line which cultivated Reason has drawn, in this case, between right and power, that distinguish the citizen from the savage, and humane conduct from brutal force."

237. *Review of the Constitution of Great Britain. The Third Edition, with considerable Additions.* By John Oswald.

THE best account of this pamphlet, which its title-page sets forth to be "printed at Paris," as the outlines of it were in May, 1790, in an English paper called *The Universal Patriot*, which the British Ministry were at some pains to suppress, is the concluding paragraph of it.

"The British Constitution," in its best theory, is the warfare of three wills; but, in substance and fact, it is the conjured treason of three parts against the will of the whole. Since, therefore, it is clearly demonstrated that the Constitution, as it is called, of Great Britain is neither monarchy, aristocracy, nor democracy, what is it then? It is *Oligarchy, Ochlocracy, Tyranny, Corruption, Anarchy*. To the Constitution, therefore, what hinders us from addressing words of the inspired writer, *Thou art weighed in the balance, and art found wanting?*" What then is the boasted Constitution of France? Mr. O. informs us, in his preface, that he has, in this edition, inserted the greater part of the passages erased from the first edition in deference to the opinion of some moderate men of his acquaintance; but that the same principle of moderation has still engaged him to suppress several facts and observations, strictly true, which might have too deeply irritated the zealots of the English Constitution.

238. *A Practical Treatise on the Efficacy of Stizolobium, or Corobage (the Dolichos Pruriens of Linnaeus), Internally administered, in Diseases occasioned by Worms.* To which

are added, *Observations on other Anthelmintics of the West Indies.* By William Chamberlaine, Surgeon, Fellow of the Medical Society of London. *The Fifth Edition.*

THE universality of complaints arising from worms, so destructive to the human body, must make every attempt to render those maladies less frequent and fatal a matter of importance to the publick; and we feel it peculiarly our duty to recommend this benevolent and skillful pamphlet to the attention of the afflicted.

239. *A Letter to a Member of Parliament, on the Conclusion of the War with Tippoo Sultan.* By an impartial Observer.

Tippoo reduced is an event far more desirable than *Tippoo extirpated*; and, by abridging his power, by circumscribing his dominions within well-defined limits, and by cutting off, in some degree, his communication with the coast; we have nothing to apprehend from his future machinations, or from his alliances with any European power" (p. 4). The rest of the pamphlet is a defence and panegyric of the measures adopted by Government in the conduct and termination of the Indian war.

240. *A Letter to the Duke of Newcastle, Lord-lieutenant of the County of Nottingham, Auditor of the Exchequer, &c. &c. respecting his Grace's Conduct in the Disposal of Commissions in the Militia; together with some Remarks touching the French Revolution, a Reform of Parliament in Great Britain, and the Royal Proclamation of May 21. To which is added, an Appendix, containing an effectual Plan for providing Navy Timber, opposed to the dangerous and unprofitable System of cultivating the public Forests under the Management of the Officers of the Crown.* By Major Cartwright.

Ecce iterum Crispinus! We have as many plans of reform as there are men's minds to plan them, till the aggregate collection at last clash together and want reforming. The Major admits a discretionary power in the Lord-lieutenant to recommend to, and dispose of, commissions; but he doubts his lordship's discretion in the application of it. Some men have such an high opinion of their own merit, that none but themselves can be their judges; and thus they do away the very right of equal judgement, which they so warmly contend for.

241. *Remarks on Mr. Gilbert Wakefield's Inquiry into the Expediency and Propriety of Public and Social Worship.* By Anna-Letitia Barbauld.

IF we say this lady has ably vindicated the cause she has undertaken, we

shall pay her but a proper compliment; and if we add, that she has indulged too much a lively imagination, and treats the intercourse between the Creator and his creatures with rather too much familiarity, we shall hardly be charged with misrepresenting her.

242. *A Vindication of Public and Social Worship; containing an Examination of the Evidence concerning it in the New Testament, and of Mr. Wakefield's Inquiry into its Propriety and Expediency.* By William Parry.

THIS piece, which, for the present at least, closes the discussion of a practice wherein the wise and good in all ages appear to have agreed, is dated from Little Baddow, Essex, Aug. 2. 1792 (the author not having seen Mr. W's pamphlet before the end of June preceding), and appears to us to be ably drawn up.

243. *Remarks on Reformers and Reformati- ons.*

A COOL address to the nation at large, advising them to "study to be quiet, and do their own business, and work with their own hands." The writer admits the necessity of excluding placemen from the legislative body, of an equal representation, and shorter parliaments; but he objects to the plans pursued for obtaining a reform in these points, and the shameful abuse of the cry for reformation, which has not really influenced any of the disturbances or riots, but served as a colour for worse motives. "The people are said to be so far disposed to a monarchical government as to take an immediate and dangerous alarm at any step that has the smallest appearance of depriving them of it. It may, however, be observed, that the riots of Birmingham, which are brought in support of the assertion, were by no means any proof of the monarchical disposition; since, whatever may have been the intentions and dispositions of the leaders, the greatest part of them were evidently drawn away by the vortex of imitation, or disposition to tumult, and a desire of plunder; as was plainly evinced by their leaving Birmingham on the cessation of the riots, and flocking in great numbers to Sheffield, where the bone of contention was not the rights of monarchs but rights of lands belonging to that place; and in which the inhabitants of Birmingham were not in the smallest degree interested" (p. 10). These errors lead him to ridicule the inconsistent conduct of the present reformers, and he deduces the thirst after reformation from the ignorance

ignorance of the people as to their own real happiness, their fickleness, and resentment. If the present reformers declare their intentions to copy those of the glorious Revolution, 1688, "a Revolution just in all its parts, and un sullied with the blood of the persecuted" (p. 31), "it may be answered, that they are so far from being temperate, that they are the open defenders of resentment, and that *they are not the people*." . . . "Whoever considers his own happiness, and has at heart the interest of his country, will avoid the performance of any act that has the smallest tendency, direct or indirect, to fan the flames of the present commotions; he will be careful not to mention the present revolutionists and their intentions to the common people but in the language of the severest censures." It would be more prudent not to make mention of them at all; and perhaps be more prudent to address them in the terms provided by our author at the conclusion of his pamphlet, which we recommend to the perusal of our readers.

244. *A Sermon preached in Lambeth Chapel, at the Consecration of the Right Reverend Charles Manners Sutton, D.D. Lord Bishop of Norwich, on Easter-day, April 8, 1792. By John Oldenshaw, B. D. F. R. S. Chaplain to his Lordship, and Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge.*

FROM ACTS xiv. 15. Mr. O. takes occasion to vindicate the Christian religion and its ministers from the charges brought against them by modern scepticks, as if they were more than men, and not subject to human frailty. The discourse is short, but to the purpose.

245. *The Pardoner's Tale, from Chaucer. By the Rev. William Lipcombe, Rector of Westbury, in Yorkshire, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Darlington.*

THIS is a most attempt to modernize those of Chaucer's tales which Dryden, Pope, and Ogle, omitted. "Of those that have not yet appeared in a modern version, some are already finished; and it is intended that the remainder shall be completed, in order to form, together with those already done, an entire version of the whole." It is needless to enlarge more on this tale than to observe, that the translator has done justice to his original; and to hope that he will accompany his complete work with notes and illustrations, to render this almost obsolete author more familiar to modern readers. We believe the translator is

the gentleman whose prize-poem, on "The Love of our Country," was so justly rewarded at Oxford, in 1772. See vol. LXI. p. 658.

246. *Report of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, of certain Complaints against Lieutenant-governor Fanning, and other Officers of his Majesty's Government of the Island of St. John.*

THE complaints were dismissed the board. The greatest part of a large body of additional evidence, attempted to be introduced against the defendants, has been since found to be fabricated by the malevolent and unprincipled agents of the complainants; for, on a very general cross-examination, the witnesses examined by them have deposed, that they never swore, or meant to swear, to the facts contained in the said additional affidavits brought forward by the complainants. And it was very unfortunate that these cross-examinations did not arrive till the hearing was over; for, they would have disclosed to their lordships and the world the most malicious and wicked plot, on the part of the complainants and their emissaries, to ruin the defendants, that was ever devised by the malignity of mankind.

247. *An Essay on the Usefulness and Necessity of Theological Learning to those who are designed for Holy Orders. By Herbert Marsh, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.*

THIS is the substance of a discourse delivered before the University of Cambridge, principally occasioned by the question put to its author during his residence in Germany,—What is the plan of study adopted in your universities for those who are designed to take orders? to what branches of divinity do they particularly attend? and how many years must a student have heard the different theological lectures before he is admitted to an office in the church? He was unable, at that time, to give a satisfactory answer, because theological learning forms no necessary part of our academical education; but he hopes that due attention will in future be given to a study that is at present more neglected than it deserves. One of the most eminent critics of this century has asserted, that, of all Greek books that ever were written, the Greek Testament is the most difficult to be understood; yet there is hardly a Greek author, of any importance, on which we bestow not more attention than

on this sacred volume. Theological learning is indispensably necessary for understanding it, and that of the Oriental and Syriac languages, in which the sacred writers thought, and from which they literally translated into the Greek, and the style of the Septuagint, which they imitated, Rabbinical and Jewish learning, and the fathers, should all be studied. We concur with Mr. M. in his ideas and wishes for the advancement of theological learning.

248. *A Sermon preached at Horncastle, on Thursday, 29th September, 1791, before the President, Vice-President, and Governors, of the Horncastle Public Dispensary. By Peter Bulmer, B. A. Vicar of Thorpe and Wainflete. To which is prefixed, An Account of the Origin of Dispensaries; together with Hints for their farther Improvement. Published at the Request of several Friends of the Institution, and for the Benefit of the Charity.*

BY an able statement of the charge and good effects of the York dispensary, Mr. B. shews the utility of dispensaries in general, which are of near 100 years standing, being first established in London, by the College of Physicians, in 1695. In the single instance of instructing midwives, and vesting the practice of midwifery in abler hands than in general exercise it in country places, such institutions would be very laudable. From Dec. 3, 1789, to Sept. 29, 1790, 150 patients have been admitted into the Horncastle dispensary, and only 3 dead. From Sept. 29, 1790, to Sept. 29, 1791, 340, and only 8 dead. From Sept. 29, 1791, to March 15, 1792, and only 1 dead. The sermon, from Matthew xxv. 36, is plain, and suited to the subject; and we think Mr. B. is entitled to the thanks of the community.

249. *Two Sermons, preached in the Cathedral Church at Worcester, before my Lords the Judges of Assize, March 11, and July 22, 1792. By the Rev. Robert Lucas, B. D. Rector of Ripple.*

THE first of these discourses adverts to the excellences of our civil, and the second to those of our ecclesiastical, Constitution. The text of both is the same, 1 Pet. ii. 17; and the preacher handles it ably.

250. *A Vindication of a Right in the Publick to a One Shilling Gallery, either at the New Theatre Royal in Covent-garden, or somewhere else.*

WITHOUT entering into a discussion of this twelpenny claim, which, in the

modern claim of rights, may be estimated as *equal* to twelve pounds, we shall present the publick with the following argument used by the vindicator: "The practice of a family going to a play together endears them to each other; the impression is left after the positive pleasure has been tasted: it unites them in their conversation, weans them from vicious habits and propensities, and serves as a lure by which the husband bestows his leisure hours and his oeconomic savings to be applied through that rational channel, most conducive to positive comfort and domestic felicity" (p. 11). If his complaint (p. 36) be true, that spirituous liquors are sold in the galleries by the women of the theatre, in compact with the manager, so that many have become intoxicated, this is an immorality of more consequence to be restrained than the rudeness of the company in the upper gallery; and the manager ought to disclaim and prevent such corruptions of the public morals. But if a theatre for the publick, upon such terms that the poorest subject of the realm might go there, provided his behaviour be no reflection on his state, by its being indecorous, be established, we doubt if the manager could be reimbursed, or decency long observed.

251. *Remarks on the new Sugar Bill, and on the National Compacts respecting the Sugar-trade and the Slave-trade.*

THE author remonstrates against the versatility of parliament in colonial regulations, and especially in the sudden alarm raised against the use of Negro-slaves; and as one novelty introduces another, and as, whatever may be the fate of the Abolition-bill, he supposes the prejudice will not wear out, he recommends the inviting over Chinese servants to supply *their* place, the Chinese national character being considered as favourable to the scheme of substitution. "Men (he truly observes) love to be righteous at the expence of other people, and acting upon each other is held equivalent to acting for themselves."

"Something, however, has been saved from shipwreck in the contest; calumnies on the colonists have been somewhat discredited; the possibility of obtaining white men to labour in tropical countries is given up; the slavery actually subsisting in the islands seems allowed to remain untouched; and the Negroes are agreed to be unfit for present emancipation. In short, the abolition of slavery itself in the islands is left to its own fate."

fate; and, as the children of the West Indians, wherever sent out of the islands for education, will be made ashamed, if not averse, with respect to the possession of slaves, one of two things will happen; either slavery will become so mild as only to be such in name, or it will be formally abolished, sooner than in Europe, by the decision of those who are interested in it, and thus suffer what Mr. Hume would call an *Euthanasia*."

252. *A Letter to the Society of United Irishmen of the Town of Dublin, upon the Subject of certain Dispositions which have arisen from a proposed Repeal of Catholic Rights.* By William Todd Jones, Esq. *With the Declaration of the Catholic Society of Dublin, and some Thoughts on the present Politics of Ireland.* By Theobald M'Kenna, M. D. 8vo.

MR. JONES, a Protestant, is an able and strenuous advocate for the Catholics of Ireland, the penal laws against whom he considers as a "profligate, mistaken, passionate, and impolitic farrago of statutes of penalty and disqualification." He contends, that their entire abolition is only wanting to make Ireland the most opulent and happy kingdom in Europe. He ridicules the idea, that restoring the Catholics to the legislative faculty of the Constitution would revive the court of claims, and institute an inquiry into defective titles, and an invitation to re-assumption to ancient proprietors. Dr. M'Kenna, a spirited, sensible writer, prophesies, that an energy of character is now rising among the Catholics of Ireland, and that the period of their emancipation is not far distant.

253. *The Monkeys in Red Caps, an old Story, newly inscribed to the Club of Jacobins.* By Timothy Thrum, Esq. *Verse-capper to the Affiliated Society at Mother Red-Cap's.*

A burlesque on the French Revolutionists, introducing the National Assembly of Red-capped Monkeys in Africa in contrast to those inconsistent bigots to Liberty in France who wear red caps as her badge, and who, by too close and outrageous imitation of the old story of the mischievous monkeys led to cut their own throats by mimicking a plundered pedlar shaving himself, seem to be working their own and their country's ruin by the most rapid strides. We have heard this poem ascribed to Mr. Burke.

254. *Semiramis; or, The Scutell: a Cantata,*

from the Chronicles for 1792. By Zuinglius Zenobie, *Trojan of the Bulse.*

A MOST unintelligible, dull, and vulgar performance, the heroine of which is the Empress of Russia; but what the poet means to say about her, himself alone can tell; and it is well if he knows his own meaning better than he can express it.

255. *An Inquiry into the prophetic Character of the Romans, as described in Daniel viii. 25-27.* By Thomas Zouch, M. A. *Rector of Wylliffe, in Yorkshire, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.*

MR. Z. applies to the Romans the prophetic allusion which has hitherto generally been assigned to Antiochus Epiphanes; and illustrates his opinion by a great variety of references to Roman history. In his commentary on the words *In peace he shall destroy many*, he has brought together such a shocking body of evidence of the cruelty and sanguinary disposition of those conquerors of the world as can only be paralleled by the savageness and ferocity of the French of our own time, who, after the world has had such a succession of advantages for civilization, have indulged themselves in excesses of bloodshed which we, who live at so little distance from them, can hardly believe; and which, added to the weight of their other crimes, must draw down a speedy vengeance of Heaven to make them their own avengers and destroyers.

256. *Dr. Rowley's Treatise on the Management of Female Breasts during Childbed, &c. &c.* (Continued from p. 937).

UNDER the next head, "On the Consequences of Scirrhus Breasts when not assisted by Medicine, or surgical or medical Prescriptions, or Operations," it is asserted, that patients are safer without than with medical assistance, in many instances; diet is considered; and some curious and interesting examples of cure, with the remedies by which they were obtained.

"On the Management of the Cancerous Ulcer, or manifest Cancer, of the Breast." 1. The commencement. 2. The augmenting or separating stage. 3. The putrid absorbing stage. Remedies and forms of prescriptions, on an entire new plan.

The stages of the disorder called cancer seem to have been ascertained by long observation and anatomical inquiry, and may

may merit the attention of the faculty. As to remedies, the author acknowledges their *fallibility* and *inadequacy* to the disorder, in many instances; but he recommends a long perseverance in *mineral alteratives*, according to constitutions, as the only probable means of preventing the rapid progress of the disorder.

The medicines used for 30 years are freely communicated in several elegant prescriptions, adapted to external and internal use. The Doctor, however, intimates, that no remedy can be *useful* but in proportion as it may be early or *rationaly applied*; and therefore following the plan he recommends in his *Treatise on Nervous Diseases*, the application of medicine is advised to be *different*, according to *different habits*; as the *robust, weak, pallid, florid, corpulent, lean, &c.*

The author's ideas on these subjects are certainly new, sensible, and judicious, and must carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind capable of medical reflection. To prescribe in all cases of the same disease, and expect success, he considers the height of credulity and folly. Every constitution, in some measure, differs; every constitution under disease, therefore, requires some variation in practice: this is alone to be determined by skill and experience in the art; in short, by just rules treasured up in the mind, from long and acute observation.

"On the scirrhus and cancerous Ulcer of the Womb." This is divided into three *stadia*, or stages — the *scirrhus*, the *ulcerous*, and the *putrid separating stage*.

Females often lose their lives through false delicacy in this dreadful disease of the womb. The time to expect a cure is in the *first* stage; in the *second* it is doubtful, and in the third it is absolutely incurable.

In this part are many practical observations, which shew how necessary it is for a physician, in such cases, to well understand midwifery, as well as practical medicine.

He condemns the use of *nightsbade*, *hemlock*, *benbane*, *mercury alone*, bleedings, neutral salts, low diet, &c. or general plans of cure, which are not applicable to individuals; and declares he never saw such methods successful. He gives reasons why opium and other narcotics are likely to fix the disease. — Hence he proceeds to give an account of all the remedies he has used; and re-

commends a perusal of his treatise on the cure of ulcerated legs, fourth edition, where may be found much reasoning on the necessity of changing the state of blood in curing ulcers and diseases of the lymphatic system, &c. — The remedies are,

Æthiops mineralis.

——— *antimonialis.*

Hydrargerus and antimonial sulphurs.

Kermes mineralis.

Nitrum.

Merc. dulc. xij. cies sub. et lotus cum sulph.

Amat. antimon.

Camphora.

Neutral salts.

Antimonialia.

The modes of using the most active preparations are, to prescribe, first, very small doses, at exact distances, and long to continue their use. "In short," says the writer, "the general plan may be seen in the singular case and cure given in the letter on *medical vanity*, where an extraordinary cure of a cancerous womb and ulcer of the rectum was effected by alteratives."

The author, lastly, treats of cancerous affections of the *eyelids, ear, nose, lips, gums, tonsil glands, mouth, fauces, tongue, axilla, &c.*; to comprehend which, the book must be consulted. A review of all the methods adopted for the cure of the cancer, for a period of 2000 years, concludes the present work. In the introduction to this part the writer says, "The learned reader will perceive, that the modes of treatment I have adopted and communicated are *new*; and if they now and then *snatch* an *unfortunate victim* from death, or even palliate the symptoms of the *incurable*, it will not only requite the author for his unremitting researches, but perhaps point out the paths to abler practitioners, and promote a spirit of emulation for the accomplishing future improvements."

On the whole, this treatise well merits the consideration of the faculty; for, if it does not hold out boasting promises, nor feed the unfortunate with vain expectations, yet it gives clearly the reasons why, under certain circumstances, it is the height of ignorance and folly to expect a cure in cancers. — "The actions of these remedies," says the author, "whether by liquifying the congested matter, or rendering the impervious vessels open in the *tela cellulosa*, and its minutest cells, are inquiries that have

much

much occupied my attention ; the result will hereafter be communicated."

The reasons why cancers, in certain instances, have, and must ever remain, incurable, are fully explained. Then follow the modes of palliating symptoms where cures cannot be rationally expected ; with an account of symptoms attendant on cancers of the womb ; as fevers, suppression of urine, hydatids, costiveness, nausea and vomiting, purgings, putrid discharge, violent pains, floodings, hiccups, comatose symptoms, &c. &c.

Perhaps, as important a part as any in this work is the chapter on *pretenders to secrets* in the cure of cancers ; and if we had room we should gladly transcribe the whole, as it might prevent, in future, many delusions practised on the unwary by ignorance and knavery.

257. *Memoirs of the Medical Society of London.*
Vol. III.

THE physicians of the middle ages, instead of following the great father of physick, in collecting medical facts, generally employed themselves in forming new systems of medicine, or in making commentaries on, or translations of, antecedent writers ; so that, although above two thousand years elapsed between Hippocrates and Sydenham, few writers, except Aretæus and Celsus, are, at this period, worth reading ; and indeed, from Sydenham and Harvey to the present period, little improvement has been added to medical science, till literary societies were established, with a view to collect and preserve useful facts, as the true source of experience.

The publick have fully perceived the advantages of such establishments, of which the Medical Society of London is one, whose labours have been already well received in their first and second volumes ; and it is with pleasure we announce the third volume of their Memoirs, as an useful repository of medical knowledge.

The Society continues to offer honorary medals, as the rewards of prize-essays ; the following is the distribution since the publication of the second volume of the Memoirs :

The Gold Medal, for the year 1790, to Dr. Willan, for his Dissertation on Cutaneous Diseases ; for the year 1791, to Dr. Lettsom, for his Essay on the Epidemic Diseases of great Towns.

The Silver Medal, for the year 1790, to Dr. Parry, of Bath, and Mr. Haigh-

ton, of London ; for the year 1791, to Mr. Ware, of London, and Mr. Kite, of Gravesend ; for the year 1792, to Mr. Turnbull, of London, and Dr. Shadwell, of Brentwood.

In this large and interesting volume the first article is,

I. *A Case of original Deafness, with the Appearances on Dissection.* By Mr. Haighton.

This ingenious and philosophical memoir cannot well be abridged. It contains the history of an unhappy object, about 30 years of age, who, being born deaf, was consequently dumb. After some account of the patient's genius and disposition, and an accurate dissection of the organs of hearing, Mr. Haighton gives his opinion, that the cause of deafness was in the labyrinth. This part of the organ, consisting of the vestibulum, cochlea, and semicircular canals, was perfectly formed, but, instead of containing water, was filled with a solid, caseous substance. This was the only preternatural appearance ; and, from a consideration of the oeconomy of this organ, the author thinks was sufficient to explain the case ; which he farther elucidates by a variety of pertinent and physiological remarks.

II. *A remarkable Instance of Recovery of Sight, by the Dispersion of a Cataract, which had occasioned Blindness in one Eye for Eleven Years.* The Case described, with Hints grounded on it, as to the Mode of Cure in similar Complaints, by Mr. Ware.

This very curious case should be read by every medical practitioner. A gentleman at Quebec, in October, 1776, from a blow on the left eye, gradually acquired that opacity of the eye known by the name of Cataract. He had the advice of Dr. Hayes and Dr. Kennedy, on the spot ; and in 1777 came to England, and consulted Dr. Fothergill, who agreed with the other physicians, that the crystalline humour was opaque ; but, as the sight of the right eye continued perfect, the Doctor's advice was, not to meddle at all with the other at present.

The gentleman returned to Quebec in the year following, and there remained in the same state of blindness with the left eye till 1787, when he came again to England. On the 7th of April, 1788, after a head-ach, a violent inflammation of this eye ensued, which at length terminated in the removal of the cataract, by the crystalline humour becoming transparent. In a supplement to the preceding valuable

valuable paper, Mr. Ware adds the histories of two other cases, attended with similar termination of cure.

(To be continued.)

258. *A Guide for Gentlemen studying Medicine at the University of Edinburgh.*

By J. Johnson, Esq.

IN whatever light we view this pamphlet, it appears to be a very extraordinary performance. If it be meant to serve the interests of the medical school of Edinburgh, it is one of the most injudicious attempts of the kind that we have ever seen, and such as must be rejected with indignation by those to whom it is "with respect offered by the author." If it be Mr. Johnson's intention to expose the medical professors to contempt and ridicule, we cannot say that his wit is keen or his irony delicate. He evidently wants abilities to succeed in such an enterprize. After briefly mentioning the celebrity of the university of Edinburgh, he immediately throws out something like a censure on the discipline of our universities.

"Gentlemen," says he, "who attend the college of Edinburgh enjoy *advantages* which are denied them in other universities; they are allowed to reside where they please, are not distinguished from the other inhabitants of the town by any peculiarity of dress, and are confined to *no particular routine of study*." And is it indeed any great advantage to young men in an university that they are confined to no particular routine of study? Yes, says our author, "they have thus no opportunity of loitering away their time in *licensed idleness*, which often happens in universities where different regulations prevail!" This is pleasant; but the joke is spoiled by an unlucky note, which informs us that "the candidates for the degree of *the doctor of medicine* (we quote the *ipsissima verba*) are excepted from this rule; they must attend a certain number of classes before they can be admitted to trial."

Contradiction and inconsistency seem to be favourite figures of speech with our guide. After praising the university of Edinburgh for confining its youth to no particular routine of study, he gravely tells us, that, in consequence of their want of discipline and regularity, "young men are often led astray into the enticing fields of fancy and speculation; and that even the opinions of the *teachers*" (by whom the *professors* must be meant, for the Scotch colleges have no *masters*) "are

generally biassed by prejudice or motives of interest!"

These *judicious* observations are meant as an introduction to "a concise description of all the medical institutions at Edinburgh, with hints respecting the proper method of reaping benefits from them." In the course of this description he sometimes instructs the students, and sometimes corrects the professor; but seems never to lose sight of his main object of vilifying, under the mask of the grossest flattery, those to whom he has, with matchless effrontery, inscribed his pamphlet.

"The plan of Dr. Monro's course of lectures," he says, "is much more extensive than that of any other lecturer on anatomy, perhaps, in Europe." Having lavished upon a man of the first eminence in his profession a great deal of hyperbolic praise of this kind, which we will be bold to say the Doctor despises. Mr. Johnson, true to his cause, instances the professor's "*preparations*, as being that in which he particularly *excels*!" Were this a fact, we cannot say that it would raise Dr. Monro in our estimation, as his talents might certainly have been more usefully employed on other objects. But we have reason to believe that it is not a fact. The mind of the professor of anatomy is too great to permit him to seek fame from such mechanical pursuits; though, in the opinion of our author, "every medical practitioner ought to be deemed a *murderer* who has not considered the *appearance* of anatomical preparations." He next regrets that, "in the anatomical course of lectures in the college of Edinburgh, students cannot be accommodated with *private dissections*." This (he says) is a *very great defect*, but of *no importance*! From the particular prejudices of the low people in Scotland, he thinks it will never be possible to establish a public dissecting-room in Edinburgh; but, in the very next paragraph, we are given to understand, that "some individuals have attempted this project with success." He then tells us, that "though twenty dead bodies cannot, by the utmost exertions of *blameable industry*, be procured annually for dissection in the capital of Scotland, yet Dr. Monro is always properly supplied with bodies for illustrating his remarks, and for communicating to his pupil a *perfect knowledge of anatomy*."

Hitherto Mr. Johnson seems to have made an awkward attempt at ironical writing; but he puts off his thin dis-

guise when describing the botanical lectures of Dr. Ruthertford. "In studying botany," says he, "the physiology of plants deserves the principal concern. The long time, which Dr. R. needlessly employs in explaining the terms of the art, renders the study highly disgusting to his pupils, and prevents him from doing sufficient justice to the physiological department of the course."

Of Dr. Black and Dr. Duncan, the professors of *chemistry* and the *institutions of medicine*, he writes, upon the whole, rather favourably; though, after a great deal of coarse and hyperbolical praise, he censures the *former*, for "not allotting a distinct part of his course to the late important and numerous discoveries which have been made in chemistry by the French;" and strongly insinuates, that the first part of the course given by the *latter* is altogether superfluous.

He speaks respectfully, in his way, of the lectures given by Dr. Home, on the *materia medica*. "They are necessary," he says, "to prevent practitioners from the necessity of confessing their ignorance to apothecaries' apprentices!"

"All the classes already enumerated may be considered to be subservient to the practice of medicine. Dr. Gregory, whose abilities are so well known, succeeded the celebrated Dr. Cullen in this charge. As he has not yet made out a perfect plan of lectures, very little can be said respecting his course." Enough, however, is said of it to shew that, in the opinion of this *Guide*, it is a very imperfect course. Of this we cannot pretend to be judges, as we never had the happiness to hear Dr. Gregory lecture, either from his present or his former chair. But, as we have read his works, we shall not hesitate to affirm, in the emphatic language of our old friend SAMUEL JOHNSON, that he has *more mind* than a thousand such lecturers, as *he*, whose merits, in the opinion of this author, alone support the fame of the university of Edinburgh.

This meritorious lecturer is Dr. Hamilton, professor of *midwifery*, a man, compared with whom our *Guide*, it seems in his encomiums, considers your *Gregorys*, and *Monros*, and *Cullens*, and *Blacks*, as mere children in medical science! Midwifery is the most important of all studies, and Dr. Hamilton the most eminent of all teachers! "He explains the peculiarity of the *structure of women*, and the diseases arising from that cause. He then proceeds to shew

the effects of pregnancy, and the diseases in consequence, with the proper treatment." Such is the first part of his course. "In the second we are told, that the management of all the variety of labours is detailed; and that in this part of his course Dr. H. is particularly eminent! The treatment of women in child bed forms the third part of the course, and is a subject which has never been fully explained but by the professor, who gives a very extensive view of it in his lectures! In the fourth part of this valuable course the nature and treatment of the diseases incident to children in early infancy are pointed out, and a practice founded on *philosophical principles* for the *first time* introduced into this branch of the art of healing!"

To suppose that, by all these fulsome encomiums, our author really means to *serve* Dr. Hamilton, is impossible; for he immediately proceeds to level him with a London *quack*, by advertising his *lectures* in the very style used by that fraternity in the wording of their *specifics*. "Dr. Hamilton gives three courses of lectures in the year. The fees are three guineas for the first, two guineas for the second, and one guinea for the third course; after which, the gentlemen are entitled to attend *gratis*. The lectures should be attended by *every* medical student, whatever his future prospects may be; for, without a knowledge of the subjects of them, *no practitioner of medicine can expect to succeed in business!*"

Our author, having wasted his *irony* upon the *professors* in the university, proceeds to *open war* with the *private teachers* of medicine. "These men," he says, "have not the opportunities for acquiring knowledge, nor the means for conveying instruction, which the professors enjoy." Of course, the far-famed Dr. Hamilton must, a few years ago, have been very inferior, in the obstetric art, to the late Dr. Young; and it is hardly to be supposed that he is equal to him yet, as he has not so long enjoyed the advantages of a professorship. "As the professors in the university have *no salaries*, they must possess abilities equal to the important duties of their charge. Their lectures must *therefore* be at least equal to those of any private teacher." There is a professor of *logic* in the university of Edinburgh; but he must be more contemptible in his line than Dr. Ruthertford is said to be in his, if he taught Mr. Johnson to reason in this manner. Have *private teachers salaries?*

and

and do salaries make those, by whom they are enjoyed, dunces?

In his lectures upon private teachers it seems to be our author's aim to discountenance that useful body of men, though, with his usual confidence, he confesses that "they stimulate the professors to perform their duty with vigour." Indeed they have contributed, in no small degree, to spread the celebrity of the medical school of Edinburgh. So thoroughly are the professors convinced of this truth, that we have been credibly informed, of what, indeed we should have taken for granted, that a very eminent private teacher of *anatomy* and *midwifery* is publicly patronized by the Doctors *Monro* and *Hamilton*, although he has no connexion whatever with the university, nor any particular relation to the infirmary. Those eminent men, far from dreading the *seduction*, as this author phrases it, of private teachers, well know that the greater number of opportunities which Edinburgh affords for the acquisition of useful knowledge, the greater will be the concourse of students to that university; and every man of common sense must know, that the students will never desert the schools of the public professors for those of private teachers, unless the latter be more current than the former in that department of science in which they lecture.

From this impotent libel the university of Edinburgh has nothing to dread. The malice of its author is apparent, but his power is not great. Who he is we know not; but it is plain that he is no Englishman, as he uses several phrases with which our language has no knowledge. In Oxford and Cambridge there is no such degree as that of *doctor of medicine*; and, notwithstanding our author's pretended knowledge of the course of medical education in the university of Edinburgh, we imagine that *doctor of physick* is the proper style, even in Scotland. If, as we strongly suspect, he be an *unsuccessful private teacher himself*, his book will probably make him known; and in that case he will doubtless incur the contempt which he has so strenuously laboured to bring upon others.

259. *Letters to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke; occasioned by his "Reflections on the Revolution in France," &c.* By Joseph Priestley, LL.D. &c. &c. &c.

WHAT we said of the temper of this writer in our review of his *Appeal to the*

Publick on the Spirit of the Riots in Birmingham, p. 148, appears more strongly to the present letters, which, perhaps, we ought to have reviewed sooner, especially in our vol. LXL. p. 1123, we gave our opinion of an "Answer" to them. A man of candour and calm reasoning would be ashamed of the most apparent passion, illiberality, and invective in his writings. But such is the spirit of the Dissenters of the present day, that their ablest writers think themselves privileged to be insolent and abusive. *Ex pede Herculem*. If they breathe these sentiments in what they call a depressed and persecuted state, what must we not apprehend from them should they get uppermost? In the mildest construction that can be put on their behaviour, they are confounded sore, and the galled jade wince. The Doctor appeals to the mob against his country; and

Elevere si superos nequeo, Achérona movebo

should be his motto. He will receive with open arms the Methodists whom his brother Price thought very differently of; rather than want for men on his muster-roll, he will take the first that offer. Is it then so much to the credit of the dissenting interest that there should be a conventicle of field-preachers, as a companion to a presbyterian meeting-house, in every market-town? and if we say village, perhaps we are not unauthorized. Is it to the credit of religion in the present century to be split into as many sects and schisms as in the last? or to its ministers, that they commit themselves to the honour and support of such variable and fickle auditors? The aim of Dr. P. and his adherents, openly avowed, is nothing less than the ruin of the Established Church. To do this more effectually, it is to be proved that her religion is not that of the Gospel. The Presbyterians in the last century danced into Charles II's ears, when they had coaxed him into Scotland, that the hierarchy and worship of the Church of England was the *doctrine of devils* (Rapin, XIII. 47). This was a step beyond the Puritans, who only objected to the ceremonies, not to the doctrines, of the Established Church. Our modern reformers, not content with disputing the doctrines of the Church, are for new-modeling the Gospel itself; and, after torturing it to such doctrines as they call Christianity, upbraid the Church of England with not professing the truth as it is in Jesus. Can good men see this, and

not feel the liveliest sentiments of pity and resentment for such unworthy and shameless artifices? Can it admit a moment's doubt that the religion and morality of the nation is equally at stake with the doctrines of her Established Church? For, if giddy, unprincipled minds are thus encouraged to disbelieve and doubt the hitherto received truths of Christianity, what hold can there be left to restrain them from every indulgence or crime? The now overt attacks on the Church, in which the Reverend Doctors shew themselves the whippers-in of the mob of Sectaries, hallooing them on to hunt the Establishment, as they did in the last age, has paved the way for such degeneracy for many years back, with every possible art and contrivance. One instance, in particular, has come to our knowledge, and we cannot conceal it. A minister, introduced upon a schism in the Presbyterian congregation in a considerable town on the coast of England, and with some difficulty and management settled there, used to amuse himself by conversations with a deistical knight, his neighbour, reviving the old Gordon and Trenchard leveling principles, and burlesquing the rites of Christianity, as performed by the Church of England, his daughters entertained themselves, with young persons of their own age, in attending the Baptist meeting, to laugh at the Calvinistical doctrines of the preacher: at the same time, civilities were kept up between all denominations, and no want of candour shewn by the other ministers. Mark the consequences. The Presbyterian congregation declining by death, without an atom of a legacy to their minister, his income, never equal to his moderate wants, decreasing, and a school which he had recurred to as a last resource falling off, it was found expedient to retire farther inland, on a scantier allowance, to preach almost in a barn, and live almost in a cottage. His only son, trained at home among such excellent instruction, settled with the best recommendations and prospects in the capital, was obliged to make a precipitate retreat to America, the land of liberty civil and religious, with recommendations to a first-rate holder of similar opinions.

But we turn from these painful views to the more immediate object of this review. Dr. P., after declaring he can no longer class Mr. B. among the friends of liberty civil and religious, and taking as much freedom as possible with him,

keeps up appearances, and addresses him as *Dear Sir*. The nations of sage antiquity, in the earliest periods, as we learn from Herodotus, were remarkably tenacious of their laws and customs; and he deems Cambyfes a madman for disturbing the *sanctity of the temples and established customs*; by which he means the religious and civil establishment of the country. It would have been easier to make the Greeks eat their dead friends, or the Indian cannibals burn them. But our wiser contemporaries think nothing of turning governments inside out, or overthrowing them, in order to re-model them. The National Assembly gather strength from the mob, because they suffer them to tyrannise over them, and prefer popular to regal despotism. They want no *standing army*, for every man is a soldier; the terms are changed, and it is now *the national militia*, without the power of so many constables to keep the peace. How can the friends of America boast of her improvement by her emancipation from this country, when the same horrid doctrines prevail, with respect to her Indian neighbours, and her troops are let loose on the borderers with as little remorse as the bloodhounds of Pizarro? Concerning the general sense of religion being stronger in the new continent than in any part of the old, we greatly doubt. Of the necessity of some change in the affairs of France we cannot doubt; but cannot allow that the assembly's sitting was a proof of the general concurrence of the people, or that the majority of that assembly had the purest intentions, as the Doctor has mis-translated M. Lally de Tollandal's words, in his Memoir. Dr. P.'s best reasonings about the Revolution and the National Assembly are completely invalidated by subsequent events, which make us look on the French nation, whatever were the principles on which they first set out in their Revolution, with horror and detestation. Dr. Price, and every other good man, must have rejoiced in the *good* effects of the original plan, carried into execution with steadiness and temper. Mr. B. can, as Dr. Priestley charges him, rejoice in the *evil* that has necessarily accompanied (not the Revolution had it been conducted on such grounds, but) the Revolution made an instrument of the worst designs of factious, unprincipled demagogues, who have to answer to all Europe for stirring up the people to excesses unparalleled in modern, and it may be in all, history,

and

and which the commonest degree of penetration must foresee will end still more fatally. The insults offered to degraded majesty, whose crimes are amply avenged in its degradation, are sufficient to stamp an indelible character of wanton cruelty on a nation famed for gallantry, politeness, and the tender passions—none of which can subsist in a republic: but the sternness of the antient republics, nor the *virtus intensa Catonis*, did not degenerate into murder and massacre. Surely the partizans of the French Revolution must have seen enough of it by this time to be fearful for the happiness, the golden age, which they promised themselves would ensue from it. We shall, however, for the present rejoice if, through the darkness of the present prospect, we could see a glimpse of the Millenium.

In the third letter, on the nature of government, and the rights of men and of kings, the old ground is again gone over. Those which follow are on the Revolution Society in England, and Mr. Burke's reflections on Dr. Price; on the interference of the state in matters of religion in general; on the sources of respect paid to religion; on a civil establishment being essential to Christianity; on the uses of civil establishments in religion; on an elective clergy; on monastic institutions, and Mr. Burke's general maxim, that the existing powers are not to be destroyed; on the sacredness of the revenues of the Church.—While the levity and apparent good-humour of the French philosophers operated against the religious establishment of their country, the phlegm and virulence of the English sectaries is labouring hard to give their countrymen a second taste of it. But, as the bitter dose did not sit easy on the stomachs of the nation in the last century, it is to be presumed they will soon nauseate it in the present.

260. Gibbon's *History*. Vol. IV. Chap. III. 4to.
(Vol. IX. Chap. L. 8vo. p. 218.)
(Continued from p. 833.)

WE here come to a great feature of Mr. Gibbon's history, the account of Mahomet, his country, conquests, and religion. It has been objected to the historian, not unjustly, that he has suffered this account, digressional in some measure, to occupy too large a portion of his History. According to the proper unity of his design, he ought certainly to have given a rapid sketch of

those circumstances in the Arabian History, and their causes, that could have any connexion with the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. He has taken a wider sweep. But, however the purchaser may complain of the increased bulk of the History, the reader will have no deficiency of entertainment to alledge. We shall make our remarks here cursorily, as we have done before.

8vo. p. 225. "In the sands of Africa and Arabia the camel is a sacred and precious gift. That strong and patient beast of burthen can perform, without eating or drinking, a journey of several days; and a reservoir of fresh water is preserved in a large bag, a fifth stomach of the animal," &c. We do not here blame Mr. Gibbon for repeating what he certainly might support by the authority of all travellers and naturalists. Mr. Bruce goes so far as to tell his readers that when their camels died, in his journey, they actually searched for this water, being in great distress, found, and used it. How this could happen, is the question that puzzles those whose faith is strong. It in the traveller's veracity. For, alas! several camels have been dissected in England, by which accurate enquiry, carried on by the ablest anatomist the world contains, it has been demonstrated, that the camel has no more power of carrying pure water within him than any other animal. His stomachs are not five, but four, the same in number and connexion as those of every ruminating animal: in which stomachs the aliment, wet and dry, is perfectly commixed together, without any possibility of separation, except by the common methods of secretion. The stomachs of a camel are larger than those of a sheep, and even of a cow or ox; but in their structure, uses, and powers, precisely similar. So much for this wonderful story, so often repeated, and forming so dangerous a temptation to a traveller. A camel can indeed bear thirst longer than many other animals; but it is by means of a small gland at the upper end of the throat, which secretes a liquid from the blood to lubricate the passage. The length of his fasts is probably much exaggerated in relation, and even that of his abstinence from water; though the latter might take place by other means. A cat can subsist very long without drinking, yet she has no internal reservoir. It would be worth while, in subsequent editions of the History, to correct this accidental error. But an illu-

minated modern philosopher will sooner admit error from man than truth from God.

P. 229, 8vo, note 21. "A nameless Doctor (*Univ. Hist.* vol. XX. 8vo. edit.) has formally *demonstrated* the truth of Christianity by the independence of the Arabs. A critic, besides the exceptions to the fact, might dispute the meaning of the text (Gen. xvi. 12), the extent of the application, and the foundation of the pedigree." The nameless Doctor, here alluded to, was no other than the learned and celebrated Dr. Swinton, of Oxford; a man who, as Mr. Gibbon himself observes, had the advantage of reading, and *sometimes correcting*, the Arabic text; and a man of whose writings, as others have observed, Mr. Gibbon takes advantage, when he does not contest it. This note, and the attendant text, has the appearance of a formidable attack upon an important prophecy. Yet it is all done away by Mr. Gibbon's own concessions; the *exceptions of fact*, which might be thought important, are allowed by himself (p. 230) to be only *local* and *temporary*; and, to use his own words, "the body of the nation has escaped the yoke of the most powerful monarchies: the arms of Sesostris and Cyrus, of Pompey and Trajan, could never achieve the conquest of Arabia; the present sovereign of the Turks may exercise a shadow of jurisdiction, but his pride is reduced to solicit the friendship of a people whom it is dangerous to provoke, and fruitless to attack." What would any defender of the prophecy wish for beyond this? what would any advocate for it say? Surely it must be a critic determined to dispute, who would argue against the meaning of the text, or its application, when the fact is so fully allowed. What signify partial exceptions? The prophecy implies, that the descendants of Israel shall never be fully conquered; and history proves that they never were. As to the pedigree, as it is not at all disputed in Arabia itself, it seems needless to attack it here. The nameless Doctor, of great name, may therefore be excused for demonstrating what almost demonstrates itself, and for asserting what his most violent opponent allows, at the very moment of opposition.

P. 236, 8vo. It was above all need, that the pedigree of the Arabs was admitted in that country, which at least proves that the connexion between them and Israel is not an European tale. A passage in this page confirms it, in the

words of the historian himself. "They (the Arabs) pretend, that, in the division of the earth, the rich and fertile climates were assigned to the other branches of the human family; and that the posterity of the outlaw *Ismael* might recover, by fraud or force, the portion of inheritance of which he had been unjustly deprived." Thus it is, according to Mr. G. himself, that the Arabs defend their predatory life. Will a candid critic then dispute a pedigree admitted by the Arabs themselves, without any reasonable means of confutation? Europeans can hardly be informed better on such a subject; and the knowledge Europeans have goes, in truth, to confirm, not to confute, the allegation.

P. 240. We have here another corroborating circumstance, though the author expresses it so as to betray, plainly enough, that he himself is the critic inclined to dispute, at all hazards, what makes for the cause of Revelation. "*Whatever may be the pedigree of the Arabs*, the language is derived from the same original stock with the Hebrew, the Syriac, and the Chaldaean tongues." Now it is well known, and plain to common sense, that it is not by accident that languages bear an affinity to each other. Men do not very willingly relinquish their mother-tongue; and the traces of the same language mark infallibly either descent, affinity, colonization, or conquest. But why should the fact be doubted? It is no honour to be descended from the outlaw *Ismael*; and though the Arabs form from that circumstance an ingenious defence of their mode of life, they would not have claimed such a descent if the fact had not been notorious. (*To be continued*)

261. *An Address delivered to the Clergy of the Dioceses of Richmond, Caterick, and Horthorpe, within the Diocese of Chester, at the Visitation held June 9 and June 14, 1792.* By Thomas Zouch, M.A. &c.

WE have lately received considerable pleasure from perusing this sensible writer's *Inquiry into the prophetic Character of the Romans* (see p. 1024). The present address is marked by similar features of mind. The object is, to invite the younger clergy to a regular habit of study; the progressive advantages of which will be no less honourable to the individuals than useful to mankind. It is a very judicious and, in some places, animated composition. The anecdotes related in the notes of Mr. Daubuz, whole

whose Commentary on the Revelations of St. John we agree with Mr. Zouch is not so well known as it deserves, shall certainly have a place in some future Magazine.

262. *A Sermon on the Nature and Obligation of Faith in the Myseries of Revealed Religion: preached, in the Parish Church of Tadcaster, on Trinity Sunday, 1792.* York.

“THOSE readers, who are already well acquainted with the writings of the English divines, will find little new in this sermon, short as it is, except the composition. The very great utility of small religious tracts is, however, generally acknowledged: there are multitudes of mankind, who cannot, or will not, spare either money, or leisure, or application, for the perusal of larger works. And, as the writer of these few pages has never met with any such exactly on this subject, he has himself ventured to present one to the publick, in a form as compendious and a style as perspicuous as he was able. At the present time in particular, it is presumed that such a design will be thought commendable: but, how far that commendation can be extended towards his performance, must, after all, be left for the reader to determine.”

We have perused this Sermon with much pleasure; and have no doubt but the ingenious Divine will receive the commendation his abilities and good intentions so well deserve.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We congratulate the Lovers of Topography on a prospect of ample acquisitions to their stock of literature. Besides the County Histories of Cumberland, Devon, and Leicester, which are advancing in the press, there are fair prospects of Derbyshire, Hampshire, Staffordshire, and an improved edition of Dorsetshire.

Many single towns of some consequence are also under investigation: Leicester, Liverpool, Woodbridge, Coventry, &c. &c. The “History of Coventry,” we understand, is undertaken by Mr. J. W. Piercy, with the assistance of three other gentlemen of that city, well versed in, and fond of, antiquarian researches, who have engaged to search the books of the different companies, and extract the more curious articles (a small specimen of which we have given this month, p. 985). This work will be embellished with several plates, in the style, principally, of Mr. Pennant’s “Journey from Chester to London.” As Mr. Piercy is a very de-

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serving tradesman, with a large family, we heartily wish him success; and invite for him the subscriptions and the curious communications of our many learned correspondents.

In Tanner’s *Notitia*, by Nasmith, it is said, that, at Lokhay, in Derbyshire, was a preceptory, or hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, of the order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, and subject to a foreign house in France, to which was annually paid from Lokhay 20l.; and that this rent, upon the wars with France, was seized by the Crown, and given to King’s-hall, Cambridge. Under this article is a reference to the Patent Roll of 21 Edw. III. m. 21 and 34. It will confer a favour on the person who has undertaken the “History of Derbyshire,” if the gentleman, possessed of Bishop Tanner’s MSS, will inform him, through the channel of the Gentleman’s Magazine, whether the reference in the printed copy agrees with the MSS, there being no record respecting Lokhay on the 21st or 34th membr. of any of the three parts of the Patent Roll of that year. And he will also be obliged to any of our correspondents for the authority on which the 20l. *per annum* is stated to have been given to King’s-hall in Cambridge.

The University of Oxford is employed in a new edition of Strabo; Mr. Parsons, of Baliol College, is the editor.

The University of Cambridge will soon publish a new edition of Suidas.

The Rev. Mr. Maurice, late of University College, Oxford, is composing a new History of Indostan, from the remotest period down to the present time.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

INGOLDSTADT. Mr. Seemiller has given us the fourth and last part of his *Incunabula Typographica Ingolstadiensis*; containing accounts of 860 books with dates, and of 230 without. He has thus, much to his honour, accomplished a task of no small difficulty.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

STOCKHOLM. *Repertorium Benzelianum, innehållande en Fortekning, &c.* Catalogue of a Collection of Manuscripts and Letters formerly belonging to Archbishop Eric Benzelius the younger, now in the Library of Linköping: published by J. H. Lidén. 8vo. To the library of Linköping the manuscripts of Archbp. B, particularly the letters

letters, formed no invaluable addition. In the catalogue here published of them we have an account of their contents, with literary remarks. The present archbishop, Von Troil, has bequeathed to this library his whole collection of Icelandic books, as Mr. Gahm has his of law-books. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

PARIS. *Tableau général raisonné & méthodique des Ouvrages, &c.* A general and methodical Table of all the Works contained in the Collection of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, from its Commencement to the End of the Year 1788: by M. D. 4to.—The utility of a work of this kind to those who wish to consult the Memoirs of the Academy is sufficiently obvious.

Journ. des Sçavans.

KIRCHHEIM BOLANDEN. *Auferstehung der Todten, &c.* The Resurrection of the Dead, according to the Doctrine of the New Testament: by J. Fred. Des Cotes.—The opinion of Semler and others, that the denial of a future state by the Sadducees extended only to the hypothesis maintained by the Pharisees, led our author to examine more particularly the doctrine of Jesus and the Apostles respecting the point in dispute between those two sects. From his inquiries he has found, that the explanation of Jesus was a mean between the two: in opposition to the Sadducees, he taught, that a body would be united with the immortal soul in a future state; and, in opposition to the Pharisees, that an immortal body, totally different from the fleshly body, would arise at the instant of death, not first at the day of judgement. From the manner in which the worthy author has treated the subject, we find, that he thinks with freedom, and he delivers his opinions with becoming modesty. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ROME. *Epistolæ Criticæ, &c.* Critical Epistles. One to C. G. Heyne, the Other to Th. Chr. Tychsen, Professors in the University of Gottingen. Large 4to.—The first of these epistles, which were written by Mr. N. Schow, a learned Dane, now at Venice collating manuscripts of the Septuagint, contains an account of a manuscript of Helychius's Lexicon, in St. Mark's Library. It is perhaps the only one existing, and Mr. S. means to publish his critical remarks on it at full. The second is on Quintus Smyrnæus, many emendations of whose Paralipomena Mr. S. has collected; but we cannot agree with him

in opinion, that the work is merely a cento, compiled from preceding poets.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

PARIS. Mr. Genet, French *chargé des affaires* at Petersburg, has informed the Academy of Sciences of the return of Capt. Billings, ordered by the Empress of Russia to visit the Western Coast of North America, and the neighbouring islands. He has sent to the Empress several chests of animals, plants, and garments. Mr. Pallas, the most celebrated naturalist in Russia, is engaged in the examination of the natural products. Amongst the plants he has distinguished new species of *sophora*, *croton*, *gnaphalium*, *andromeda*, *passiflora*, *artemisia*, and *rhododendron*; a black iris, the roots of which are bulbous, and used by the islanders as food; a new perennial gramin, the ears of which are very large, and contain a great number of nutritious grains; and several legumina, also proper for food. The only trees that grow in the Kurile and Aleoutian Islands are a fir, a service-tree, and a willow, all dwarfs, neither ever attaining a greater height than two feet. In these islands are found all the alpine plants of the Mountains of Kamtschatka and Siberia. The inhabitants of the islands presented Capt. B. with several sea-pens eight feet long. Amongst the dresses of the islanders is a coat of mail, very artfully formed of wood, which their warriors use as a defence against arrows. On the eighth of May, 1789, were felt at Kamtschatka several violent shocks of an earthquake, occasioned by eruptions of the volcano, situated in the Northern part of that Peninsula. Capt. B. has discovered a new island in the sea of Ochotzk. This, and all the discoveries made by Capt. B., will probably be laid down in the Russian Atlas, now publishing in separate maps.

Mr. de la Lande. Journal des Sçavans.

PARIS. *Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de feu M. de Lamoignon, &c.* Catalogue of the Books of the Library of the late Mr. de Lamoignon, Keeper of the Seals of France. 3 vols. 8vo.—This superb library, selected with great care and at a considerable expence, and containing near five thousand volumes bound in Turkey leather, we understand is to be sold.

The Literati in FRANCE have not been idle during the convulsions since 1789, as appears from some very laborious productions and translations which have lately appeared in Paris. The first

is a translation of Herodotus, in six octavo volumes, with large dissertations, and ample notes. The second, a very brilliant edition of a translation of A-thenæus, in five quarto volumes. A revised edition of Plutarch, in 22 volumes, of the translation of Amelot de Houffage, in the time of Cardinal Rich-lieu. This work comprehends not only the Lives but the Mora's also; and it is said to be a better translation than any that we have of the latter, which are, perhaps, among the most valuable treas-ures which the antient has bequeathed to the modern world.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We thank P. Q. for reminding us, that the Introduction to Captain Cook's last Voy-age was not written by Lord Mulgrave (see p. 965), but by the present learned and in-genious Bishop of Salisbury.

Our correspondent CAPSICUM's very an-gry letter is received; but, as anger seldom has a good effect in elucidating a difficult question in Philosophy, he will excuse our publishing it in its present form. The papers to which he objects being signed by the writer's name, we think the remarks upon them should not be anonymous. It is not our business to defend the opinions of gentle-men who may favour us with original papers on philosophical subjects; but, upon the pre-sent occasion, we would observe, that, if the older Chemists were right in supposing *Fire* to be a material substance, its extensive agency in nature cannot be denied. And, if Phlogiston is one of the many names under which this substance has been described, our correspondent will allow that it must be an object of great consequence, in the present unsettled state of Chemistry, to have the point ascertained. The contradictory theo-ries, which so many Chemical Philosophers for the last twenty years have successively adopted and abandoned, are strong indica-tions that something is essentially wrong at the bottom.

The Chemical paper of "O—Y—s" will be returned in any way he shall direct.

Mr. HOLT desires us to inform D. H. (p. 903) who "observes that there is an Ema-nuel for the blind at York, but no founda-tion is known of nearer London for the re-lief of younger subjects; that there has been lately instituted in Liverpool an asylum for the blind, not restricted to any age: of which due notice will be taken in the in-tended "History of Liverpool."

L. L. S. L. is desired to accept the thanks of the Society to whom his late letter was addressed; and they earnestly request the favour of his farther information on the same subject, and by the same conveyance, which will be most gratefully acknowledged here-

after. In answer to his question they can only say, the favour was never granted here.

S. requests some correspondent versed in natural history to mention where any *accu-rate* account of the insect usually called the House-beetle, or Black-beetle, may be found; and what is the proper name of this insect. A writer on this subject in vol. LXI. ob-serves, has said much about the matter, but to very little purpose. Should this request be attended to, it will, at some future period, be acknowledged by some remarks on the eco-nomy of this insect.

S. R. refers S. P. (p. 900) for "a reason of the distinction of some of the baronets, by an addition of supporters to their arms." to Porney's "Elements of Heraldry," p. 184; and asks, "Why Baronet *Woolf* bears a co-ronet over his arms; an engraving which he has seen representing a circle of gold, with five pearls placed at equal distances?"

A CONSTANT READER authenticates to us the following particulars, which occurred in a voyage from Madeira to Lisbon, between May 17 and 31, 1789:—"About six days after leaving Madeira, a swallow flew sever-al times between the masts, and into the vessel's hold; for, as we had little in but ballast, the hatches were open in fine wea-ther: the sailors, endeavouring to catch it, frightened the poor creature away. Three days after, a swallow, whether the same or not, I will not pretend to say, made its ap-pearance. I begged the captain to give strict orders to his people not to touch it; as to the passengers, I had influence enough with them to prevent their molesting it. By this means the swallow settled on different parts of the vessel, and at last became so tame as to sit upon a milch goat and some sheep we had on-board, and even on the people as they lay on the deck. It would eat out of my hand, and hop on my finger, and often take a little flight, and return again to the vessel. When we got within about thirty leagues of the coast it left us altogether, directing its course towards the shore, after having been amongst us two days and a night."

With every inclination to oblige our wor-thy correspondent at Brechin, the extreme LENGTH of the correspondence forbids its insertion, more especially as it must una-voidably lead to answers, replies, rejoinders, &c. &c. The papers shall either be printed in a separate pamphlet, or returned, when we have again heard from him.

MR. FELTHAM'S Description of Honiton shall appear as soon as possible.

VIEWS OF STRATFORD UPON AVON and AENBURN in our next; with the Address of "The Compilers of the New History of CUMBERLAND;" "A Tale of other Times;" VIATOR, in the Long Vacation; W. HAM-ILTON REID; STEPH. NEWMAN; DENDROPHILUS; A FOREIGNER; T. YOUNG; VERUS; EVERARD; NUCATOR; G. L.; W. & D.; A. Z.; W. L.; &c. &c. &c. &c.

A SACRED ODE,
ADDRESSED BY THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION
TO HIS MAJESTY ON THE
LATE PROCLAMATION.

הנה באתי מלך הטוב
בשמחת גדולה לבי :
הנה באתי השר גבור
בפי מלא תודה מאד :

Behold, I come, most gracious King, in
the great joy of my heart ! Behold, I come,
O mighty Prince, with a mouth filled with
thanks !

כי לי אתה מגן גדול
על הרוב איבי מסביב :
כי לי עזר ומגדל עז
על כל אשר חפצו רעתי :

For thou art my great protector against
the multitude of my enemies round about.
For thou art an help and strong tower for
me against all those who wish me evil.

אִישִׁים רָעִים עָלַי יָמוּ
וּדְרָכָם חֲזַם דְּבָרֵי כָר²
אוֹכְרִים בַּהֲרוֹן אִפֶּם
עָרוּ עָרוּ בָהּ עַד עֶפֶר :³

Wicked men have risen against me, and
shot their arrows, even bitter words ; say-
ing, in the fierceness of their wrath, *Down*
with her, down with her, even to the dust.

ריב ומדון אשר חשבו
בתחבולות לבם סורר
המה שלחו יום ולילח
בתוך עירים וכפריה :

The strife and sedition, which they devise
in the imaginations of their revolting heart,
they sow day and night in the midst of the
cities and villages.

דרור קראו איש לאחיו
ננתק את כל מוסרותינו :⁴
והיא דרור אך שם שקר
לפתות העם בלא דעת :

They cry out *Liberty* each to his brethren ;
We will break all our chains. But this Liberty
is only a false name to deceive ignorant
people.

נא לא אירא את הריקים
כי קולך עבר עליהם :⁵
נא אעלוז על כל שונאי
כי שבטך מכלם יגני :

Now I will not fear these vain persons ;

¹ Psa. lxi. 3. ² Psa. lxiv. 3.
³ Psa. cxxxvii. 7. ⁴ Psa. ii. 3.
⁵ 2 Chron. xxxvi. 22.

for, *thy Proclamation* is gone forth against
them. Now I will triumph over all that
hate me ; for, *thy sceptre* shall protect me
from all of them.

מה אשיב לך על כל טוב⁶
אשר אלי אתה עשית
אל יהיה יומם אתפלל
המלך לעולם יחיה :⁷

What shall I render unto thee for all the
good which thou hast done unto me ? I will
pray unto Jehovah daily, *May the King live*
for ever ! Oth. 12.

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE. N^o II.

Dulce est desipere in loco. Hor.

At first, the jolly *Westminster*, with his
fatchel
And shining morning face, tripping like buck
Impatiently to school : and then the *Student*,
Fagg ngand improving within *Wolsey's walls*.
And then the *Tutor* with classic elegance
Reading, like *Aldrich*, a set of lectures
Made to his pupil's vantage : then the *Traveller*,
Full of true taste, and polished like a courtier,
Jealous in honour, steady yet quick to seek
The reputation of his noble charge
Even in gay Venice' mouth : and then a *Cameo*
To fair round lady and fat living jenn'd,
With eyes complacent, wig of formal cut,
Full of rich fines and modern vacancies,
And so he fills his stall : the next turn shifts
Into the learned and accomplish'd *Dean*,
With dignity in look, and ease beside
His youthful science sav'd, a world sufficient
For his liv'd college ; and his big manly spirit
Turning toward his place of bringing up
Raises its boasted worth : the last remove
That crowns this meritorious history
Is *Mitred Eminence*, and due distinction,
Sans pride, sans sloth, sans avance, sans every
blame. As You Like It, II. 7.

Killed ! O where ?

There is a park, "and row of sycamore
"That westward rooteth from the city side,"
To which with frantic paces did he make,
With seconds, swords, pistols, and long revenge,
That sober pastors give a grosser name,
But our nice times do *frown* ! —proudly call it :
There on the measur'd ground his envious rival
Meeting the challenge with equal fury fir'd,
From his sure aim discharg'd the swift bullet
Full in his panting breast : the wound spread
wide,

[up,
The surgeons knelt,—a while they bore him
Which time he breath'd hot rage from hell
As one incapable of his own distress,
Or, like a creature native and indued
Unto that element ; but long it could not be,

⁶ Psa. cxvi. 12. ⁷ Nehem. ii. 3.

⁸ ———— *so famous,*
So excellent in art, and full of raving,
That Ubrigendom shall ever speak his virtue.

HEN. VIII. IV. 2.

Till that his spirit, gushing with his blood,
 Pull'd the poor wretch from his blaspheming
 madness
 To damned death—
 Alas! then is he damn'd?—
 Damn'd! damn'd!—
 I had a speech of fire that fain would blaze,
 "But monster Custom hath so brav'd the
 duelist [mon sense,
 That he be proof and bulwark 'gainst com-
 Let Shame say what it will!!!"

HAMLET, IV. 7.
 MOWBRAENSIS.

STANZAS, BY MISS SEWARD *.
 Written July 22, 1782, and addressed to a
 Young Gentleman.

SEE the sky flames! how fierce the beams
 of noon [hill;
 Pour their wide splendours on the yellow
 But rosy hours fly fast, dim Autumn soon
 Shall from her drizzling urn the gay green
 valley fill.

Pale billows then shall cast a sickly gleam
 Through the thin umbrage of the rifled
 groves, [the stream
 Where rustling leaves, thick show'ring, swell
 That drenches the 'lorn mead, and widens
 as it roves.

With many a rising sigh for pleasures flown,
 We view the destin'd ravage, cold and drear:
 But let a few frore months be past and gone,
 And the "sweet hour of prime" shall re-
 novate the year.

But ah! no minstrel of the merry morn
 Shall wake to joy the icy sleep of Age;
 No purple wreaths the pallied brow adorn—
 Or chase of pain and death the desolate
 presage.

Like broken lustres in the golden West,
 Now auburn tints gleam sunny in thy hair,
 And youth's warm spirit, dancing in thy breast,
 Looks through thy shining eyes, and ani-
 mates thy air.

Seize the awaken'd moments, as they speed
 Thy light gay bark to Age's torpid wave;
 And with th' exalted thought, the generous
 deed, [memory save.
 Quick from Oblivion's gulph thy rescued
 The man, whose name on virtuous lips shall
 dwell,
 Disdains to think the mortal lot severe;
 Nor heeds the darkness of the narrow cell:—
 Fame and the summer morn shall gild his
 passage there.

SONNET. BY MISS LOCKE.

AS when the mariner, by tempests tost,
 Around him hears "the world of
 waters†" roar,

Dash'd on the rocks, beholds his vessel lost,
 And sees his comrades sink to rise no more;
 Should he by more propitious fate be blest,
 And 'scape the fury of th' o'erwhelming
 blast,
 Still fear and diffidence perplex his breast;
 He sighs, and doubts if danger yet be past:
 So I, whom Hope with happiest prospect
 cheers, [cil trace
 Turn from her view, with Memory's pen-
 Clouds that o'ershadow'd all my earlier years,
 Which Fortune's sunshine cannot quite ef-
 face;
 Shun present joy, past troubles to deplore,
 And dwell on sorrows which exist no more.

SONNET. TO THE MOON.

BY MISS LOCKE.

REGENT of night, thy presence most I
 love [array'd
 When from between the lowering clouds,
 In mild effulgence, o'er the waving grove
 Thou spread'st a dubious light, and che-
 quer'd shade.

At such a time my visionary mind
 Thro' Fancy's glass sees forms aerial rise;
 'Tis then the breathings of the passing wind
 Seem to my listening ear Misfortune's sighs;

Nor only seem: for tho' at dead of night
 Labour recruits his strength in deepest sleep,
 And rosy Youth enjoys his slumbers light,
 Desponding Penury still wakes to weep.
 Regent of night! thy softest influence shed;
 Ye rising storms, oh! spare her houseless head!

ELEGIAC SONNET.

AH me! whose youthful days are doom'd
 to feel
 Love's keenest torments and severest dart,
 Indelibly transfix'd within my heart,
 Yet dare not even to her I love appeal,
 But must from each observant eye conceal,
 Though it can never from my soul depart,
 But constant there, while life shall last,
 will smart—

Hourly I sigh, and do not sighs reveal [dued?
 A heart by Love and Beauty's power sub-
 And must I pine in hopeless anguish still,
 Must I by pale-hued Sorrow be pursued,
 Whether I climb yon wood-encircled hill,
 Or sit sequester'd 'midst those ruins rude,
 Or wander by the gently-murmuring rill?

OR. 5.

ORLANDO.

SONNET.

OH! how I love the yielding turf to
 tread, [dowy veil,
 When modest Evening spreads her sha-
 And garish Day gives place to twilight pale,
 While the chaste Moon thro' Heaven's wide
 path is led!

Then, pensively reclin'd on Nature's bed,
 I tell my sorrows to each passing gale,
 And bid it waft the melancholy tale

To

* These beautiful verses accompanied the
 last edition of Miss Seward's "Elegy to Cap-
 tain Cook." EDIT. † Spenser.

To Mary, much-lov'd maid! whose frown I
dread

More than the pallid fons of Avarice fear
The midnight robber's arm, determin'd grasp:
But, when she smiles, swift flows th' extatic
tear

Of Joy long sought! ah then I sigh to clasp
The melting virgin in my circling arms,
And gaze enraptur'd on her heavenly
charms! ORLANDO.

CUPID'S MISTAKE.

AS Venus, last time, took her round
through the town,
She found Chloë weeping and moping alone;
Surpriz'd at the change, in a humour quite
gay, [away.

She ask'd her the cause, and found—Pug was
Strait Cupid was summon'd: "Is this, then,
your care?" [the Fair?

Is it thus," cried the goddess, "you wait on
Go, seek out her monkey—no grumbling,
sir!—go!"

The god flew away, and return'd with a beau.
"Was there e'er such a blunderer! Sirrah, I
swear,

(And with that she bestow'd a smart box on
the ear,)

You'd provoke e'en a saint!" The fly urchin
join'd,

"Why you know, dear mamma, that your
Cupid is blind:

Beside, this odd thing had an Argus betray'd,
It so frolick'd and flutter'd, and caper'd and
play'd; [shape,

So like in all points, both in tricks and in
What else could I do, but suppose 'twas an
ape?" W. B.

ELEGY. THE DEAD BEGGAR.

*Written in the Church-yard at BRIGHTHELM-
STONE, on seeing the Funeral of a Pauper
who perished for Want.*

ADDRESSED TO MRS. L.

BY CHARLOTTE SMITH.

SWELLs then thy feeling heart, and streams
thine eye

O'er the deserted being, poor and old,
Whom cold, reluctant, parish charity
Consigns to mingle with his kindred mould?

Mournst thou, that here the time-worn suf-
ferer ends

Those evil days that promis'd woes to come,
Here, where the friendless feel no want of
friends. [home!

Where even the houseless wanderer finds a

What tho' no kindred crowd in sable forth
And sigh, or seem to sigh, around the bier;
Tho' o'er his coffin, with the humid earth,
No children drop the unavailing tear;

Rather rejoice, that *here* his sorrows cease,
Whom sickness, age, and poverty, oppress;
Where Death, the leveler, restores to peace
The wretch who living knew not where
to rest.

Ah! think that this poor outcast, spurn'd by
fate,

Who a long race of pain and sorrow ran,
Is, in the grave, even as the rich and great:
Death vindicates th' *insulted rights of man.*

Rejoice! that tho' severe his earthly doom,
Though rude, and strewn with thorns the
path he trod,

Now (where unfeeling Fortune cannot come)
He rests upon "the bosom of his God!"

IN CLAUDUM POETAM (p. 846).

WHEN Pope or Milton charm our
captur'd eyes,

It is the *poet*, not the *verse*, we prize;
But here the Bard on *equal footing* see,
Whose *bobbling* lines are no less *lame* than he.

TRANSLATION

OF THE BEAUTIFUL LATIN LINES

IN P. 749.

OH sacred fount! whose springs eternal
rise,

And vital draught to sickness health supplies:
He comes to court thy salutary aid, [made.
Whom worth and friendship dear to me have
What prayersto thee and each celestial power
His friends unite, him safely to restore!

Then, with new life and strength inform'd by
thee,

Grant him to bless his wishful family.
So may the ocean's tide, and flooding storm,
Ne'er taint thy purity, nor breast deform.

W. SINGLETON.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 2.

I HAVE observed with pleasure the ancient
fragment in p. 750, and was the more
attentive to it as I remembered a copy of
verses upon THE INSTABILITY OF TIME,
which I had admir'd long before I saw W.
Y's beautiful specimen. The following lines
have been before submitted to the public in-
spection, in Mr. Knox's "Elegant Extracts
in Verse;" but he forgot to mention the au-
thor. If any of your readers could inform
me as to this circumstance, they would much
oblige Yours, &c. Y. X. Z.

THE INSTABILITY OF TIME.

*Tempora labuntur, tacitque senescimus annis,
Et fugiant fræno non remanente dies.*

SAY, is there aught that can convey
An image of TIME's transient stay?

'Tis an han's breath; 'tis a tale;

'Tis a vessel under sail;

'Tis a straining courser's speed;

'Tis a shuttle in its thread;

'Tis an eagle in its way,

Darting fiercely on its prey;

'Tis an arrow in its flight,

Mocking the observer's sight;

'Tis a vapour in the air;

'Tis a rushing comet's glare;

'Tis a short-liv'd, teeming flower;

'Tis a rainbow; 'tis a shower;

'Tis a momentary ray,
Smiling in a wintry day;
'Tis a torrent's rapid stream;
'Tis a shadow; 'tis a dream;
'Tis the closing watch of night,
Dying at approach of light;
'Tis a landscape vainly gay,
Painted upon mouldering clay;
'Tis a lamp that wastes its fires;
'Tis a smoke that soon expires;
'Tis a bubble; 'tis a sigh;
Then, let mortals learn to die! Y. N. Z.

A TRANSLATION OF THE LATIN PRIEST
EPIGRAM.

— — — *Purple venit*

Causidicum.

A Slave, whose master all virtue profess'd,
With no one ray of taste or science
blest'd, [plac'd,
Pointing to where the curious things were
Rang'd in nice order, and with splendour
grac'd, [stray'd,
From room to room with every stranger
The spacious study and its books display'd;
"These authors here, in red morocco bound,
Were Bards," said he, "of old, and much
renown'd:
Here Newton, Vida, Sophocles, you view;
Homer, with notes and comments not a few:
These, for their worth, are all in glass incas'd,
Lest the fair leaves by fingers be defac'd."
What rare delusion! if for truth we seek,
No Latian poet here, no works in Greek;
No real authors here, or bad or good;
The splendid, showy books are all of wood:
Vers'd in such arts, vain men, who nothing
know,
Trick you by learning's semblance and its
show. DANMONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

OCT. 10.

AT the time of my troubling you with a
vindication of Doletus, vol. LXI. p.
414, I had only seen an extract from his
verbes on Erasmus's death, in his Life pub-
lished at Paris, in 1779; and knew not
where to meet with them entire, but have
since found them, unexpectedly, in Doletus,
"De Re Navali," 4to. Lugd. 1537, p. 77,
and his "Comment. Ling. Lat." vol. II. p.
151, printed also at Lyons, by Sebastian
Gryphus, in 1538, the year before Doletus
exhibited any production from his own press.
They do not occur on looking over the con-
tents to his Poems, and therefore may prob-
ably be new to most of your readers. What
farther induced me to translate them was, an
opinion that they afford, in small compass,
some originality of sentiment on a topick so
extremely hackneyed as the loss of an emi-
nent literary character. L. L.

DOLETUS ON THE DEATH OF ERASMUS.
WHEN Rome and Carthage, fir'd with mu-
tual hate,
Drew forth their legions in the stern debate,

Long as each adverse chief, alive and sound,
Breathing defiance, still maintain'd his ground,
'Gainst him to launch the spear, or falchion
raise, [praise.
Was deem'd an act that challeng'd loudest
Thou while our enemy, with frantic spite,
'Gainst Cicero and France rejoic'd to fight,
At him we aim'd our shafts: but now he's
dead, [head.
Their points no longer threat his breathless
Let every gentle Muse conspire to crown
This old man's grave with merited renown:
Rapacious Death from Germany hath torn
Its ornament, and left to droop forlorn
Bright Science; tho' some votaries she retain
In Italy, or on the Gallic plain,
Budæus and Longolius: Death his prey,
The pride of Germany, hath snatch'd away.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF THE
REV. EVERARD BUCKWORTH, LL. D.

HER aid once more Melpomene must
lend,
To mourn thy loss, my patron and my friend;
Should my preferment's base too weakly stand,
There's no resource from thy assisting hand;
If some of mine unportion'd should be left,
Of thy kind aid, alas! I'm now bereft.

My Muse shall next thy fav'rite study tell:
To search the works of Nature pleas'd thee
well.

Polish'd in manners, courtly in thy looks,
Thou wast well-read in men, as well as books.
The gifts of fortune, then, are best enjoy'd
When wealth like thine's judiciously employ'd
To place the poor in some convenient way;
So that you well with holy Job might say,
"The ear, that heard me, blest'd me; and the
eye,

That saw me, witness'd my integrity."

Crowth.

J. MILLS.

LINES on bearing a Friend say her Child should
be early taught the CALAMITIES of Life,
to prevent her growing romantic, or expecting
too much Felicity from it.

O Let thy young Enthusiast stray
Through Fancy's rainbow-tinted way;
Let her light footsteps gaily rove
The sunny paths of Joy and Love.
Let her the World delighted view,
And think each flattering Vision true;
Think every heart she e'er has known,
As pure and artless as her own.
Why dim the lustre of that eye?
Why draw th' unnecessary sigh?
For her, young Life seems full of charms;
She dreams secure in Pleasure's arms.
Fancy and Hope their gifts dispense—
Angelic guards of Innocence!
Awhile Life's hateful truths forego,
Nor wake her to a world of woe.

But when maturer Age appears,
With cautious step, and crown'd with cares;
When first the long-worn path she tries,
Where Sorrow like a Serpent lies,

Lurking

Lurking beneath some fond delight,
 She rears her withering form to fight;
 When, shuddering at the direful view,
 She turns her tearful eyes on you;
 When doubting, with her hopes at strife,
 She trembling asks if *such* is Life;
 Then strain thy darling to thy breast,
 Then sooth thy mourner into rest;
 In gentlest sounds the truth unfold
 Th' unwilling truth, that *must* be told,
 The fated ills Life *must* endure,
 And comfort what you *cannot* cure. A. A.

SACRED to the Memory of
 the Rev. JOHN EYRE, D. D.
 who, for thirty-three years,
 diligently preached and faithfully practised
 the duties of a CHRISTIAN PASTOR,
 in the office of Curate
 to the parish of Wily, in Wilts.
 With serenity and resignation
 he departed this life
 on Wednesday the 24th of October, 1792,
 sincerely lamented *.

Too faint the language of my feeble pen,
 Though strong my wish, and ardent be my
 zeal,

To speak thy virtues!—O, thou best of men,
 How shall the Muse thy pious deeds reveal!

A patriarch! a friend, whose generous aim
 Sought how to wipe from pale Affliction's
 eye [sigh,

The pensive tear—to check the mourner's
 And bid the wretched praise their Saviour's
 name!

Faith, Hope, and Charity (blest emblems these!)
 Were in thy practice and thy love express;
 Thy voice was comfort, changing pain to ease,
 And teaching sinners how they may be blest!

Friendship and Pity, Virtue, Peace, and Love,
 Around thy sacred monument appear,
 Hymning thy spirit to the realms above,
 Where souls like thine their Maker's praise
 declare! W. SYLVE.

EPITAPH on Mr. JOHN EDWARDS, of Glyn
 Keirlog, in Denbighshire, Poet Laureat,
 and one of the earliest Members, of the
 Gwyneddigion Society of London; who
 died Sep. 18, 1792, aged 41, and was bur-
 ied in Bishopsgate Church yard.

HERE EDWARDS rests — for Cambrian
 learning fam'd, [nam'd;
 And, from his native vale, SHONE KEIRLOG
 Fluent of speech, and ardent in debate,
 High o'er inferior minds he held his state;
 And ev'n his equals in the keen dispute
 Admir'd the man—they seldom could confute;
 Whilst Ignorance, for wordy war unfit,
 Awe-struck beheld the lightning of his wit.
 More peaceful manners let us next display,
 His frank good-nature, and his humour gay:

* See the Obituary of the present month.

P. 94c, l. 47, 50, r. "Acriter fideles premunt, Signa tollunt, clamant, fremunt?"

* * C. M. in our next.

Secure he sat on *Harbour's* splendid throne,
 Nor fear'd a rival to the name of SHONE;
 Like merry Falstaff in the days of yore,
 He often set the table in a roar,
 And still like him, convivial moments past,
 His mind continued chearful to the last.

Nor must the faithful tablet here refuse
 A grateful tribute to his *Cambrian Muse*,
 Which, in a contest for the laurel-wreath,
 Gain'd him a name triumphant over Death.
 And patriots, heroes, poets, gone before
 With all their labours—they have gain'd no
 more.

KEIRLOG adieu!—my tears must tell the rest—
 Light lie the turf upon thy gentle breast!

DAVID SAMWELL.

TRANSLATION
 OF A SPANISH SONNET IN P. 656.
 By the AUTHOR of "*The Bosom Friend*."
 GUIDE of the soul, and its celestial light,
 O Wisdom! would to heaven, that, to
 thy power

Obedient, I the day and frigid night
 Had spent, nor frolick'd each neglected hour.
 The while I listen'd to thy placid knell,
 Joy were a portion then prepar'd for me
 Both in adversity and peace serene:
 Then should I see what I have never seen,
 Should see all things I fancied seen too well,
 And what I never would have wish'd to see.
 Victim of ignorance, and poor, and blind,
 Stranger to ease, each trivial sport resign'd,
 To thee alone th' enfeebled genius pleads.
 Ah! prithee then receive it.—It, long lost,
 And on the ocean of inquiet tost,
 Must find in thee th' asylum which it needs.

TRANSLATION FROM THE GREEK.

BY THE SAME.

AS Cypris, in her naked charms,
 Met Pallas in her warlike dress.
 "How vain," she cried, "are all thy arms!
 I conquer in my nakedness."
 Minerva wink'd her azure eye,
 And said, "Indeed, a pretty tale,
 But Mars declares, canst thou deny?
 Thy armour not impenetrable."

FROM THE LATIN

(IN THE YEAR 1786) BY THE SAME.

O F his right eye his Aeon was bereft;
 His sister Leonilla lost her left:
 Yet this sweet smiling boy, and blooming lass,
 The gods themselves in beauty could surpass.
 Resign, sweet boy, so sportive, arch, and fly,
 To Leonilla thy remaining eye:
 Thus thou wilt act, if thou thy sister love;
 Thus thou blind Cupid, me shall Venus
 prove.

* A few years ago he gained the honorary
 medal given by the Cymmrodorion Society of
 London to the author of the best poetical com-
 position, in the Welsh language, on the death
 of Richard Morris, Esq. the late president.

MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, (*continued from p. 950.*)

Saturday, Oct. 20. A Letter was read, from the Commissioners of the National Treasury, stating that the specie, which they had received during the first fortnight of this month in exchange for *assignats* for the purpose defraying the expences of the war, amounted to 61,134 livres.

M. Fabre, in the name of the Committee of Commerce, reported, and presented a project of a decree relative to a supply of provisions for the Departments of Gard and Hérault, which the Assembly adopted.

M. Marat took up the attention of the Assembly for a long time, in denouncing the French Generals, for imposing on the Convention in the affair of the battalions of *Mauconseil* and *Republican*. They had stated, that the four deserters whom they murdered were Prussians. After some inquiries, they proved to be Emigrants, whom they were justified in killing. He brought forward the *procès verbal* of the Municipality of Rhetel, in support of what he advanced, and even asserted, that it arose in consequence of a quarrel in a public house, where the battalions, finding them to be Emigrants, slew them. He concluded by moving for a decree of accusation against General Chazot, for calumniating those two battalions. He was heard during the whole time with the utmost disapprobation; and M. Boileau declared, that Marat had, the day before, in the Tribune of the Jacobins, voted for the presentation of a civic crown to the authors of the murder of the four deserters.

M. Kerfaint informed the Convention, that the two battalions had, of their own accord, delivered up the traitors, and requested the restoration of discipline and the laws; in consequence of which their arms have been restored, and they have promised to march to the Army in the North, and bury in the blood of their enemies the remembrance of a stain with which a momentary error had defiled their patriotism. Several of their chiefs, more culpable than themselves, have absconded. Ten soldiers have been delivered up to the vengeance of the laws.

Citizen Pache, the War-Minister, took the oath prescribed by law.

The Minister for the Home Department presented his account of the finances for the last month, together with an account of the appropriation of the two millions which he had been ordered to deliver to the different Ministers for secret and extraordinary expences. He requested his accounts might be read aloud, which was done, and met with great applause.

M. Gaudet was elected President, M. Danton was his competitor.

Sunday 21. M. Barère, in the name of the Committee of Constitution, proposed a de-

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cree, inviting all the friends of Liberty and Equality to present to the said Committees, in any language whatever, the plans, methods, and means, which they thought the best calculated to form a good Constitution for the French Republic. These works to be translated, printed, and laid before the National Convention. This project the Assembly adopted.

Monday 22. An address, from the friends of Liberty and Equality at Chamberry in Savoy, was read. They already amounted to 1,200. They declare their love for Liberty, their hatred of tyrants, and swear that they will have no more Kings. This address was ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Minister for the Home Department was read, in which he requested that he might be authorized to sell the furniture and effects in the Palace of Versailles.

Manuel converted the request into a motion, and that the sale of the palace itself might be added to it.

The Convention decreed that the furniture should be sold, and referred the proposal for the sale of the palace to the Committee of Alienation.

Barbaroux read an address from the criminal and civil tribunal, established by General Anselme at Nice. It stated, that the tree of Liberty had been planted with much solemnity in the middle of the city; and that, while Anselme was enforcing respect to the French nation by arms, and while the society established at Nice were propagating and encouraging Liberty and Equality, the members of the above tribunal were causing the laws of the French Republic to be loved by the people. This address, which was dated the 1st year of the French Republic, was received with universal applause, ordered to be printed, and an extract from the *procès verbal* to be sent to the members of that tribunal.

The Minister for foreign affairs transmitted to the National Convention a letter addressed to him by the Minister of the Ottoman Porte, in which is shewn the manœuvres employed at the court by the Ambassadors of Vienna, Berlin, and other courts, to discredit Citizen Semonville, appointed Ambassador in the room of the heretofore Count de Cboiseb. He assures the Convention that the Executive Council had pursued proper means to undeceive the Ottoman Porte, and to avenge the insult offered to this Citizen.

Tuesday 23. M. Pétion informed the Convention, that Jones, an English merchant, had sent six cannons to assist them in the war against despots; but wished to have them returned after the war, as they might be serviceable to his own country.

The Convention, on the motion of M. Bazot,

zot, decreed, that the French Emigrants are banished for ever from the territory of the Republic, and those who return shall be punished with death.

Wednesday 24. Lafource, in a very able report from the Diplomatic Committee, proposed, as a complete answer to all the calumnies, that the French were actuated by the rage of conquest and the thirst of dominion, to decree, that their Generals should be forbidden to take possession of any territory in the name of the nation; and ordered, on entering any country, to proclaim that the French nation declares the people released from the yoke of tyrants, and free to give themselves any provisional or permanent form of government they think proper, under the protection of the arms of the Republic. Ordered to be printed.

Thursday 25. A member of the Committee of France proposed, that a sum of 28 millions should be assigned to the Minister of Marine for the ordinary expences of the year 1792. Decreed.

Friday 26. A letter was read from the Commissioners at the Army in the North, informing the Convention, that the Austrians had evacuated St. Amand, Orceis, and Marchiennes; and that Dumourier, who is at Valenciennes, is on the point of entering Brabant with a large army. The Brabanders and Liegois, they say, wish for their arrival. Lille, they say, but for the spirit of the citizens, would have been surrendered.

M. Thuriot moved, that the Home and War Ministers should give an account of the 33 Prussian prisoners who had been brought to Paris: the law, he said, had been violated in the persons of the 13 Emigrants; and those Ministers had been ordered to report thereon, but they had not done it. The Convention decreed the propositions of M. Thuriot.

The Municipality gave a summary account of the situation of the *Bank de Secours*, and what was owing by it. According to this account, notes had been issued to the amount of ten millions of livres, 2,500,000 livres of which were unpaid. After some debate, the Municipality was ordered to present, in the course of three days, an account of the debts due to that bank.

Saturday 27. M. Gensonné, at the conclusion of a long speech, in which he represented the necessity there was for exhibiting some striking mark of disinterestedness, and for removing every injurious suspicion of the motives which guided their actions, moved—"That no member of the Convention should be able to occupy any public employment for *ten years* to come." Upon an amendment of *five years* being moved, the Members stood up in a body, and the Decree was passed by unanimous acclamation.

M. Brissot presented the following plan of a decree against those citizens, who provoked the people to commit crimes destruc-

tive of Liberty, and endeavoured to lead them from anarchy to despotism:

I. Whosoever by advertisements, newspapers, writings, or discourses, either pronounced or hawked about, shall counsel or provoke the people to murder or assassination, shall be punished with twelve years imprisonment, provided the crime has not been perpetrated; and to death, if the crime be followed by the provocation.

II. Four years imprisonment shall be inflicted upon every printer, and six months upon every hawker, who shall print or hawk the same.

Sunday 28. A letter was read from General Custine, the purport of which was to inform the Convention of the surrender of Frankfort-on-the-Main, without the least resistance. He found in Frankfort 165 pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of arms and ammunition.

A letter was read from the Home Minister, inclosing one from the Municipal Officers of Lyons, announcing that the City of Lyons was a prey to disorder, and requesting the Convention to send Commissioners there, to restore order and re-elect the Municipal Officers.

Monday 29. The Home Minister presented an account of the situation of Paris. This Memorial was read by a Secretary. The Minister in it examined successively the state of the public authorities of Paris; the obstacles opposed, either by the Council General of the Communs, or by the Sections, to the execution of the laws; and the irregularity of the military service. In a word, he says, Paris is an administrative corps without powers; a despotic Commonalty; a good, but deceived people; an excellent public force, but not well commanded. These evils he attributes to the weakness of the Legislative Corps who preceded the Convention, and the delay on the part of the Convention in neglecting to take some strong and necessary measures. This report, he says, will create him a number of enemies; but he prefers exposing the truth to his own personal safety. Annexed to his letters were some justificatory pieces, and a letter to prove he was included in the list of proscriptions denounced to the Criminal Tribunal. The memorial of the Home Minister obtained great applause, and was ordered to be printed.

M. Roberispierre claimed the attention of the Assembly respecting the report of the Home Minister on the present situation of Paris, as he conceived himself personally alluded to therein. A long debate ensued in consequence: Roberispierre insulted the President, and the Assembly moved he should be called to order. M. Louvet rose, and accused Roberispierre, whose conduct he moved should be examined; he also moved for a decree of accusation against M. Marat, who had declared, himself, that it was neces-

fary to take off 260,000 more heads, and had acknowledged that he had attempted to subvert the Government. M. Louvet's speech was a very long one, and at the conclusion met with great applause, and was ordered to be printed. Roberespierre obtained leave to answer the accusations of Louvet on Monday.

Wednesday 31. The Minister of the Home Department, agreeably to former decrees, had caused the property of the House of Hesse d'Armfelt, in Alsace, to be sequestered. The Administrators of the Department of the Lower Rhine had extended the sequestration to the property of the Elector Palatine; and the French Envoy at Mannheim remonstrated against it, because the Elector Palatine had always observed the strictest neutrality.

M. Rhul observed, that the neutrality was of very late date, and therefore very doubtful. He proposed, and the Convention decreed, that a Minister for Foreign Affairs should give an account of the political situation of France with respect to the Elector Palatine.

The following articles relative to the Emigrants were then decreed:

1. On the day of the publication of this decree at Paris, and every where else on the day of its reception, of which the Administrative and Municipal bodies are bound to give notice, the Municipalities shall put under the hand of the Nation the title-deeds and property, both real and personal, belonging to absent citizens, except persons in public employments, soldier-citizens and citizen-soldiers at their posts, merchants notoriously absent on account of their business, and those who, having places of residence out of their respective Departments, shall have proved their residence in the Republic since the period, and according to the form, fixed by the IXth Article of the law of April 8, and that of the 13th of September last.

2. Seals shall be put upon the moveables, title-deeds, and effects, of all descriptions, belonging to persons described in the preceding article, by a Commissioner of the Directory of District at Paris, by a Commissioner appointed by the Department, the whole in presence of two Commissioners of the Municipality of the place. A responsible guardian for the preservation of the seals shall be chosen, but not a relation, domestic, or agent, of the said Emigrants.

3. The Commissioner shall enter in his minutes all remonstrances or opposition that may be made, which are not, however, to retard or suspend the operations ordained by this decree.

4. The wives, children, fathers, and mothers, of the Emigrants, shall preserve, in their proper dwellings, the moveables in constant use, linen, and clothes, for their own use only, which shall be left them with an inventory provisionally, till their rights, or

the aids which they may be entitled to claim, be liquidated and regulated.

Thursday, Nov. 1. The Minister of Contributions solicited from the Convention a pension of 3000 livres for Dr. Dumer. "Custine," added the Minister, "has assured me, that this learned German has been more useful to the progress of the French Revolution than the arms and bravery of the soldiers." Referred to the Pension and Diplomatic Committee.

The address of General Dumourier to his army was next read. He informed his soldiers, that he was going to conduct them into the beautiful and fertile Belgian provinces, to deliver them from the oppression of tyrants. He exhorts them to treat their prisoners with mildness and fraternity, and to behave in the same manner towards the inhabitants of towns, unless they took up arms, which he did not suppose would be the case.

Friday 2. The Convention decreed, that the castle of the Thuilleries, and the buildings adjoining, are to be at the disposal of the Assembly; and that the Minister for the Home Department shall present an estimate of the expence of fitting up a hall in it for their sittings, and make the rest into offices.

The Council General of Boulogne sur Mer wrote, that a great number of Emigrants were returning into France again, and requested to know what is to be done with respect to them. "The Penal Laws," they observed, "against the Emigrants, were easy to make; but the necessity of acting with justice rendered the distinction of these penalties extremely difficult. Would you, for example, compare the man whom fear obliged to fly his country instantly on the 2d of September, and who wishes to return again now that the Convention has stopped the proscription, to the wretch who has daringly gone and raised the Austrians and Prussians against our liberties? Would you punish these two alike?"

A debate ensued on the subject of the murder of M. Gerard at L'Orient; and it was decreed that the matter should be buried in oblivion, having taken its rise from an ardent desire to avenge the country for a supposed treason, and not from any thirst after blood; and in great Revolutions such things were unavoidable:—409 voted for the decree, and 125 against it. It was twice put to the vote, from the minority's insisting upon their being equal.

The Convention decreed, that the workmen, who, since the cessation of their labour, had returned home, should receive three sous for each league they had to go.

A letter from the Minister at War was then read, in which he observed, that the contractors for provisions had, without his authority, purchased specie to the amount of 1,728,823 livres, under a pretence that the National Treasury did not afford them supplies proportioned to their necessities; and they

they requested that this sum might be re-imbursed. But, as they had left their accounts in confusion, and been very irregular, the Minister said he had been induced to strike out this article of expences from their accounts. (*applauded*)

In a second letter, the same Minister assured the Convention, that he had taken proper measures to prevent the contractors for shoes from robbing the Republic, by furnishing bad articles. Commissioners had been chosen from the 48 sections of Paris to inspect the shoes in the magazines of St. Denis, three-fourths of which they found bad, and consequently rejected.

Saturday 3. A letter was read from the inhabitants of Montauban, inviting the Assembly to pay less attention to personal disputes and private pique, and to interest themselves more for the safety of the Republic.—Ordered that honourable mention should be made of this Address.

The new Administrators of Verdun sent a melancholy account of what has passed in that town during the stay of the Prussians, pointing out the most odious acts of tyranny on the one hand, and conduct of the most abject nature on the other.—Referred to the Committee of General Safety.

A letter was read from the Marine Minister, informing the Convention, that he, by letters from Nice, had learnt the arrival of the squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Truguet before Oreille: that Admiral sent a boat, either to summon the city to surrender, or learn the proposals of the Commandant; but some peasants in ambush fired on the boat, killed Aubersmerille, aide-de-Camp to the General, Heard, a merchantman, and five others. D'Arthe and some more were wounded. The squadron, however, continuing of its force, had obliged the French Nation by a terrible fire, which had destroyed part of the city.

Two Commissioners from the Administrative Bodies of Lyons were admitted to the bar. They called the attention of the House to the deplorable condition of that city. The disturbances there are solely occasioned by the districts of 30,000 workmen, who have no employment at present. They requested relief.

A report was presented in the Name of the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce, respecting the present scarcity of provisions. The Report first examined the causes of the scarcity and dearth of corn, and of the necessities of the people on that account. They were found to originate in the fears, sometimes pretended, of a great number of farmers who would not carry their corn to market; the criminality of others, who exported grain fraudulently; and in the error of some, who prevented provisions from being circulated through the interior parts of the Republic.

The Committee proposed the plan of a

decree:—1st, To enjoin all farmers and proprietors of land to give in, immediately after the issuing of the decree, a declaration to their respective Municipalities, of the grain they have in their granaries, and what they have still to thresh in their barns; 2dly, That exporters of grain do suffer two years imprisonment in irons; 3dly, That the Minister of the Home Department should receive 12,000,000 livres to buy grain in foreign countries.

After ordering the printing and adjournment of the above plan, the Convention decreed, that 12 millions should be placed in the hands of the Home Minister, to relieve those places which stood in need of it; and he is to give an account of the expenditure thereof within 20 days.

Monday 5. This session was chiefly taken up in hearing the defence of Robertspierre, who acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the majority of the Convention: and his discourse was ordered to be printed. Louvet and Barbaroux wished to denounce him again, but the Assembly would not listen to them, and passed on to the order of the day. Towards the conclusion of the session, a letter was read from General Custine; he informed the Assembly, that he was occupied in circulating, in the country which he is master of, proclamations, announcing the intentions of France. He says they have already been attended with the greatest success. A patriotic society has been established at Mentz, at the first session of which he presided: I pronounce a republican declaration. He speaks, in the capacity of Commissioner of the Executive Power, that all the feudal rights in the countries where the French armies occupy. They are at once and strictly disciplined in his army have he said, had great effect. From 40 to 50 leagues round him, counsils have been sent by the Princes of the Empire, States, and free towns, to solicit the protection of the French Republic.

Another letter was read from General Custine, informing the Convention, that some detachments of his army, under the command of Colonel Houchard, had penetrated into Franconia, as far as Ermettein, and that they have defeated a party of Hessians, and taken 131 prisoners, amongst whom are three Officers.

The Convention referred the request made by General Custine, relative to the suppression of the tenths and feudal rights in the conquered countries, to the Legislative and Diplomatic Committees.

Tuesday 6. A letter was read from the Marine Minister, in which he informed the Convention, that the Governor and Civil Commissioners of the establishments beyond the Cape of Good Hope arrived there the 16th of June last. Their dispatches state, that the Establishments situated to the east of the Cape enjoy the greatest peace; they found them, however, desolated by the small

pox, which they took every method to stop, but without success. From the precautions used by the inhabitants, the effects will not be so fatal as was first imagined. They have no doubt but that the Asiatic colonies will continue at peace, and that those of America will do the same, when the Counter-Revolutionary Governors and Commissioners are removed.

A note was read from General Dumourier to General Moreton, informing him that he had defeated the enemy at the post of Bossu, which was defended by 6000 infantry and 2000 cavalry; and had killed 150, and taken 200 prisoners, one of whom was dreadfully wounded, and for whom he wished General Moreton to send a carriage and a good surgeon. The French had not 20 men killed or wounded. The note is dated Bossu, the 4th of November.

Bazire, in the name of the Committee for General Safety, made a report on the situation of Paris; he attributed the troubles and disturbances to the mistrust which has been infused into the departments against that city, and the displeasure which this mistrust has created. He concluded by observing, that the re-establishment of mutual confidence is the only thing which can ensure the public tranquillity.

M. Malaisé brought up the report from the Committee appointed to collect the proofs of criminality against Louis XVI. He began a very long speech on this subject, by observing the extreme difficulty attendant upon their operations, on account of the immense number of letters, full of symbolical characters, obscure expressions, and equivocal meanings; those were grossly deceived who believed Louis Capet to be a simple man; for, all the world would be soon convinced of the contrary.

Among the number of dispatches now before him, several proved the transmission of immense sums to the rebels, and pointed out the names of the principal accomplices.

He now begged leave to enumerate a few of the many flagrant proofs of guilt on the part of the *ci-devant* King:

I. A receipt from Bouillé, dated Mayence, October 15, 1791, containing an account of the expenditure of the sum of 993 millions issued for the formation of the Camp at Montmedy. This money had been distributed among the following persons: viz. Monsieur, the Comte d'Artois, the Prince de Nassau, the Duke de Choiseul, Demandell, Bon, Hamilton, Laffale, Weyman, and several other General Officers and private persons.

II. Another signed Choiseul-Stanville, attesting the receipt and distribution of 600,000 livres.

III. A letter stating that the diamonds of Madame Elizabeth had been transmitted, on the 22d of June, 1791, to an Officer of Hussars, who had carried them to the Brothers of the late King.

IV. A paper proving that the editor of the "Postillon de la Guerre" (a news-paper) had received 8,000 livres from the Civil List, and the "Logographe" no less than 60,000 livres, during the space of three months only.

V. A great number of letters, &c. &c. proving that Louis Capet was a monopolizer of corn, sugar, and coffee; these monopolies were made in foreign countries; the Treasurer of the Civil List superintended the business, and was ordered to advance to the amount of three millions.

VI. A new Order of Chivalry, introduced under the name of "Chevaliers de la Reine;" the decoration of this Order consisted of a medal, one side of which was adorned with the portrait of the Queen; the other had the following inscription:

"*Magnum reginæ nomen adumbrat.*"

Several persons had received this decoration, notwithstanding an express Decree forbidding the creation of any new Orders of Chivalry.

VII. A bundle of papers, which prove that a person of the name of Gilles had received 12,000 livres in order to pay a band of 60 men, against the express letter of the Constitution, which forbids the King to raise or maintain any armed men without the permission of the Legislature.

VIII. A carton full of proofs that Louis Capet had continued the pay of such of his body guards as had emigrated to Coblenz; that a number of conspirators were constantly assembled at the Thuilleries; that Bouillé had the audacity to repair there, since the invasion projected in 1791; and that, from the day that the *ci-devant* Comte d'Artois had been decreed to be in a state of accusation, Louis XVI. had assigned a pension of 200,000 livres to his children.

M. Malaisé concluded his report with a variety of remarks on the inviolability of the Sovereign.

He contended that Louis was at present in a situation unforeseen and unprovided for by the Constitution. The only punishment assigned by it to a prevaricating King was deposition; but this could not any longer be called a punishment, as royalty itself was abolished. Some might perhaps still refer to the Laws: according to them, the King, who permitted a war to be undertaken in his name, was to be dethroned; but ought not a King, who had provoked this war, who had called in, who had paid the enemies of the State, to suffer another, and a more adequate kind of punishment?

M. Sergent observed, that the report was incomplete, as no notice had been taken of the protest mentioned by Petion. He thought it would be proper to inquire whether the King had not caused this protest to be enregistered by the Members of the late Parliament?

M. Petion remarked, that the present report related merely to the papers referred to the Committee of Twenty-four. There

was a number of other more important ones, such as the correspondence of Choiseul Gouffier, the rebel Sailiant, the process of Dangelement, hired by Louis XVI. in order to raise a troop of assassins, &c. &c.

M. Danton, after observing that it was evident the late King had betrayed, and wished to ruin, the nation, and that, according to the principles of eternal justice, he ought to be condemned, moved, That the above report should be printed.—Ordered accordingly.

Thursday 8. A letter was read from Admiral Truguet, informing the Assembly, that the Commandant had apologized for the outrage committed on the dispatch-boat, but that he had returned for answer, that he would not be satisfied unless they sent to him, bound, the priests; for, he was confident it was owing to them, who had misled the people. He threatened, in case of a refusal, to wreak his vengeance on the peasants, and burn all the vines in the Canton.

Barrere accused General Montesquiou for compromising, in the treaty with the Deputies of the Republic of Geneva, the dignity and interest of the French nation, and that of the Patriots of Geneva.

Friday 9. A letter was read from General Dumourier, dated from the French Headquarters at Mons, the 7th of November, (*at the reading Mons a general applause ensued*). Dumourier in this letter informed the Convention, that, after fighting with the Imperialists for five successive days, the army of the Republic had conquered, and Mons had been the fruit of their victory. Forty thousand French had attacked 28,000 Austrians entrenched on all sides, defended by 40 redoubts, 20 pieces of heavy artillery, and a great number of cannon of a less weight of metal, and howitzers. As to the number of the killed and wounded on the part of the French on the occasion, he cannot give any exact account, but supposes there may have been 30,000 killed, and double the number wounded. Fifty thousand of the enemy were either taken or deserted, and they had about 2000 killed and wounded. The French took more pieces of cannon, and a number of chests of ammunition. He has dispatched General Bonneron with 5000 men on one side, and General Dampierre with as many on another side, to siege on the city of Ath, which contains several large magazines. He found several in Mons. The Austrian army has retired in the greatest disorder towards Brussels and Binche la Comte. It was to have been joined the day after he attacked it by the corps commanded by General Clairfaut; he was then going in pursuit of them. This letter met with frequent bursts of applause.

Large, Ad. de Camp to General Dumourier, mentioned to the Convention on this occasion the battles of Baptiste, a great number of Dumourier, who killed five regiments and three battalions, and was the first to mount upon the wall upon the

trenchment, which he forced; when the General asked him what reward he would have, he replied, the honour of wearing a National uniform. Baptiste afterwards appeared at the bar, was received with great applause, and embraced by the President. The Convention afterwards decreed, that he should be furnished with a complete uniform at the expence of the Republic, and that General Dumourier should employ him in his army.

The Convention decreed, that a National fête should be given to celebrate the success of the French arms, and to consecrate the epocha of the first victory obtained in a pitched battle by the armies of the Republic.

Two decrees of accusation were afterwards issued; one against Lacoste, the *ex-départ* Marine Minister, and the other against General Montesquiou.

M. Egalité mounted the tribunal amidst applause. He desired only, he said, to inform the Convention of what the modesty of General Dumourier had withheld, namely, that that General, after rallying his rights, marched himself at the head of the corps, who successively carried all the redoubts with their bayonets fixed. [*Repeated applause.*]

A letter from General Labourdonnaye, Commander of the Northern Army, to the Minister at War, was read, dated Tournay, Nov. 8, which says, that the evacuation of Mons was followed by that of Tournay, into which place he entered on the evening on which his letter was dated.

Capt. Duval, commander of a French frigate stationed at Guadaloupe, appeared at the Bar, and announced to the Convention, that the standard of revolt was hoisted in that colony; and that a counter-revolution had been actually effected. He said, that he happened to be at Basse-terre, when he received, during the night, a letter from M. de Fitz-Morris, who was second in command at Guadaloupe. This announced to him, that the white flag was flying in every part of the island; that all the planters had followed the example of Fitz-Morris's regiment, and assumed the white cockade; and that, in short, he (Capt. Duval) ought to yield to circumstances. On receiving this dispatch, Capt. Duval instantly determined to set sail for France, in order to solicit succours for the patriot colonists, who were cruelly oppressed by the friends of the counter-revolution: he accordingly hoisted the National Flag, demanded leave to quit the harbour; prepared, in case of refusal, to employ force, being seconded by the efforts and patriotism of his crew; and then returned to his native country with the frigate *le Indes*. This officer terminated his speech by lamenting, that M. Rochambeau had not sufficient forces to punish the rebels; and added, that he had been obliged to hear away for St. Kitt's, where he was received by the English with more courtesy than by his own countrymen.

The Convention issued Decrees of Accusation against the four Military Chiefs of Guadaloupe.

The Convention also decreed, that the Civil Commissioners, Governors, &c. of the Windward and Leeward Islands of America, whose *civism* is suspected, shall be replaced. Four companies of national guards, of 300 men each, and two men of war, one of 110 guns, and one of 74, with four frigates, sloops, &c. are to sail to the Windward Islands. They are to be accompanied by three Commissioners, invested with full powers to depose whomsoever they may think proper in these islands.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Constantinople, Sept. 27. Notwithstanding the great force sent by the Sublime Porte against Mahmud, Pacha of Scrutari, he has already penetrated as far as Uskuip, and made himself master of Paschalits, Okry, and Ubazan, at the head of 30,000 men.

Letter from the King of Sardinia to the Thirteen Cantons, and the Allies of the Helvetic Body.

"*Victor Amadeus*, by the grace of God, King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, &c.

Most dear and great Friends, Allies and Confederates,

"You must doubtless have been informed, and learnt with astonishment, the invasion of Savoy by the French, who entered it on the side towards Mont Melian, with a superior force of more than twenty thousand men; without any previous declaration of war, and without having been provoked by any measure or act of hostility whatever on our part. We cannot forbear communicating this to you, as an event which must excite the surprise and indignation of all the Powers of Europe, and interest in a particular manner the Helvetic Body, with whom we and our royal predecessors have always sincerely desired to live as good neighbours and ancient allies, friends, and confederates.

"Considering then the fatal effects and dismal consequences, which such an unheard-of proceeding as that of the French towards us and our States is likely to occasion to all neighbouring countries, we are persuaded, that taking part in the disagreeable circumstances into which we are thrown by it, you will not omit, at the same time, to pay the greatest and most serious attention to every thing that may result from it. We even hope that, weighing in your wisdom the means most proper and efficacious to prevent the progress of an evil which threatens to ruin all States, by overturning all Governments, you will maturely consider, whether, among these means, that of concerting with us measures tending to that end, and that in particular of assisting us to deliver Savoy from the yoke of the French, may not be the most proper. You will know, yourselves, the influence which the example of what

has just past in Savoy may have in neighbouring countries, and the dangers which may thence result to them, without our endeavouring to represent them to you: we shall here, consequently, confine ourselves to request, that, convinced of the injustice of the attack of the French against us—of the consequences which may be apprehended from it, and of the necessity of forming some good and strong union between all the interested and good neighbours; above all, to prevent them, you will, as far as your own circumstances allow, form some determination favourable to our just views, and enable us to hope that we shall receive from you that assistance which our confidence in your friendship, and in the interest which you have always taken in every thing that concerns our family States, induce us to ask from you, on so weighty and pressing an occasion as the present.

"In expectation of this, nothing remains for us but to assure you of the continuance of our great affection, and we pray God, &c.

"Written at Turin, this 10th of October, in the year of Grace, 1792, and of our Reign the 20th."

Answer to the King of Sardinia.

"Sire, . . . November, 1792.

"We have learnt with much regret, by your Majesty's letter of the 10th of October, that the flames of war have extended to your Majesty's States; and we take a real interest in this unhappy event.

"Your Majesty invites all the Helvetic body to make yours a common cause against the French nation. You must still remember that we address to you, as well as to the other belligerent Powers, a declaration, in which we engaged to observe the strictest neutrality. Your Majesty will deign to take into favourable consideration, that the situation and circumstances under which the Helvetic body now are, and the assurance which they gave in consequence, require that they should remain faithful to the system they have adopted; and that they should scrupulously adhere to a neutrality, which has been announced to all the belligerent Powers.

"We beg that the Almighty will be pleased soon to restore peace, so desirable, and to pour down his blessing on your Majesty in particular, and on all your subjects."

Berne, Oct. 11. Letter from the British Minister to the Republic of Geneva.

"Magnificent and most honoured Lords, Syndics, and Council of the Town and Republic of Geneva.

"On my arrival here, I learnt, with infinite pain, the situation in which your city and all Switzerland has been, since the theatre of war approached your frontiers.

"I am commissioned by the King, my master, to give, to the Helvetic and Evangelic Bodies, proofs of the sincere interest which his Majesty will never cease to take in all the States that compose them; and, though

though in this respect the general credentials which I have might, as formerly, be sufficient for your State, as an ally of the Helvetic Body, his Majesty, nevertheless, address to you in particular those which I take the earliest opportunity of transmitting to you.

"This new mark of attention and friendship on his Majesty must announce to you, beyond a doubt, that his Britannic Majesty, after the example of his glorious predecessors, will always shew himself a zealous friend of your Republic, and that he has at heart the maintaining of its peace, liberty, and sovereignty, so intimately connected with the tranquillity of all Switzerland, and particularly of the canton of Berne, on the security of which the British Crown has constantly placed the greatest value.

"I am going to communicate to his Britannic Majesty the present state of things in Switzerland, as well as those which concern you; and I make no doubt that his Majesty will approve the measures you have taken, according to your ancient customs and your treaties, in concert with your allies of Zurich and Berne, since they tend to support the Helvetic neutrality—a neutrality which I have no need to request you will observe in the strictest manner.

"If my influence with these States, or the Helvetic Bodies, could be of any utility in the present juncture, I should employ it with the more zeal, as I should in that conform to the wishes of his Majesty, whose desire is to see those bonds which unite you to the Helvetic Body, and which do not appear to be incompatible with the connexion you have with other powers, still further strengthened. Without taking up more of your valuable time, which must be continually employed on the most important affairs, permit me, my Lords, to inform you, that I flatter myself with soon having the honour of paying you a visit, and of renewing verbally those assurances of good-will and friendship, on the part of the King, which cannot be too often repeated.

"I have the honour of being, with the most profound respect, magnificent and most honoured Lords, your most humble and most obedient servant, R. FITZGERALD.

WEST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Bajetsore, Oct. 4 A squadron of French transports, consisting of ten or eleven, with about 2200 national troops on-board, escorted by a frigate, lately arrived at Martinique, but were not suffered to land, being ordered away immediately. A part of them put into Montserrat, and then came here for water and provisions, being in great distress for both. They have neither money nor credit. They sent to Guadaloupe, but were refused any kind of assistance, and forbid, on pain of death, coming there. Those at Montserrat, with the Commodore, have

since failed; but where they are going, we have not been able to learn. Yesterday a French forty-gun ship, and another frigate, anchored in Old Road, and ordered the three transports away immediately, with directions to quit these seas. The President sent an officer on-board to inform the Captain, that they were then under the protection of the British. He answered, "that, if they were under the protection of the Devil, he would have them." He, however, saluted the officer, (Lieut. Hay, of the Artillery,) both on going and coming, with four guns. In this situation matters remained till this morning, when the officers of both parties were to meet the President, and submit the whole to his decision. The Commodore of the French frigate is Malvo, the same that threatened last war to take the *Proserpine*, Capt. Byron, and actually sailed from Statia for that purpose; but was in the end taken himself, by Captain Byron, off Montserrat. He is a native of Guadaloupe. He sent an insolent letter to Mr. Esdaile (our President) last night, threatening to carry off the transports; and if the national troops were not delivered up, that, when he got the ships to sea, he would land his troops with field-pieces, and put them all to death. He said, that a counter-revolution took place in France on the 3d of September, and that he absolutely must have the traitors now landed at Old Road. (They all landed last night, in number about 1500.) The former part of his threat he has already put in execution, as he is now standing to windward with all the ships. But, whether he means to execute the latter, time is to determine. The Commander of the troops declared, that, rather than be given up to the frigates, he would kill his self, knowing well the consequences should he fall into their hands. The frigates are manned with a parcel of free-booters of all descriptions, picked up as volunteers in Martinique and Guadaloupe.

Eight o'clock in the Evening. In consequence of another message sent off by Lieut. Hay, M. Malvo has brought to under Brimstone-hill, and is to come on shore to-morrow, to shew by what authority he took those ships away. General Woodley has given orders to supply the French troops here with provisions, &c. We do not recollect having ever heard of so daring an insult offered, in a British port, to people under the protection of the British flag, by any nation whatever.

AMERICA.

Byron. The most fatal species of small-pox has made its appearance in this place; more than 6000 were already confined by this malady, which was continually spreading, and great numbers died daily. All communication with the adjacent country is for the present suspended, and the same precaution used as in the Eastern countries in the time of the plague.—There seems among the

the Americans, contrary to their general good understanding, contrary to the common experience and approbation of mankind, an hereditary and insuperable prejudice against the practice of inoculation.

SIERRA LEONA.

Accounts of the most flattering nature have been received from this place. The Colonists were on the happiest terms of friendship with the natives, and making every possible progress in completing their buildings, and laying out their lots of land for cultivation. Only one death had happened among the Whites since the date of the last dispatches; those who were then ill were either recovered, or in a convalescent state; and the physician reports that the mode adopted by him for treating the fever of the climate had providentially been attended with so much success, that he saw little reason to be more apprehensive of its future effects than of those of an ague in this country. In addition to this good news, their excellent Governor, Mr. Clarkson, was in the most perfect state of health.

The Gentlemen engaged in the Bulam settlement will be concerned to hear that that plan is entirely defeated. The principal part of the Colonists have been massacred by the natives; and those of them, who remained alive, took refuge among their countrymen at Sierra-Leona. Mr. Dalrymple, their Governor, is returned to England by the Duke of Savoy. The Government at Sierra-Leona received the unfortunate adventurers with much humanity, and a vessel is fitting out there to bring them back to this country.—Bulam is an island at the mouth of the Gambia, upon which the natives of the opposite shore have, from time immemorial, made their annual plantations of rice.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Yarmouth, Oct. 29. A number of persons assembled in our market, with the intention of producing a riot upon the dearth of provisions. When the tumult commenced, plunder was not so much the object as the desire of destroying what was exposed to sale. No sooner were measures employed for preventing the outrage than the rioters discovered a determination to support their design by violence. A blow, aimed at the Mayor's head, was warded off by the spirited interference of Mr. J. Young, captain of the Walsingham East-Indiaman, who afterwards seized and secured another rioter in the act of collaring the Chief Magistrate. By the spirited exertions of a party of gentlemen, who had assembled at the town-hall at the request of the Mayor, the prisoners were not only detained, but a number of the most active in this atrocious attempt were also seized. A party of horse were called forth;

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who, with the gentlemen of the town, continued upon guard during the night and the following day. Three of the rioters were committed to take their trial for capital offences.

We are happy to relate, that the insurrections among the sailors employed in the coal trade at Shields, and those at Ipswich, have been settled by the temperate interference of the respective magistrates.

Nov. 3. This afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out, occasioned by some boys playing off squibs, in a house occupied by Wm. China, and others, the property of Jonathan Waton, Esq. near the town of *Hastard*, co. Lincoln which burnt down the same, with a barn adjoining. There was a large quantity of wool and locks in the barn and granary, adjoining the other end of the house; but by the vigilance and activity of many of the inhabitants of the town, the wool and granary and household goods, belonging to the tenants, were saved. The two fire engines belonging to the town played with great force, but the rapidity of the flames baffled their operations.

At Nuneaton, Nov. 5. in the shop of Mr. Roberts, grocer, a number of serpents, rockets, and other fire-works had been provided for sale; in the course of the evening a serpent was mischievously thrown therein, which falling and bursting among a number of others, a general explosion was the consequence, which it is feared will have very fatal effects. Mr. Roberts; has totally lost one of his eyes. Mrs. Roberts lies dangerously ill; one if not two of their unfortunate children are since dead, and the servant-maid was most dreadfully scorched. The shop-windows were forced into the street, and the house in other respects much damaged.

Leicester, Nov. 7. In removing the walls and rubbish of the old town gaol (which originally was a part of, and lately joined, St. John's Hospital) a discovery was made of some mutilated arches of stone, of high antiquity, by the simplicity of their formation. These fragments ran in a line, parallel with each other, due East from the street, which, with a fine Saxon arch, at the West end, doubtless once formed the nave of a small church. It was visible also that it had originally one, if not two, side ailles. The beautiful arch, at the West end, has been long obscured by the wall which bounds the street: It spanned the passage which led into the Hospital, and appeared of an age with that pure Saxon remains, St. Mary's church.

Mr. Justice Ashmurst's Charge, to the Grand Jury, in the Court of King's Bench, Nov. 10.

“ Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

“ I have the honour of meeting you upon the stated return of this solemnity, of putting in execution the Criminal Law, and of bringing

bringing such offenders to justice as have been guilty of a breach of the Law. Gentlemen, there is no Nation in the world that boasts of a better System of Government than that under which we have the happiness to live. Here no man is so high as to be above the reach of the Law, and no man so low as not to be within the protection of it.—The Power of the Crown, on the one hand, and the Liberty of the Subject on the other, are both effectually secured, and at the same time kept within their proper limits. Gentlemen, the Law of this Country only lays such restraints on the actions of individuals as are necessary for the safety and good order of the Community at large; and such restraints are so far from being infringements on Civil Liberty, that Civil Liberty could not subsist without them. For, if every man were left to the free and uncontrolled impulse of his own mind, as in a state of Nature, no man could be secure of his person or property, and the weak would become a prey to the strong. But, in a state of Civil Government, each individual grows strong in the strength of the Community.

“Gentlemen, it is Civil Liberty that is the parent of industry, and consequently of wealth. For, in a state of Nature, there was no security to man’s property, farther than for the momentary supply of his own immediate necessities. But, when men have entered into society, the consciousness that their property is secure spurs them to habits of industry. Man in that state does not bend his pursuits to the mere supply of his present wants, but looks forward to future ages. The mutual wants of men produce a mutual supply; this leads to trade and commerce, and extends a man’s connexions beyond the narrow limits of his own family: and thus mutual wants bring mutual happiness. But, Gentlemen, as a preliminary step to the procuring of these enjoyments, it was necessary that mankind, on entering into Society, should give up into the hands of Government that species of Liberty which resulted from the perfect equality of man, and where no man had a right to impose on another a rule of conduct, but every man, as far as his strength carried him through, followed his own will. But, Gentlemen, a state of society cannot subsist without subordination; there must be general rules laid down by the coercive power of the State, wherever it resides, as a standard by which the actions of men are to be measured and punished; so as to prevent them from being injurious to the rights and happiness of their fellow-citizens. And there must be a coercive power in such hands as the Constitution has thought fit to place it, to enforce such laws and rules of action as the wisdom of the State has prescribed. Happily for us, Gentlemen, we are not bound by any laws but such as are ordained by the virtual consent of the whole Kingdom, and which every

man has the means of knowing; and if men judged right, they would be persuaded their happiness entirely depended on a due observance and support of these laws.—There have, however, under the best systems of Government, been found men of corrupt principles, who, having forsaken honest industry, wish to throw every thing into confusion, and to live by rapine and plunder; when that is the case, it is become necessary for the coercive power of the State to lend its restraining hand, and to punish offences of such a flagrant nature. There is no prospect of reformation till such corrupt members be cut off, to prevent others being contaminated by their example. But, though crimes must not go unpunished, I may venture to affirm, there is no Nation whatever that is so careful of the natural Liberty of the Subject, or has made such humane provisions for offenders, as the Nation in which we live.

“Gentlemen, the ordaining of this preliminary step—the Inquest, such as that on which you now appear, composed of Gentlemen of rank and figure in the country—is a guard and caution unknown in every other country. And after you have given your opinion that the matter is fit for farther enquiry, the accused has a right to have his indictment tried by a Jury, which is a most invaluable privilege.

“The Law, Gentlemen, is no less careful in protecting men’s civil rights. There is no country where the Law is more uprightly or more impartially administered. For this blessing we are indebted to the wise and prudent form of our Constitution, and to that security which naturally results from it. Hence it is that our commerce has been extended beyond the example of all former ages. And we all know that this is the case of every manufacturing town in this country. Such is the flourishing state of this Kingdom, and such the happy fruits of Liberty and Peace, one would suppose there was not a man in the Kingdom who did not feel it, and feel it with a grateful heart; and yet, I am sorry to say, there are men of dark and gloomy hearts, who would wish to overturn the general fabric of our Constitution, which has been the work of Ages, and would give us in return a system of universal Anarchy and Confusion. There have been publications in which the Authors disclaim all idea of Subordination as inconsistent with the natural rights and equality of mankind; and represent the example of a neighbouring Nation as a model for our imitation. Alas! Humanity is called upon to pity the deplorable situation of that country; but it is a very ill chosen example of imitation to hold forth to a Nation in a most flourishing state of happiness; and it is pretty extraordinary, that, with our eyes open, we should wish to plunge ourselves into the same abyss of misery with that neighbouring Nation. One might naturally have expected, that doctrine

so absurd, so nonsensical, and so pernicious, would have been treated with that contempt they deserve, and would have sunk into oblivion.—But when one finds not only such tenets held, but Societies of men formed, who meet for the express purpose of disseminating such doctrines, and who hold a regular correspondence with other Societies in a neighbouring Nation, it is time for every sober man, who is at all interested in the welfare and safety of his Country, as much as in his family, to endeavour to crush such unconstitutional and pernicious doctrines. Gentlemen, His Majesty, who is always anxious and watchful over the safety and prosperity of his People, did some time ago issue his Royal Proclamation, which received the approbation of every good Citizen in this Kingdom. And, Gentlemen, I am afraid the circumstances which gave rise to that Proclamation are not yet so totally at an end, as to make it unreasonable for me now to recal them to your recollection. Gentlemen, His Majesty in that Proclamation states, *That divers wicked and seditious writings, &c.* (Here his Lordship recited the substance of the Proclamation.)

“Gentlemen, I cannot help expressing the happiness I feel, that his Majesty’s Proclamation has been received with every mark of respect through the Kingdom; and there are scarcely any parts of the Kingdom that have not presented an Address to his Majesty in consequence of it, and who have not expressed their hatred and abhorrence of such pernicious doctrines, and shewn they are not to be duped out of their happiness, by the shallow artifices of such men as have nothing to lose, and who would wish to enrich themselves by the destruction of all Government. His Majesty’s Servants and Ministers have paid due attention to this Proclamation, so far as to have instituted proceedings against several libellous and seditious Publications. But, Gentlemen, though the Proclamation has tended to produce the desired effect, it has not done it so effectually as to prevent the disseminating of such kind of writings; and all sober men ought to be diligent in supporting the cause of Order and Government.

“Gentlemen, I trust your minds will be impressed with these ideas, and that you will be assiduous in supporting our present form of Government. Such of you as are in a private station will endeavour by your example to discountenance such kind of doctrines; and those of you, who are clothed with the robes of Magistracy, will be diligent in exerting yourselves to bring to justice all who have been guilty of a breach of the law, by publishing tenets of that pernicious nature.

“I shall not take up more of your time, but recommend it to you to proceed with all due dispatch to the public service; and I have no doubt that you will discharge your duty in a manner honourable to yourselves,

and so as to deserve the thanks of your country.”

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday 21.

The Attorney-General moved, that Patrick Duffin and T. Lloyd be charged with an information; and the information being read (charging them with having stuck an inflammatory hand-bill on the door of the Fleet Prison) the defendants pleaded Not Guilty. Patrick Duffin addressed the court: “he had heard much of the boasted Constitution of this country, and the glorious liberties enjoyed by its subjects; that he had now, for 21 days, been kept in confinement, and had no opportunity of procuring advice.” Lord Kenyon said, “the court could not inquire into any oppression he had to complain of; at present the court was without election as to the decision it was to make, and could only do what it now did, viz. direct that they be both committed to Newgate, charged with this information. Duffin replied, “My Lords, I petitioned the Secretary of State the 21st of this month, and have never yet received any answer to my petition, except that some person did come to the door of the room where I was confined, and said the Secretary of State was not in town, but when he came my wrongs would be redressed; but I have had no redress. My Lord’s, is the offence of which I am accused bailable?” Ld. K. answered, “It is.” “Then, my Lords, I have bail ready.” Ld. K. “The court can do no less now than commit you to Newgate: if you mean to put in bail, you must give notice of your intention to the Solicitor for the prosecution, that due inquiry may be made into the sufficiency of the bail.”—Lloyd then said he had some observations to make. Lord K. could not hear any observations. “My Lord (said L.) mine are to the point.” Lord K. “The only point at present is, whether the court are to commit you both to Newgate; you can have no observation to make that will prove the court ought not to do so.” “My Lord, I’ll support my observations by authorities.” Lord K. “Take them to Newgate, charged with this information.” L. then exclaimed, “Are these the boasted laws of this Country?” To which L. K. answered, “The laws of this Country afford protection to every subject, but are not to be trampled on by any man—take them away.” The Attorney-General said, “he did not mean to take up the time of the court a moment unnecessarily; but that, as a public allegation had been made of a petition being presented to the Secretary of State, he thought it his duty to say, that on the day that petition was presented he had himself made inquiry into it, and found that every allegation contained in it was wholly untrue.” They were committed to Newgate.

Thursday

Thursday 21.

About five minutes before twelve o'clock this day, a most dreadful accident happened at a cotton manufactory belonging to Messrs. Clavton and Gaskill, Macclesfield. A great part of the roof of that extensive building fell in, while all the hands were at work, owing to the timber's drawing from the walls. A great number of persons are buried in the ruins. Several persons have been taken out dead, and many alive, but greatly bruised. It is supposed that about 50 or 60 men, women, and children, were under the roof at the instant when it fell in. Only 16 are found. The cries of those buried are exceedingly distressing. All possible means are using to liberate the living, and to dig out the dead. One part of the front wall was apparently falling every moment; which prevented the populace from giving any assistance for upwards of two hours. The wind being extremely high, threatened every moment to blow down an adjacent part of the building. Several thousands of people were assembled on the alarm. A brave Irishman, at the hazard of his life, was determined to liberate two men whom he perceived crying out for help, which was soon afforded them. The populace, animated by his example, lent their assistance. Every surgeon in town cheerfully rendered his best services. One man and one child were found with their heads severed from their bodies, and bruised in a shocking manner.

Sunday 25.

Between five and six this morning, a terrible fire broke out in the house of Charles Schreiber, Esq. in the occupation of Mrs. Warden, on Forty-hill, Fenchurch, which in three hours time destroyed the whole building, with the greatest part of the furniture. The family providentially escaped unhurt.

Tuesday 27.

At a Court of Lieutenancy the Lord Mayor, Sir Wm. Lewis, Aldermen Newnham, and a number of other members, attended. The official business being transacted, the Court resolved, that the officers and privates of the London militia should hold themselves in readiness upon a short notice, to be under arms, if necessary, for the suppression of riots and tumults.

The day the author of the Rights of Man caused a bill to be filed in his Majesty's High Court of Chancery against a person, for having defrauded him of the profits arising from the sale of his publications—Liberty of the press, and rights of man, operating against *Liberty* do not seem agreeable to this country *parliament*.

Thursday 29.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the city of London, have this day approved themselves the firm and the best friends of our happy Constitution. Lord Mayor, in a speech replete with

the necessity of supporting the King and Constitution; and the Court, overflowing with a spirit of Loyalty, felt the full force of this recommendation. A series of resolves was proposed, and unanimously voted, by which the power of Government must of course be considerably strengthened; and the example, we doubt not, will extend to the remotest corner of the Empire.

Friday 30.

There is but one European who has ever penetrated China as far as Peking; and that European is an Englishman, who now resides in the vicinity of Bromley, in Kent. The story is as follows:—This gentleman had so long resided at Canton, in the character of a factor, that he was a perfect master of the Chinese language, and entirely conversant with, and assimilated to, the manners of the country. Having formed a strict intimacy with some Chinese merchants whom he made an annual visit to Peking, it was agreed among them that he should accompany them to the Imperial residence as a Chinese. He accordingly did so, and proceeded with them to the metropolis without any obstacle or interruption. The very first morning after his arrival at Peking, he was disturbed by a noise at the door of his apartment, and the abrupt entrance of some Chinese soldiers. They shewed him the merchants, his friends, hanging on a gallows before his window; and, without saying a word to him, they placed him in a kind of litter, brought for the purpose, with a single aperture at the top for light and air; and in this situation, accompanied by a guard, he was conveyed back to Canton with more haste than he came. He was treated with no other severity; but what is very extraordinary is, that this gentleman, who is well informed on all subjects, will indulge no one's curiosity on this, farther than the recital of this anecdote. He scrupulously avoids all questions concerning China, and the objects which he must unavoidably have observed in his journey from Canton to Peking.

The monasteries of France are found to contain 4,200,000 volumes. Of these, 265,000 are in manuscript. A fourth part of the whole are so much spoiled as to be considered of no value. Of the remaining three millions, there are two millions of books on the subject of theology—and in this, as well as other branches, the editions and copies of the same work are so numerous, that the whole number of distinct articles does not amount to 100,000.

In the present rage of the Theatres for a public manifestation of loyalty, by calling for the popular air of "God save the King," the lines, "Contented then politicks;

Frustrate their knavish tricks;" are marked with so general and decisive an approbation by the audience, as must abash with terror and confusion every English Jacobin who may chance to be present.

P. 93. A handsome monument is erected in Norwich cathedral, in memory of Bishop Horne. Of the bishops who have filled that see, few have been interred in that place, and none since the Restoration. Bp. Overall, who died in 1619, was the last for whom a monument was erected; Dr. Cosins, bishop of Durham, a native of that city, and formerly his chaplain, having bequeathed 10l. for that purpose. Bishops Reynolds and Sparrow were the last of whom memorials of this kind remain there; and they were buried in the private chapel belonging to the palace, in 1676 and 1685.

P. 766. Lieutenant-colonel Fraser was the excellent officer whom it pleased the Duke of R. to try by a court-martial for doing, though he followed precedent, what he certainly was not justified in doing, and wasting the public money, but not to his own emolument. The court were obliged to break him. If the Duke would have asked for his restoration, it would have been readily granted. Too delicate to implicate others in the censure, though he could have produced a justification, too high-spirited to hear the appearance of disgrace, he went abroad and died.

P. 771. The will of the late Earl of Guildford consists of the following few particulars:—His reversionary grant of the office of comptroller of the customs, held by the Duke of Newcastle, he leaves to his sons Frederick and Francis North, and to his three daughters, Lady Caroline Douglas, Lady Anne North, and Lady Charlotte North; the profits of the office to be equally divided between them, during their joint lives, and between the survivors when any of their lives shall have failed. To his son Frederick North his Lordship leaves 2000l. to be paid, after the death of his mother the Countess, and 1000l. each to be paid to his daughters Anne and Charlotte, at the same time. To the present Earl of Guildford, to the present Countess of Guildford, to their son, to Frederick and Francis North, and to his three daughters, his Lordship leaves 1000l. each, to be paid within twelve months after his death. His lease of the parsonage of Eastry and Word, in Kent, is to be enjoyed by the dowager Countess, during her life. To each of his servants his Lordship leaves a year's wages; and to Smith, his own attendant, 100l. besides. There is then one long clause, directing the descent of his estates, in the usual way, to his sons and their children. His ready money, securities for ready money, and personal effects, except the stock of two farms, are willed to the dowager Countess. The executors to the will, which is dated July 21, 1792, are, the Earl of Dartmouth and Frederick Montague, Esq. A codicil, dated the 26th of the same month, leaves all money, and interest for money due to his Lordship from George Douglas, Esq. of Cavers, to the present Earl

of Guildford, and also the plate possessed by the testator before the death of his father; that possessed by him afterwards is left to the dowager Countess. A clause of this codicil states, that, whereas Messrs. Chamberlayne and White had been authorized to sell estates, upon which 75,000l. had been raised by consent of himself and of Lord North, 5000l. of this money shall be equally divided between his two younger sons and his three daughters.

P. 964. The late Champion Branfill, esq. of Upminster-hall, son and heir of Champion Branfill, esq. who died about 1770, son and heir of another Champion B. esq. son and heir of Andrew B. esq. all of the same place, for more than a century past, was a cornet in the *seventh* not *sixth* regiment of light dragoons. His integrity, simplicity of manners, and many estimable qualities, made his premature and unexpected death a most severe affliction, not only to his disconsolate widow and infant son and daughter, but to all his relatives, and even acquaintance.

Ibid. Mr. Windus, attorney (as his father and grandfather had been before him) at Ware, who died Oct. 7, is believed to be the same person who told Mr. North, of Coddicott, the story of his initiation into Richard Cromwell's acquaintance by drinking a bumper in "prosperity to Old England," bestriding the trunk full of addresses sent to him on his accession to the protectorate. (Noble's *Memoirs of the Cromwell Family*, 2d edit. l. 181.)

PERITHS.

Oct. 24. **T**HE Wife of — Nicholls, shoemaker, of Strutton-ground, Westminster, two children. On the 28th of January last, she was delivered of three children.

27. The Lady of Samuel Barker, esq. of Whitwell, co. Rutland, a son and heir.

30. At Ingleby-moor, co. York, the Lady of Sir Wm. Poulis, bart. a daughter.

Lately, at his house in Bolton-street, the Lady of R. Brooke Supple, esq. a daughter.

Nov. . . . The Lady of John Tyrrel, esq. of Hatfield Peveril, Essex, a daughter.

2. In St. Swithins-lane, the Lady of John Winter, esq. solicitor to the Bank of England, a daughter.

3. At Swansea, co. Glamorgan, the Lady of Thomas Wyndham, esq. M. P. for that county, a son.

5. In Old Burlington-street, the Lady of Thomas-Richard Beaumont, esq. of Breton-hall, a son and heir.

8. At Gopfall-house, co. Leicester, Lady Charlotte Curzon, a son.

12. At Drypool, near Hull, Mrs. Bower, wife of Mr. B. mate of a ship, three boys.

13. In Chapel-street, the Lady of Edw. Pain, esq. a son and heir.

16. At his Lordship's house in Gr. Russell-st. Bloomsb. Lady Crantley, a son and heir.

18. At Rolt's-cross, Epsfield, the Lady of R. H. Eddison, esq. a son.

20. The

20. The Lady of Samuel Gardiner, esq. of Whitchurch, Berks, a son.

21. The Lady of Samuel Boddington, esq. of Mark-lane, a son.

24. At Ripley-park, Yorksh. Lady of Sir John Ingilby, bart. M.P. for Retford, a son.

26. The Marchioness of Blandford, a dau. The Lady of Craven Old, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. **A**T Southampton, Mr. Paulby, youngest son of Mr. P. contractor for the masonry of Plymouth-dock, to Miss Letitia Hall, daughter of Humphry H. esq. of Manadon, near Plymouth

Oct. 14. At Kilmurty church, near Limerick, in Ireland, the Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Baron Glentworth, bishop of Limerick, to the Relief of the late Gen. Crump.

23. Mr. Rob. Carter, of Swinhead, to Miss Alice Hardy, of Birlburpe, co. Lincoln.

25. Mr. Nicholls, of Southampton street, Bloomsb. to Miss Wilson, of Woodstock-str.

27. At Edinburgh, Alex. Forster, esq. to Miss Lindsey, of Leith.

28. At Hinckley, co. Leicester, Mr. Rich. Hulke, grocer, to Miss S. Shipman.

29. Mr. Henley, haberdasher, in Gracechurch-str. to Miss Lattimer, of Northampton.

30. Mr. Cooke, an eminent attorney, of Bristol, to Miss Lydia Seddon, second daughter of Mr. Deputy S. of Aldersgate-street.

Mr. Adam, of Bromsgrove, to Miss D. Fisher, of Caldecote-hall, co. Warwick.

Lately, at Gretna-green, Philip Webb, esq. son of Philip Carter W. esq. of Surrey, to Miss Barker, daughter of the late Sir Robert B. bart.

At Rathermuck, in Ireland, Capt. James Millard, of the 36th reg. to Lady Riverdale.

Mr. Symonds, attorney, Hart-str. Bloomsbury, to Miss Wathen, late of Byford.

At Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, Mr. Wm. Weston, engineer, to Miss Charlotte Whitehouse, dau. of Mr. W. an eminent brewer.

At Manchester, after a courtship of 40 years, Mr. John Ashton, aged 75, to Mrs. Anne Lamb, aged 64.

At Adwerley, co. Salop, Rev. John Pountney Stubbs, M. A. curate of that place, to Miss Heedam, of Sal. orl. Manchester.

Mr. Howard, of Shalford, near Guildford, to Miss Keene, of Cobham-court.

Mr. Squire, merchant, of Peterborough, to Miss Clement, of Mildenhall.

Rev. Love Robertson, of Postwick, to Miss Lane, of Norwich.

At Falmouth, Capt. Edw. Dumsterville, to Miss Nichols.

At Edinburgh, Hugh Juite, esq. brother to Sir Henry J. bart. of Courah, in Ireland, to Miss Chenevix, only daughter of the late Col. C. of the royal Irish artillery.

Nov. 1. John Lorthbury, esq. of Brackley, Northampt. to Miss Tuxley, of Bucklersbury.

Bartholomew Kudd, esq. of M. rk, in

Cleveland, co. York, barrister at law, to Miss Robinson, eldest dau. and coheiress of the late Leonard R. esq. of Stockton upon Tees.

Mr. Sayer, of King-street, Cheapside, to Miss Lane, of Walton, Surrey.

2. Mr. Finch, son of Alderman F. of Cambridge, to Miss Bentley, of N. Cray, Kent.

3. John Dickinson, esq. of Triverton, to Miss Harriet Bowden, of Bampton, Devon.

4. Everard Home, esq. of Leicester-square, to Mrs. Thompson, of Southampton-row.

5. Wm. Smith, esq. of Grenada, to Miss Johnstone, of Liverpool.

Mr. Thomas Hubbard, of Bromsgrove, co. Worcester, attorney, to Miss Welch, eldest dau. of Rev. Mr. W. of Lydiato-Ath.

6. Rich. Chesslyn, esq. of Bourne, co. Cambridge, to Miss Warner, of Newport, Essex.

J. L. Goodwin, esq. of Nazingbury, Essex, to Miss Goodwin, of Wandsworth, Surrey.

8. Mr. W. Adams, brewer, of Pimlico, to Miss M. A. Randall, of Stoke Newington.

9. Mr. Murray, to Miss Knight, only dau. of Mr. K. of Cheapside.

10. The Chevalier Raimond de la Caine, son of the Baron Raimond de La C. of Nice, to Miss Mill, only daughter of the late Sir Rich. M. bart. of Mottisfont, Hants.

Major James Johnston, in the service of the East India Company, to Miss Margaret Blair, of Balthyock, Edinburgh.

11. Mr. Dixon, druggist, to Miss Anne Short, both of Hull.

13. Michael Foveaux, esq. of the War-office, to Miss Short, of Chelsea.

15. Rev. Mr. Dicken, of Sampford Peverell, to Miss Venn, of Pybombury.

16. John Turner, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss E. Becker, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John B. of the royal navy.

17. Mr. Muscley, an eminent wholesale tea-dealer, to Miss Kingston, of Exeter.

19. Mr. Jn. Rolfe, teacher of mathematics at Netherbury, to Miss Gibbs, of Falmouth.

At Tring, Herts, Mr. Richard Slaughter, carpenter and joiner, and preacher to the Baptist meeting, to Miss Eliz. Rolfe, only daughter of John R. esq. of that place.

At Edinburgh, Robert Monteath, esq. of Glasgow, to Miss Maria Earle.

22. Geo. Norman, esq. of Bromley-common, Kent, to Miss Beadon, daughter of the Rev. Edw. B. rector of Stoneham, Hants.

24. Mr. Sween, of Tavistock-street, to Miss Peck, of Ewell, Surrey.

Mr. Francis Luard, attorney and solicitor, of Warnford-court, to Miss Shaw, daughter of Peter S. esq. of the Custom-house.

DEATHS.

July **A**T Charles town, South Carolina, 24. Mrs. Pincell, wife of Rev. Dr. Hen. P. rector of St. Michael, in that city.

Aug. . . . At Kingston, in Jamaica, Dr. Alex. Moodie, surgeon of the 62d reg.

Sept. 9. At Charles-town, Mr. John Palmer, 2d son of Mr. P. of St. Mary-Axe.

Oct. 10. At Cheshunt, Mr. Mason, gardener and seedsmen, formerly servant and partner with Mr. Foster, afterwards with the late Mr. Minier, whose sons carry on the business in the Strand.

13. At Gibraltar, in his 16th year, of a dysentery, the Hon. George Byng, only son of Lord Viscount Torrington. He was serving as a midshipman on board his Majesty's ship *Agulon*, on the Mediterranean station. Several of that ship's company had been seized with the same disorder; but it had taken such hold of this young gentleman as to baffle the utmost medical skill of the garrison physicians.

22. At Loudwater, near High Wycomb, Bucks, most sincerely regretted, Mrs. Brodbelt, wife of the Rev. George Campbell B. rector of Aston Sandford, in that county, and curate of the perpetual curacy at Loudwater. On the 25th, her remains were interred in the chapel there, after a very affecting sermon, preached on the melancholy occasion by the Rev. Mr. Clarke.—This chapel was built at the sole expence of Mr. Davis, of Loudwater, for the use of the parishioners of High Wycomb, in which parish it lies, though at three miles distance. It has been lately consecrated; and the curacy being in the gift of Mr. Davis, he presented Mr. Brodbelt to it.

At Thorne, in Yorkshire, in her 54th year, Mary Dearman, one of the people called Quakers; a woman who, by her life of innocence and piety, set a fair example to the world, and raised her character when living far above the level of mediocrity, and her memory when dead grateful to the recollection of her survivors.

In his 78th year, Robert Grigg, esq. of Great Ealing, Middlesex.

At Richmond, Surrey, in his 80th year, full of bodily infirmities, but with unimpaired intellects, Mr. John Lewis, who succeeded his father as the principal brewer in that place, and was brother to the late Dr. L., a physician at Kingston.—Of these two brothers, the latter was eminently distinguished as a chemist, and the former as a most intrepid and able assertor of all public rights in his neighbourhood. Principally by his exertion the right to a foot-road in Richmond park was first contested, and finally, through his sole expence and perseverance, was legally recovered and secured to the people. Less circumspect and assiduous (though of unimpeached honesty) in his private concerns, he at last became embarrassed in his circumstances; but the consideration of his public merit occasioned contributions to a liberal amount for his relief. That temporary aid being exhausted, and his other means of support having almost wholly failed, distress advanced fast upon him; but an annual subscription, from the inhabitants of Richmond, was attempted in 1781, as an effectual security to him against want. This

attempt soon succeeded, through the ready benevolence of several individuals, and produced, by subscriptions paid either to Mr. L. himself or to the person who first promoted the measure, about 50*l.* a-year; which annuity continued till his death. Not much accustomed, however, at any time, to frugality, and gradually more exposed, from his infirmities in the decline of life, to expence, Lewis again found himself in embarrassment and distress. On this occasion he was enabled to overcome his difficulties by the benevolent interposition of Mrs. Jordan, who, on hearing of his character and circumstances, readily engaged to perform *Roxalana* and *Nell* at the Richmond theatre for his benefit; and the Duke of Clarence, agreeable to the native benignity of his heart, was forward in giving encouragement to this charitable undertaking, which was accomplished on Wednesday Oct. 3. To add that the house was filled, would be to assert what every one will anticipate. It was filled for the first time with the whole pit laid into boxes. The clear profit would have produced all that comfort to this spirited veteran which Mrs. Jordan proposed by her kindness; but Mr. L. was past the capacity of enjoyment; an illness, which confined him on the day of his benefit, ended only with his death. Truth cannot deny, and Candour must confess, that in the private character of Lewis there was much to be censured. May his faults be remembered only to be thinned, and his virtues be praised and imitated by posterity! His remains were interred, on the 28th, in the family-vault at Richmond.

24. At Chelmsford, Essex, in her 62d year, Mrs. Anna Bernard, of Kingston, Surrey, relict of — B. esq. and daughter of John Hanbury, esq. of Oldfield Grange, Coggeshall, Essex; the elegance of whose form was heightened by politeness of manners, sensibility of temper, dignity of understanding, and delicacy of taste; and these improved by such generosity of mind, and benevolence of heart, as to render the application of an handsome fortune the source of hospitality to every visitor, of amusement to her friends, of happiness to her relatives, of support to her dependants, and of comfort to the poor.

Rev. John Jackson, near 40 years rector of the parishes of Hellenon and Drayton, co. Norfolk. His preaching and personal piety impressed the influence of the doctrines he professed, and manifested the sincerity of his subscription to them. The moderation which he exercised in collecting the tithes gained him the respect of his parishioners, and seconded his private endeavours to promote religion amongst them.

At Wily, co. Wilts, after a very long illness, which he bore with peculiar fortitude, grounded on true Christian principle, aged 66, the Rev. John Hyre, D. D. 33 years curate of that place; at which long space he never

never once allowed either pleasure or convenience to hinder the strict execution of his sacerdotal office, but performed divine service twice every Lord's day, all saints' days, and every Wednesday and Friday throughout the year. He had a most affectionate regard for the eternal welfare of his parishioners, to which he dedicated the whole of his time, and sacrificed even his bodily strength. He preached, enforced, and fully practised love to God, loyalty to the king and good-will towards men.—The Doctor was born at Putney; received the first rudiments of education at Gullborough, in Northamptonshire, under the tuition of the late Rev. Mr. Horton; thence was removed to the grammar-school at Wilton, Wilts; whence he was entered commoner of Hertford college, Oxford, under the then Principal Newton, where he soon gained the esteem of the Principal by the purity of his morals and his attention to his studies; but soon lost it, by becoming a disciple of Mr. Hutchins. In consequence of which, he soon formed an acquaintance with the late worthy Bp. Horne, and all the gentlemen on that side of the question. He took his degree of D. D. in 1768. He acted as occasional minister at Epsom, whence he proceeded to Tring, in Hertfordshire, thence to Durnford, Wilts, and thence, on the appointment of the late Dr. Thomas Dampier, dean of Durham, to the curacy of Wilby. A truer friend to the Church perhaps never was. In his whole ministerial career he not once omitted the Athanasian creed; never privately baptized a child, except ill health made it necessary; and not once transgressed those articles he had sworn to defend and observe. The Doctor was ordained deacon in 1753, by his cousin, Dr. Gilbert, then bishop of Salisbury, afterwards archbishop of York.

At Crediton, Devon, in his 83d year, Frederick Nicholas, esq. a native of Berlin; who, after many vicissitudes of fortune, retired, about 20 years since, to spend the remainder of his days in tranquillity, which he happily effected.

25. At his house in Buckingham, Benj. Thomas, esq. late marshal of the Kings Bench prison.

At Packington, co. Leicester, Rev. Robert Hastings, M. A. vicar of that place, and rector of Spillby, co. Lincoln. He was very attentive to the duties of his office, and much respected by his parishioners.

Mr. Pinfint, a respectable farmer, of Tal-laton, co. Devon.

26. At Cl. p. n, aged 78, Philip Pindar, esq.

At Ropley-green, in Surrey, aged 52, Mr. Joseph Fielder.

Aged 80, Mr. Haulday, the oldest constable in Nottingham.

At his lodgings in Bath, in his 53d year, Paul Methuen, esq. of Holt, co. Wilt, in the commission of the peace for that county, and formerly, a barrister at law of Lincoln's-inn.

At Bath, Miss Mary Palmer, daughter and one of the coheiresses of the late John P. esq. of Aston-hall, co. Stafford.

27. At Hinkley, in an advanced age, the wife of Mr. Hugh Kifs, grocer.

At Oxtou, co. Leicester, aged 73, Mr. Carden, a wealthy farmer.

In his 85th year, Geo. Moir, esq. of Leckie.

28. At his father's house in Abchurch-lane, with whom he was partner, of a deep decline, in the prime of life, Robert Hutton Gill, esq. eldest son of Alderman G.

At Wirksworth, co. Derby, aged 79, Mrs. Peat, mother of Mr. P. printer, Stamford.

At his house at Aulthorpe, in Yorkshire, John Smeaton, esq. F. R. S. the celebrated civil engineer. He was suddenly attacked by a paralytic stroke while walking in his garden, about six weeks ago. To the publick, in whose service this gentleman spent the most valuable part of his life, his death may be, eventually, a serious inconvenience; mechanical knowledge equal to his being very rare, though, in our opinion, indispensably necessary to the completion of that important and noble design, the improvement of Ramsgate harbour, which has already advanced in execution beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, after many fruitless attempts by former projectors, at an enormous expence of time and public money. Finding his health impaired, Mr. S. begged permission to resign at the time when the new trust took place, but was prevailed on by the late chairman to continue the superintendence of the work till the next sluice should be completed. Every man of science must hope, with us, that the present committee will continue the plan which Mr. Smeaton so successfully pursued under the management of the trust by Alexander Aubert, esq. a gentleman well known for his profound knowledge in mechanics and other branches of science; as the sudden death of the former, and the resignation of the latter gentleman, may otherwise be productive of the most serious consequences to the publick.—As a civil engineer, Mr. Smeaton was not equaled by any of the age he lived in; it may, perhaps, be added, by none of any preceding age. His building the Eddystone light-house, were there no other monument of his fame, would establish his character. The Eddystone rocks have obtained their name from the great variety of contrary set of the tide or current in their vicinity. They are situated nearly S. S. W. from the middle of Plymouth Sound. Their distance from the port of Plymouth is about 14 miles. They are almost in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard points; and as they lie nearly in the direction of vessels coasting up and down the channel, were necessarily, before the establishment of a light-house, very dangerous, and often fatal to ships. Their situation with regard to the bay of Biscay and the Atlantic is such, that they lie open to the winds of the bay and ocean from

from all the South-western points of the compass; so that all the heavy seas from the South-west come uncontrouled upon the Eddystone rocks, and break thereon with the utmost fury. When the sea is to all appearance smooth and even, and its surface unruddied by the slightest breeze, the ground swell meeting the slope of the rocks, the sea beats upon them in a frightful manner, so as not only to obstruct any work being done on the rock, or even landing upon it, when, figuratively speaking, you might go to sea in a walnut shell. That circumstance fraught with danger surrounding it should lead mariners to wish for a light house, is not wonderful; but the danger attending the erection leads us to wonder that any one could be found hardy enough to undertake it. Such a man was first found in the person of Mr. H. Winstanley, who, in 1696, was furnished by the Trinity-house with the necessary powers. In 1700 it was finished; and in the great storm, November 1703, it was destroyed, and the projector perished in the ruins. In 1709 another, upon a different construction, was erected by a Mr. Rudyerd, and, in 1755, was consumed by fire. The next building was under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, who, having considered the errors of the former constructions, has judiciously guarded against them, and erected a building, the demolition of which seems little to be dreaded, unless the rock on which it is erected should perish with it. Of this undertaking Mr. S. published an account, in which he apologises for his defects as a writer, and acknowledges that he found much more difficulty in writing than he did in building; for, that though the making the original draughts, and completing the building, was the work of only three years and an half, writing the description of it was not concluded in less than seven years: from which he acknowledges that he is almost tempted to subscribe to the sentiment, that "Nature's chief masterpiece is writing well."—In the early part of Mr. S.'s life he was appointed one of the receivers for the Detwentwater estate for Greenwich hospital; and in that, as well as every other undertaking in which he was engaged, distinguished himself by his modesty, practicality, and undeviating integrity.

29. In Cockspur-street, London, aged 92, Mary, widow of Sir Francis Head, of Heriotage, near Rochester, bart. who died in 1768. She was daughter and coheir (with Anne, first wife of the late Thomas Barrett, esq. of Lee, in Ickham, Kent,) of Sir William Boys, knt. an eminent physician at Canterbury, a younger son of John Boys, esq. of Hond Court, in Blean (a branch of those of Fredville), by Anne, daughter of Sir Paul Barrett, of Lee aforesaid, knt. and serjeant at law. By Sir Francis Head she had issue three daughters, of whom the eldest, Mary-Wilhelmina, in 1753 married the Hon. Henry

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Roper, afterwards Lord Teynham, but died 1780 *patris* S. P. The second, Anne-Gabriel, deceased, married, first, Moses Mendez, esq. (by whom she had issue two sons and a daughter, of whom the eldest left issue a daughter; the second is now living, and is married, and has taken the name of Hart; and the daughter was educated abroad in a convent); she married, secondly, the Hon. John Roper, brother to Henry aforesaid; of which match there is no surviving issue. Campbell-Elizabeth, the third daughter and coheir, is the widow of the Rev. Dr. Lill, brother of the Hon. Godfrey Lill, a judge in Ireland, who left issue by her a son and three daughters.—On Sir Francis Head's death the title descended to his brother Sir John, prebendary and archdeacon of Canterbury, who survived him but a year, and then dying issueless, the baronetage vested in a distant relation, totally unknown to the family, and then in Virginia, though the undoubted descendant of Henry, a younger son of Sir Richard, the first baronet, by Elizabeth his second wife; by which branch it is now enjoyed, and is therefore improperly omitted in Kimber's Baronetage. Sir Richard, the first baronet, lived to a good age, and was a great adherent and favourite of James II. who slept at his house at Rochester upon his flight at the abdication, when, on taking leave, he presented him with a diamond ring, still possessed by the family. In the following year, 1689, he died. His epitaph in Rochester cathedral is in Thorpe's "Registrum Roffense," p. 712. His eldest son, Francis, born in 1641, died before him, 1678 (see his epitaph in St. Margaret's church, Rochester, Thorpe *supr.* p. 726), leaving issue, by Sarah, daughter and heir of Sir George Ent, knt. the famous physician (re-married to Sir Paul Barrett, of Lee aforesaid, knt. his third wife, S. P.) a son, Sir Francis, who married Margaret Smithly (see our Mag. p. 900), and was father of Sir Francis, &c. whose widow is the subject of this article, and one daughter, wife of John Lynch, esq. of Grove, on whose male grandson, the present Archdeacon of Canterbury, the entail runs by her mother, on failure of issue-male of her son, now descends. This article is made thus long to correct the mistakes and omissions of the Baronetage and Hasted's Kent.

At the house of the Hon. Miss Beauchamp, at Banted, Mr. Gordon, at a very advanced age.

In her 61st year, Mrs. Land, wife of Mr. L. at the London inn in Exeter; an affectionate wife, indulgent parent, kind mistress, and faithful friend. Her remains were deposited in a vault in the church at St. Iphoe, when a sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Lovering. Thirteen carriages followed the hearse, and upwards of 100 on horseback, to shew that respect due to the memory of a good woman.

Epitaph,

Epitaph, extempore, by Mr. Collins :
 "When Israel's sons left Egypt's *Land* behind,
 By Hope and Faith the Promis'd *Land* to find;
 Although, to reach that *Land*, such guides
 were given, [to Heaven.
 One mark they mis'd, which points the road
 That glorious *Land*-mark souls astray to save,
 Once grac'd the mould'ring *Land* that fills this
 grave. [hand

LAND was her name, and Nature's bounteous
 With such pure gifts but seldom blest'd a *Land*.
 As Charity, with Hope and Faith combin'd
 To guide her footsteps, and exalt her mind;
 And still through life, and in a *Land* of cares,
 She bore the sterling mark each virtue bears;
 While waiting Death's approaches unannoy'd,
 She in herself the Promis'd *Land* enjoy'd :

And now to join that *Land*, we hope and trust,
 This precious *LAND* is mingled with the DUST."

30. At Long Ashton, aged 92, the Rev. Henry Conur, D. D. some time since rector of King's chapel at Boston in New England.

At his house in Duke-street, Westminster, Wm. Price, esq. many years one of the deputy tellers of the Exchequer.

31. Of a broken heart, in his 34th year, Charles Parkhurst, esq. confined nine months since in the Fleet prison.

Lately, in Skiddy's alms-house at Cork, aged 103, Catherine Parr, great granddaughter of Thomas Parr, of England.

In the Isle of Wight, of a deep decline, in his 17th year, Thomas Brigstock, esq. Although his sufferings were great, his patience was far greater.

Mrs. Partridge, the last relative of Sir Hugh Clopton, who built the famous bridge over the Avon. Her fortune, both in land and money, devolves upon Charles Boothby Skrymsher, esq. her heir at law, who is to take the name of Clopton. Her remains were interred at Stratford-upon-Avon church.

In London, on his journey from Bath, whither he had been for the recovery of his health, John Hill, esq. alderman of Boston.

In her 16th year, Miss Anna Maria Inyon Cooper, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. minister of Great Yarmouth. Of her it may justly be said, that, if the strength of her constitution had equaled the vigour of her understanding, the warmth of her affections, and the purity of her mind, instructing the world by her talents and her example, she would, according to the common course of Nature, have reached the latest period of human existence before she had left this chequered scene of joy and sorrow, to be re-united to her four departed sisters, in the regions of the blessed.

At Lougbridge-hall, near Berwick, Francis Ord, esq. father of Mrs. Ruspini, of Pall-mall.

At Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester, Joseph Noble, esq. banker.

At Dunshaughlin, co. Meath, Miss Charleton, daughter of Dr. C.

After a short illness, Mr. Wm. Hunton, of Rakedale, co. Leicester.

At Newbury, in an advanced age, Mr. Anthony Lynch, watch-maker, one of the oldest inhabitants of that place.

At Uffensm, aged 77, Mrs. Eliz. Were, one of the people called Quakers.

At Cork, Rev. Rob. Austin, D. D. archdeacon of St. Peter's parish, in that city.

At Tarisstock, after a long illness, Richard Vivian Willesford, esq.

At Wisbech, in his 71st year. John Wrangle, esq. a deputy lieutenant of the Isle of Ely and county of Cambridge, and formerly an acting commissioner of the land-tax.

At Crosby Garrat, co. Westmorland, in his 52d year, Mr. John Taylor, supposed to be the heaviest person in the North of England, as he weighed 36 stone.

At Tottenham, Mr. Smith, banker, of Lombard-street, partner with Wight and Grey, and one of the people called Quakers.

In Lancashire, aged near 70, Mrs. Merrick, relict of John M. of Jesus-college, Oxford, M.D. and sister to the late William Jacombe, esq. of Laurence Pountney-hill, London, and sister, by another mother, to Robert Jacombe, esq. of Enfield.

At Oxford, Mrs. Prince, wife of Mr. D. P. bookseller there, and sister of Dr. Hayes, of Oxford.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, eldest daughter and last surviving child of Mr. Richard C. grandson of Henry, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Her sisters, Anne, died in 1777, and Letitia in 1789. She has left the bulk of her fortune to Mr. Oliver Cromwell, attorney, clerk of the Million bank, &c. ; 500*l.* to the children of Mr. — Field, of Newington, late an apothecary, of Newgate-street, London, who married her cousin, her uncle Thomas's daughter ; and a handsome legacy to Mrs. Moreland, relict of Richard Hinde, esq. whose mother was her maternal aunt, and who, with her brother, jointly possessed Chessunt park, the moiety of which, on his death, devolved to them, subject to his widow's jointure.

At Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, John Humffreys Jones, esq.

At Berkswell, near Coventry, in his 104th year, Wm. Fulford, jersey-comber, who, within these few years, followed his business, and retained his faculties till within a few days of his death.

Nov. 1. After one day's illness, at North Cerney, co. Gloucester, in his 61st year, the Rev. Mr. John Alleyne, rector of that place, and son of Mrs. A. of Loughborough.

Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, Rev. Wm. Camplin, B. D. many years resident rector of Maizey Hampton, co. Gloucester, and formerly fellow of Corpus Christi coll. Oxford.

2. In an advanced age, Rev. Mr. Marshall, rector of Southpoole, near Kingbridge, Devon.

At Carmarthen, Wm. Powell, esq. many years major of the 54th regiment of foot ; an affectionate parent, a sincere friend, and a cheerful companion.

3. After a long illness, aged 61, Mr. Wm. Drury, of Newark upon Trent.

4. After an illness of a very few days, at the Feathers inn at Chester, where he had arrived on a journey, aged 27, Mr. Isaac Wild, stocking-manufacturer, of Nottingham.

At Sileby, co. Leicester, Miss Noble, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. N. of Frolesworth.

In childhood, Mrs. Kenrick, wife of Rev. Mr. K. minister of a society of Protestant Dissenters at Exeter.

5. At Kendal, in Westmorland, Robert Dodgson, grocer, and one of the people called Quakers. Eminently pious, well-informed, of manners mild and conciliating, industrious and upright in his commercial concerns, he bore a lingering illness with truly Christian fortitude.

6. At Islington, Mr. Hooper, clerk to the sitting aldermen at Guildhall.

Mrs. Knight, wife of Mr. Charles K. stationer, Castle-street, Windsor.

At Creedy, co. Devon, Miss Eliz. Davie, daughter of the late and sister of the present Sir John D. bart. She is deservedly lamented by all who knew her, but especially regretted by her poor neighbours, whom of her own sex she, with her sisters, took a pleasure in cloathing. Her close pursuit of the steps of her late worthy father adds fresh grief to her surviving relatives.

7. John Ewer, esq. of Love lane, Aldermanbury.

At Bradford, Wilts, in his 84th year, Sam. Cam, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.

Mrs. Northmore, wife of Thomas N. esq. of Upper Seymour-street; Portman-square, and grand-daughter of the late Wm. Earl Welby, esq. of Denton, near Grantham.

8. At the Rev. Mr. Miller's, in High Wycomb, Bucks, Mrs. Watkins, relict of Mr. W. of Bristol.

At Ripley-green, Surrey, after a short illness, aged 48, Mrs. Clowser, wife of Mr. Wm. C. postmaster there.

9. At Sutton-Mandeville, the Rev. Henry Fricker, upwards of 50 years rector of that place.

Mr. Tho. Gowland Skerrett, many years timber-marker of Chatham dock-yard.

At his house in James-street, Westminster, aged 84, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with very uncommon patience and resignation, John Hayes, esq. of the Exchequer; in which office he was placed by Sir Robert Walpole, upwards of 50 years ago. His probity, benevolence, taste in literature, and other respectable qualities, endeared him to many friends, who will long lament his loss.

In his 94th year, Daniel Grant, serjeant in the Derbyshire Blues in 1745, since which time he has had a guinea a-week allowed him by the Duke of Devonshire.

10. Aged 74, Mr. Crossley, apothecary, of Stamford.

At Hinckley, in the co. of Leicester, in his 70th year, Mr. John Robinson, an old and valuable correspondent to this Magazine.—Mr. R. was originally a worsted manufacturer; but, having acquired a decent competency, had for many years employed the principal part of his time in scientific pursuits. A natural inclination to a life of almost hermitical solitude was increased by the loss of a very worthy wife, Mrs. Ursula Robinson, which happened Oct. 5, 1778, leaving no child: yet, when he occasionally visited his friends, he was cheerful, and enjoyed society. He was a constant and a serious attendant on the service of the Church; and obtained the friendship of the Clergy of every denomination. Without the original advantages of a liberal education, Mr. R. had, by native strength of mind, acquired a more than ordinary share of skill in various departments of science; and united in his own person the qualifications of mechanick, astronomer, botanist, natural philosopher, electrician, physician, painter, and poet: nor was he below mediocrity in either of those capacities. Mr. Nichols, in a Dedication of the "History of Hinckley, 1782," thanks him for "the advantages that publication had received from his accurate drawings and judicious communications." In that work he took a very active part; particularly in the astronomical observations, a science to which he devoted much of his time, his apparatus being mostly of his own construction, and such as displayed great skill and ingenuity. It is sufficient praise to say, that in this department his abilities procured him the friendship of the late profoundly skilful Mr. Ludlam; and extorted commendation even from Sir Charles Blagden*. His unrivaled skill in gardening was displayed in the many improvements he had made, more particularly in the curious modes of engrafting a variety of fruit on the same original stem, in his own well-cultivated garden, where, by his excellent management, almost every species of fruit and flower grew earlier and finer than in those of his neighbours. That he could plan and describe, as well as cultivate, may be perceived in the first volume of the "Leicestershire Collection," p. 347, under the article of "Leicester Grange;" which, we are informed, "after having been distinguished in the last century by a visit from a Monarch†, soon after became notorious as the mansion of a Traitor‡, and is now rising into new distinction by the improvements it has received under the auspices of its present possessor||. Its particular beauties," says Mr N. in 1787, "the pen and pencil of Mr. Robinson will describe." In the

* See Phil. Trans. vol. LXXIV. art. 18.

† King Charles the Second.

‡ Sir William Perkyne, in 1636.

|| John Foster, esq.; of whom see vol. LXI. p. 774; and the present vol. p. 574.

same page, acknowledgements are made to "the late David Wells*, esq.; to whose original suggestions, judicious observations, and critical remarks, co-operating with the kind and unremitting efforts of his philosophic friend Mr. Robinson," the Editor dedicates himself "indebted for much that is valuable in his Collections;" where Mr. R. stands frequently distinguished as a draughtsman and an antiquary; and, in his remarks on Rosworth Field, has even shewn that he had a turn for tactics†. But what is more peculiarly to be said in his commendation is, that his talents were universally applied to purposes of benevolence; and the poor who looked up to him for succour, particularly in ailments where the assistance either of simple remedies or of medical electricity could probably be effectual, will long lament the friend who constantly administered consolation both to their mental and bodily distresses.

At the Earl of Carysfort's, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Thomas-James Storer, esq. brother-in-law to his Lordship, and second son of Tho. Storer, esq. of Golden-square.

At Haverree, Devon, after a lingering illness, which he bore with great resignation, aged 52, Wm. Brooke Simmon, esq. barrister at law, late of Rhode island in America, where he was much esteemed for his professional abilities.

At Bickington, Devon, after a long illness, Mrs. S. Bright, a maiden lady, very much respected, and particularly lamented by the poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress.

11. Mrs. Eliz. Weston, mother of the late Wm W. esq. one of the coroners for the county of Middlesex.

At his house in New Burlington-street, Robert Bankes Hodgkinson, esq. F.R. and A.S. uncle to Sir Joseph Banks, bart. to whom devolves an income of 7000 l. a-year, for which he assumed the name of Hodgkinson. He married Miss Williams, who died not long before him.

Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Mr. S. printer and bookseller at St. Neot's co. Huntingdon.

At Ripley-green, in Surrey, after a long illness, in the prime of life, Mrs. Harbree, wife of Mr. Edw. H. surgeon, &c. there.

At the same place, Mr. Meyritt.

Suddenly, Mr. Peter King, carpenter of the Inflexible, of 74 guns, now in ordinary at Chatham.

12. At his house at Charlton-Ferrers, aged 84, Rev. Samuel Pelfield, vicar of Paington and Marston, Devon.

At Desborough-house, Surrey, in his 62d year, of a mortification in his leg, occasioned by a bruise received in running his chaise against a waggon on the 10th, as he was returning from a bench of justices at Guildford, Geo. Onslow, esq. eldest son of the late Rich. O. brother of the late Speaker, Arthur. On the

decease of his father, 1767, he was elected M. P. for Guildford, which he represented till 1782, from which time it was represented by the eldest son of his cousin, Lord O; and was out-ranger of Windsor forest, in which place he succeeded his cousin, 1763. He married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Tho. Thorpe, of Chillingham, co. Northumberland; by whom he had two sons, Richard, born Jan. 13, 1754, and George, born April 7, 1764, died an infant, and a daughter, Pooley, born March 2, 1758. See his speeches in parliament, vol. XLVIII. pp. 347, 396; LII. 163, 314; LIII. 21, 115, 204, 474, 479, 563, 996; LIV. 229.

13. Suddenly, Mrs. Hesse, relict of John H. esq. late of the Paymaster-general's office at Whitehall.

14. At a great age, — Christian, sexton of St. Mary's parish, Leicester; which place he had filled near 50 years.

At her seat at Melbury, co. Dorset, in her 71st year, Elizabeth, Countess-dowager of Chester. She was the only daughter of Col. Horner, who took the name of Strangeways for a large estate which descended to her, and on account of which her husband, the late Earl, Stephen, who died 1776, took also that name. Her magnificent residence at Melbury, in Dorsetshire, was part of that estate; the whole of which will now be in the possession of the present Earl. Her Ladyship was married to long ago as the year 1736, and had issue three sons and six daughters: Henry-Thomas, Earl of Stanhope, born 1747; and his two brothers, born 1751 and 1761; Susannah-Sarah-Louisa, born 1741, married William O'Brien, esq.; Charlotte-Elizabeth, born 1743, died 1755; Juliana-Judith, born 1745, died 1749; Lucy, born 1748, married Stephen, brother to Lord Digby; Christian-Henrietta-Caroline, born 1749-50, married Sir John Dyke Ackland, bart.; and Lady Francis-Daniel, born 1755, married Mr. Quin, of Ireland, 1777. A view of the house may be seen in Hutchins's Dorsetshire, vol. I. p. 512.

15. At his seat near Andover, Hants, aged 92, Sir Sidney Meadows, brother to Mr. M. of Richmond park, and uncle to General M. and to Evelyn and Pierpont M. esqrs. He was knight-marshal of the Marshalsea-court in Southwark, given him by the late Duke of Chandos, as lord-steward of the household. The nominal value of this place is only 25 l. per annum; and the court consists of the lord-steward and knight-marshal as judges, a steward and deputy-steward, a prothonotary and deputy, four counsel, six attorneys, and six marshal-men, at 20 l. per annum each. The prison is for pirates and other offenders at sea, and for debtors; and in all civil actions tried in this court, both the plaintiff and defendant must belong to his Majesty's household. His jurisdiction includes four counties, extending 12 miles round the palace of Westminster, the city of London

* Of whom see vol. LX. p. 477.

† On this head, see vol. LVIII. p. 727.

London only excepted. Sir S. was so extravagantly fond of horsemanship, that he has been known to tire eleven horses in a day at the manege, and in the last year of his life four: nor was his exercise in walking less. He died extremely rich, in personal property as well as in land. It was said of him, that he had not been on the East side of Bond-street more than twice a-year for the last 30 years, and that was in his way to receive dividends at the Bank. He was buried on the 22d at Andover, for it was his will to be interred in the parish where he died; but the family burial place is at Kensington, and to that village he walked or rode from his house in Piccadilly almost every morning of his latter years.

At the barracks in Dublin, James A'Court Dodd, esq. of the 35th regiment.

In Bladud's-buildings, aged 82, Mrs. Donne, widow of Mr. John D. an eminent surgeon, of Bath.

At Woolwich, of a mortification in his bowels, Mr. Richard King, many years builder's measurer in the dockyard there.

At Stamford, co. Leicester, suddenly, Mrs. Wright.

At Thornhill, near Wakefield, co. York, in his 6th year, Gilbert Michell, esq.—This gentleman was formerly in partnership with Nathaniel Thomas, esq. an alderman of the city of London. Naturally possessed of a delicate constitution, and that not a little impaired by an unwearied attention to business, he was constrained, at an early period of his life, to exchange the advantages attendant on a successful line of commerce for the comforts and valuable charms of retirement. By Nature gifted with a strong understanding, with very superior intellectual powers, it was not possible but, under the auspices of a brother whose universality of genius and acknowledged superiority in philosophical attainments the world of science will readily allow, that understanding, though brought at a late period of life into action, must necessarily soon arrive at much maturity and perfection. With an observation which nothing profitable could escape, with a judgement uncommonly strong, and with a memory retentive of what was useful in science and learning, it is but justice to him to say he had a more than superficial knowledge in many branches of philosophy. But these qualities, however useful, however valuable, truly as they dignify the calm and placid walks of retirement, were here eclipsed by those amiable and striking traits of character which are the peculiar property of the heart. If a complacency of manners, which won the affection, and gained the admiration of all who knew him; if a temper so conciliating as perhaps never to have made an enemy, and which felt hurt where necessity compelled opposition; if a generosity, unbounded in its extent, and constantly anticipating every wish, every request; if a heart so warm, so overflowing

with the milk of human kindness, as never to refuse to a tale of woe the tear to sympathize, or the purse to relieve (and oft has the writer of this article witnessed too the tear of approving sensibility at the relation of a generous action), which, rejecting that negative species, for ever studious of its own comforts, yields to the pressure of importunity what sympathy could never extort, adopts that vivid, active benevolence which rejoices in the opportunity afforded for the exercise of some of the noblest feelings which adorn the heart of man; if an uncorrupted, spotless integrity, conspicuous in every concern of life, and under the guidance of a conscience tender as the sensitive plant; if, in fine, a conscientious discharge of every relative and social duty in the respective situations of a brother, an uncle, and a friend (and sure never was an union more fraternal, an affection more parental, a friendship more warm and sincere); if an assemblage of virtues so attractive, so amiable as almost to exalt the possessor above humanity, can lay claim to this distinguished title, who that knew him will deny it to this man?—Reader, the above is not an exaggerated character. If the superstructure of gratitude has been here raised, it is not on the basis of adulation, but of truth. It is a tribute of respect paid to the memory of departed worth, by one who long knew, long loved and revered his virtues when living, and who can never cease to deplore the loss of so truly valuable a friend, so distinguished an ornament of society.

16. In Upper Wimpole-street, Sir Edw. James, bart. brother to the Lady of T. B. Parkyns, esq. M. P. for Leicester, who, by his death, becomes possessed of a very considerable fortune. Sir Edward had lately returned from Spa, whither he had been for the recovery of his health.

17. At his house at Walthamstow, aged 87, Mr. Fletcher, formerly haberdasher, afterwards tea-dealer, in Cheapside, but had retired from business upwards of 30 years. He had been twice married, but died a widower, and supposed worth near 100,000l.

Rev. Peter Grand, rector of Durham, near Bath.

Rev. Thomas Boggett, one of the assistant masters of Eton-school. His death was occasioned by a fever, which made its appearance in the school a few days since, but which has been put a stop to by the care and vigilance of the masters, who sent all the young gentlemen home immediately. One of them, however, died; but all the rest have, we hope, escaped the dreaded danger.

At her house in Parliament-street, Anna Wood.

At Earlham-hall, near Norwich, 38th year, of a violent fever, Mrs. Catherine Gurney, wife of Mr. John G. of the youngest daughter of Mr. Daniel Ball, merchant, of Stamford-hill, a

children, and one of the people called Quakers.

At Egham, Kent, in his 82d year, Philip Burton, esq. of Burton Lazars, co. Leicester, father of Mrs. Horne, relict of the late Bishop of Norwich. This worthy old gentleman was bred to the business of the law, in which he was eminent, and acted at all times perfectly just and uprightly, as all his friends in that line can testify. He published, in 1770, "The Nature and Extent of the Business in the Office of Pleas in Lincoln's-Inn, both ancient and modern, with Rules and Method of Practice, &c. calculated for the Instruction of Solicitors and Suitors, in the Law Branch of the Court of Exchequer," 8vo; and, in 1777, "The Practice in the Office of the Court of Exchequer epitomized," 8vo. He enjoyed a remarkable share of strength and spirits, as well as activity of mind and body, even to the latest period of his existence. To all his family he had ever been a most kind and benevolent friend. It pleased God to crown most of his undertakings with success, and he retired from business to enjoy an easy fortune, but his active mind would not let him remain indolent; and his eyes never failing, he could amuse himself with writing, his favourite employment, after that time of life, when his mental faculties were impaired. On the death of his son-in-law, Bp. Horne, he retired from his house in Hatton-garden, with a view to pass the remainder of his days in the country; where he amused himself in penning the theological pamphlet noticed in p. 554: and was preparing for the Historian of Leicestershire an account of his parish of Burton Lazars. On the morning of the day on which he died he rose, as was his usual custom, at six o'clock; and at five in the afternoon it pleased the Almighty to take him, while the pen was in his hand. He was the last of an ancient and respectable family, and had outlived his much-loved and pious wife only two years, with whom he had lived 50. Besides his daughter, Mrs. Horne, he has left three grand-daughters and one great-grand-daughter.

18. Randolph Ekins, esq. treasurer of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

At his house at Odiham, Hants, aged 66, Alex. Baxter, esq.

19. Rev. Wm. Hesse, B.A. chaplain to the Ironmongers Company, and to the London Lying-in-hospital.

In his 70th year, Mr Akerman, keeper of Newgate; whose death will be severely felt by the poor confined in that prison, as his attention to their wants often relieved them from those distresses attendant on their situation. He has died worth about 20,000*l.* accumulated not parsimoniously, but during a very long possession of a profitable office. His father, who also had this office, must have risen to it by his fidelity and attention; for, in a sort of will made by Major Onely, in Newgate, in the beginning of this century,

were these words: "Give Akerman the turnkey half a guinea." The late Mr. A. was well known to many respectable characters, especially in the city, some of whom frequently visited him. Part of his income he had expended, and it is said with good taste, in paintings; and his collection of curious *biens* and valuable curiosities has often been highly spoken of. Mr. Boswell, in his Life of Dr. Johnson, honours him with the epithet of "my esteemed friend," and, after relating a story much to his praise, informs us that Dr. Johnson said, "He who has long had constantly in his view the worst of mankind, and is yet eminent for the humanity of his disposition, must have have had it originally in a great degree, and continued to cultivate it very carefully."

20. In the Fleet prison, of a broken heart, Mrs. Dance, a lady of 84 years of age, who had been arrested at Marlborough for a debt she had paid many years since, and which she had evidence to have proved upon trial; but not being able to procure bail, she was removed to the above prison, where she pined in all the bitterness of woe for 15 days, and then expired.

At his chambers in the Inner Temple, Mr. Joseph Eigg, upwards of 30 years steward of that society.

At Bradninch, after a short illness, Mrs. Linnington, town-leek of that place; a man universally respected.

At Woodford-bridge, co. Essex, aged 87, Burrage Angier, esq. one of the searchers at the custom-house.

21. At Highgate, Mr. Bagley, many years master of the assembly-house there.

In Clarendon-street, Oxford, in her 81st year, Mrs. Bishop.

Aged 84, Wm. Probert, esq. of Bedvil, Wrexham, co. Denbigh; also, aged 74, Thomas Butts, esq.

22. Mrs. Pitts, wife of Mr. P. of the Bell inn at Stilton.

At Little Wolford, co. Warwick, Mrs. Smyth, relict of Dr. S. M. D. of Chipping-Norton, co. Oxford.

At his lodgings at Rayswater, Mr. Edward Johnes, patent tath-maker in Petty-France.

23. Of an asthmatic complaint, after a short confinement, Mr. Sylvanus Hall, an eminent builder and carpenter, in Paternoster-row, and one of the common council of Farringdon Ward Within.

At Westhill, Herts, aged 91, Mary Lady Balcullen, widow of John, second Baron B. of Ireland, and grandmother to the present Lord B.

24. At Mitcham, aged 78, Geo. Brookbank, esq. many years an eminent stockbroker.

In Conduit-street, aged near 80, William Bromfield, esq. by right a baronet, and, what is of more consequence, by merit one of the most eminent surgeons of the present time.

After a short illness, Mr. Thomas Neale, of Newgate-street.

James Garth, esq. of the Inner Temple,
26. John Troutbeck, esq. of Aldersgate-
street, and of Blencowe, in Cumberland.
27. At his chambers in Gray's-inn, Tho-

Thorp, esq. fellow of St. Peter's College,
Cambridge, and eldest son of the Rev. Dr. T.
rector of Gateshead, near Newcastle.
+++ Promotions, &c. &c. in our next.

PRICES OF WHEAT, from the Returns ending November 17, 1792.
First District, London, 5s. 8d. being 5d.
less than our last report, p. 967.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Middlesex	5	11	Salop	6	6
Surrey	6	0	Hereford	6	7
Hertford	5	0	Worcester	6	5
Bedford	5	8	Warwick	6	5
Huntingdon	5	10	Wilts	6	11
Northampton	6	2	Berks	6	0
Rutland	6	7	Oxford	6	8
Leicester	6	7	Rucks	5	9
Nottingham	6	7	Herebn	7	2
Derby	6	9	Montgomery	6	7
Stafford	6	8	Radnor	7	1

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Districts.	s.	d.		s.	d.
1 { Essex	5	4	{ Flint	6	4
1 { Kent	6	1	{ Denbigh	7	0
1 { Suffex	5	9	{ Anglesea	5	6
2 { Suffolk	5	5	{ Carnarvon	6	1
2 { Cambridge	5	8	{ Merioneth	7	6
3 { Norfolk	5	7	{ Cardigan	6	7
4 { Lincoln.	5	11	{ Pembroke	5	6
4 { York	5	11	{ Carmarth.	5	10
5 { Durham	5	9	{ Glamorgan	6	9
5 { Northumb.	5	0	{ Gloucester	6	9
6 { Cumbell.	5	0	{ Somerset	7	1
6 { Westmoil.	6	5	{ Manmouth	7	0
7 { Lancashire	5	11	{ Devon	5	11
7 { Cheshire	6	1	{ Cornwall	5	9
			{ Dorset	7	2
			{ Hants	6	2

Total Average of England and Wales. Per bushel, 6s. 2½d. Per quarter, 2l. 9s. 10d.
OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 1l. 15s. 0d.

AVERAGE PRICE, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated.

Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.
1 —	2	5	10	4 —	2	6	5	7 —	2	6	11	10 —	2	15	2
2 —	2	3	9	5 —	2	1	7	8 —	2	12	7	11 —	2	7	8
3 —	2	6	4	6 —	2	6	11	9 —	2	11	1	12 —	2	10	11

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Nov. DRURY (HAY-MARKET).	Nov. COVENT-GARDEN.
1. The Tender Husband—The Prisoner.	1. The Road to Ruin—Oscar and Malvina.
2. Much Ado about Nothing—Ditto.	2. Just in Time—The Prisoner at Large.
3. The Siege of Belgrade—Irish Widow.	3. The Fair Penitent—Hartford Bridge &c.
5. Richard the Third—Rich Cœur de Lion.	5. Hamlet—Ditto. [The Scurfs of a Camp.
6. The Haunted Tower—The Liar.	6. The Dramatist—Ditto.
7. Know your own Mind—The Prisoner.	7. The Rivals—Two Strings to your Bow.
8. Love makes a Man—Ditto.	8. The Road to Ruin—Hartford Bridge.
10. Artaxerxes—The Englishman in Paris.	9. Macbeth—Ditto.
12. Richard the Third—Rich. Cœur de Lion.	10. Just in Time—Lovers' Quarrels.
13. The School for Scandal—The Prisoner.	12. Just in Time—Hartford Bridge.
14. Artaxerxes—The Irish Widow.	13. Just in Time—The Follies of a Day.
15. The Clandestine Marriage—Catherine and Petruchio.	14. Recruiting Officer—Hartford Bridge.
16. The Tender Husband—The Humourist.	15. The Road to Ruin—Ditto.
17. The Fugitive—The Prisoner.	16. The Recruiting Officer—Ditto.
19. The Beaux Stratagem—The Humourist.	17. Just in Time—The Prisoner at Large.
20. The Inconstant—The Liar.	19. Wild Oats—Hartford Bridge.
21. The Pirates—Catherine and Petruchio.	20. Just in Time—Oscar and Malvina.
22. Ditto—All the World's a Stage.	21. The Conscious Lovers—Hartford Bridge.
23. Ditto—The Citizen.	22. The Road to Ruin—Ditto.
24. Ditto—The Irish Widow.	23. Just in Time—The Prisoner at Large.
26. Ditto—The Apprentice.	24. Elfrida—Animal Magnetism.
27. Ditto—Miss in her Teens.	26. Romeo and Juliet—Oscar and Malvina.
28. Ditto—Bon Ton.	27. The Dramatist—Hartford Bridge.
29. Ditto—The Virgin Unmask'd.	28. The Careless Husband—Ditto.
30. Ditto—	29. The Road to Ruin—Ditto.
	30. Wild Oats—Hartford Bridge.

BILL of MORTALITY, from October 30 to November 27, 1792.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males 1009 } 1946	Males 950 }	{	2 and 5 192
Females 937 }	Females 965 }		5 and 10 67
			10 and 20 59
			20 and 30 133
			30 and 40 163
			40 and 50 193
			50 and 60 197
			60 and 70 197
			70 and 80 126
			80 and 90 33
			90 and 100 5
			100 107

Whereof have died under two years old 541

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1792.

[illegible]

A.2. In the 3 per Cent Conting. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given ; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

J. BRANSCOMB, JR., Stock-Broker, No. 4, Cornhill.

From	Loyal
Lat. Tick	Debit
6 6 0	
6 10 6	
6 9 6	
6 14 6	
6 12 6	
6 11 6	
6 13 6	
6 12 6	
6 11 6	
6 6 6	
6 1 6	
6 0 6	
6 1 6	
6 5 6	
6 2 6	
6 0 6	
6 3 6	
6 15 6	

The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even
London Chron.
London Evening.
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Woodfall's Day
Morning Herald
Morning Chron.
The World.
Oracle—Times
Morn. Post—Sun
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Bucks—Bury
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 3
Chelmsford

Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
LEICESTER 3
Lewes
Liverpool 4
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury
Stamford
Winchester
Whitehaven
Worcester

York 3

For DECEMBER, 1792. CONTAINING

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Embellished with a Picturesque Representation of the memorable TEMPLE at PARIS;
an Original View of STRATFORD ON AVON; a curious ARCH from LEICESTER;
the ANATOMY of a CRICKET, &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

1066 *Meteorological Diaries for November and December, 1792.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1792.

5. A golden sky at sunset.—6. Gossamer floats in great abundance. Thermometer, out of doors, 1 o'clock P.M. 90'.—8. Primroses in bloom. The bloom of the orange-pippin, noticed last month, dropped off. Apples appear in embryo.—12. Flocks of fieldfares pasturing on the lands. Late crops of barley housed this day.—14. On this night and following morning loud thunder and vivid flashes of lightning.—15. A violent storm of wind from the N.W. accompanied with hail.—16. Sea gulls in abundance on the wing in land. Ice in the morning. Barley yet growing in the township of Simon's Wood.—21. A violent gale of wind in the evening in gulls, attended with storms.—27. A golden sky at sunset.—30. The embryo appears dropping off.—This month has verified the old proverb of *gizny*—very little sun indeed. Colds, under the fashionable term of *influenza* have prevailed very generally both the last and present month.—Fall of rain, 1 inch 2-10ths. Evaporation, 1 inch 7-10ths.

Error in second line of last month: instead of *green* ~~hewnd~~ read *green* ~~beesed~~.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For DECEMBER, 1792.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXII. PART II.

AN ALLEGORICAL TALE.



 VERY numerous and respectable FAMILY, which inhabited a venerable old MANSION (distinguished for its just symmetry and fine proportions, and encompassed by a broad deep moat), had always been considered as a wonderful instance of domestic happiness. For, though its quiet was, at times, interrupted by smart altercations respecting the best method of managing their common concerns, yet these differences, seldom producing any serious mischiefs, served only, in the end, to increase their security, by rousing their attention, and making them more careful, frugal, and vigilant, than they otherwise would have been. On the whole, no Family was ever more remarkable for good faith, generosity, and a rooted esteem and affection for the virtuous and amiable PARENT. These excellent qualities were strengthened by discipline, and improved by habit, so that its prosperity seemed to be fixed on an immovable basis. But mark the sequel. Some evil-minded persons from a NEIGHBOURING PARISH, who had almost ruined their own affairs by a long course of miserable Management, and by their senseless attempts to mend, had made them much worse; these men, like Satan when he first saw Paradise, envying the blessings of the *fortunate Family*, determined to undermine its prosperity, by sowing among them the seeds of Discontent, and instilling Doctrines destructive of all order. To seduce them from their Duty required some time, and a great deal of industry and art. But, at last, by listening to scandalous suggestions and deceitful stories, they grew dissatisfied with their own condition. They were even wrought upon to believe, that their mild and benevolent GOVERNOR had a design to enslave them; and that those who were next in authority under him, though men of the

best intentions, as well as able and excellent Managers, were his Tools and Accomplices in that base design. Nay, they went so far, at last, as to pick a quarrel with the HOUSE itself. For, though very commodious on the whole, in the opinion of all good judges, and better by far than any in the neighbourhood or elsewhere, they were told, "that it was badly built from the very first, was now most wretchedly out of repair, and not fit for Gentlemen to live in; that every one, when arrived at years of discretion," (which never, I fear is the case with many), "had a right to judge for himself, and to follow his own judgement, whether in repairing it or in pulling it down." This new Doctrine, so flattering to the vanity of the inconsiderate, which are usually the greater part, made a strong impression, and, by degrees, took full possession of their minds and fancies. From this time, as if they had been seized with a general frenzy, though the Owner, if asked or consulted, might willingly have consented to any improvements that were safe or practicable, each person, impatient to have his own alterations made, without consulting any Architect, without even providing Artificers, determined to set about them himself, alleging the example of his *enlightened Neighbours*. Wild work ensued, as may well be imagined. One, having learned from *them*, that the CUPOLA was a needless, expensive, fantastical, Ornament, determined to demolish without more ado that *Majestic Member*, though scarce a flaw could be found about it, or in the beautiful CROSS on its top, which was also destroyed with as little ceremony, as a vile Emblem of Popish superstition. Another, instructed by the same *officious advisers*, decreed within himself, that the *Roof* was originally faulty, cumbersome, and composed of bad materials; that, instead of being a defence against injuries of the Weather, it was, by its own weight and pressure, injurious to the House. This part, therefore,

which

which had hitherto resisted all the assaults of Storms and Tempests, was instantly torn off; and the NOBLE APARTMENTS immediately under it (where *Taste* had exhausted her powers, where *Splendor* and *Elegance*, *Dignity* and *Grace*, contended for the mastery) was *laid bare*, just at the Season when those dreadful disorders of the Atmosphere were most to be expected. A *third* complained that *his* Room was too *small*, and beat down a Pillar, which took up some space, but helped to support the Ceiling. A *fourth* discovered, all on a sudden, that there was not *light* enough for so *large* a one as that he lived in; and broke the Wall, to enlarge the Windows. In a word, each, intent on his own particular object, proceeded without controul in the same system of reformation, till the several inlets and breaches being made, as above related, a Storm, which for some time had been gathering to a head, burst upon the HOUSE, unsheltered as it was, and too much weakened to withstand the shock. The few, who were not overwhelmed in its ruins, escaped only to experience that weight of wretchedness which they had brought upon themselves;—the just lot of those, who have not the sense to perceive WHEN THEY ARE WELL, nor the virtue to be contented with SOMETHING SHORT OF PERFECTION.—

Sors tua mortalis; non est mortale, quod optas.

Our lot is mortal, but our wishes fly
Beyond the province of Mortality.

A set of Vagabonds, allured by the prospect of plunder, took advantage of the common distress, and soon carried off every thing that was valuable. One particular more deserves to be related. A Traveller of sensibility, happening to pass that way, was deeply affected with the sad scene presented by the ruins, and finding a smooth and level part in one of the broken pillars (which he thought might serve as a Monument) inscribed upon it the following famous Epitaph:

"Stava bene, ma per stare meglio, sto Qui."

"I was well enough, if those meddling Quacks could have let me alone, but, by their perfidious pretences to cure, they barbarously killed me!"

FRIEND URBAN, Nov. 29.

THEE mayest perceive I am one of the pure, and a man unlikely to peruse vain books; but I have a niece, child of my sister, who, being joined in wedlock to one of the profane, bred up

her offspring in the ways of the world: yet the maiden is mild, and my heart delighteth in her, and I wish I could make her enter into the fold of the chosen. I visited her a few days since, and, finding a book on her table, I casually opened it, but, perceiving it to be that handy-work of the devil, a Play-book, the spirit moved me to cast it directly into the flames; but Mary stayed my hand, praying me only to read two lines, which, she said, would induce me to spare it; she then directed mine eyes to these words:

"We ha' cheated the Parson, we 'll cheat him again: [in Gen?]"

"For, why should a Blockhead ha' One Verity, Friend Urban, the words pleased me well, for thee knowest the Brethren reject that sinful ordinance of man, called Tithes; and, having often been told, that from the worst materials good may be extracted, I proceeded to read the whole; Mary assuring me, that, as I was an honest Englishman, I must like to read of King Arthur, the British Worthy. Verily I was not pleased with the rest, being full of blood-shedding and incitements to deeds of arms, which thee knowest is not according to the counsels of a man of peace. There were also many vain stories of enchanters, and much talk of love and things leading to profaneness; yet, I will own to thee, I met with a passage that seemeth to me emblematical, and I wish thee wouldst put it in thy monthly book, but say not it cometh from one of the faithful, lest I meet with scorn from my Brethren. The story is this: The Britons are victorious over their enemies, and, pursuing a steady course, headed by their King, and conducted by their Guardian Angels, an infernal spirit endeavours to mislead them: the ministers of heaven warn them of the deceits of this agent of the devil, by telling them, that his signals of safety are

—— false deluding lights,
Watched far and near by sprites;
Trust them not, for they'll deceive ye,
And in bogs and marishes leave ye.
If you step, no danger thinking,
Down you fall, a furious sinking;
'Tis a fiend who has annoy'd ye;
Name but Heav'n, and he'll avoid ye.

The messenger of the Prince of Darkness now tries to lure them to his way: he calls the spirit of light a delusion.

Let not a moon-born elf mislead ye
From your prey, and from your glory;

To us, alas! he has betray'd
Follow the flames that wave before ye:
Sometimes Sev'n, and sometimes One,
Hurry, hurry, hurry, hurry, on:

and so they were hurrying on to the devil; till, the angel's counsel prevailing, the fiend disappears in a flash of fire, and the King exclaims, "At last the cheat is plain!"

And so it is, methinks; for, dost thou not perceive, Neighbour Urban, that Arthur, the British Worthy, is but a tyre of our King that now is? signifying, that he and his true subjects were proceeding in a course of prosperity and safety, conducted by William Pitt and his assistants, who are called, by John Dryden, *Philidel* and the *Good Spirits*, who warn their countrymen not to follow the temptations of the wicked, and the false lights held out by them. Lest they fall into the bottomless pit of rebellion, telling them, that the emissaries of hell, having thrown off all religion, will have no hopes of perverting them when they see them directed by its precepts. The foul fiend who attempts to mislead them is the man

"By Bards call'd Grimbald, by the Mob
Tom Paine;" (See Homer.)

and, I am sorry to say, he has a choir of Evil Spirits who bear the burthen of his song. He tempts the Britons to leave the right way. He saith, that *Philidel* will mislead them "From their prey, and from their glory:" i. e. plunder and cruelty. He bids them "Follow the flames that wave before them:" i. e. the fire that rages on the Continent; which he sets up for an example. "Sometimes Seven and sometimes One" alludes to the diversity of the French Governments never many months the same: and all his directions end in advising them to "Hurry on." But the Britons listening to the counsels of the man William Pitt, and following their King, the Tempter vanishes, cursing his opponent, and saying,

"——— I must my prey forego;
Thou, *Philidel*, shalt answer this below."
[*Grimbald jinks with a jess*]

meaning, the devil take William Pitt, and all who protect their King and Country: but I trust, with a strong assurance, Friend Urban, that his place is above, where the devil and his agents have nought to do.

I rest thine assured Friend,
AMINADAB HOLDFAST.

Mr. URBAN, N° 6, *Hyde-street*,
Bloomsbury, Dec. 18.

SEVERAL Gentlemen, and some of them my former pupils, being so kind as to visit their old master, in his long and deplorable illness, have repeatedly enquired of me, if I did not think that the Dissenters were not in some measure accessory to the present commotions and tumults in this country? My constant reply has been, that the Dissenters, when I was among them, 20 years ago, having been obliged to resign my ministry among the Presbyterians, because I could not get bread for myself and numerous family, and to enter into a new line of life, were a peaceable and quiet sect. I preached ten years to a little congregation of Presbyterians at Leek, in Staffordshire; and also ten years to an affectionate and increasing society at Wheelock, in Cheshire, officiating alternate Sundays, which was very convenient for me, as I kept a grammar-school at Congleton, which lies in the middle between the two places. My congregation, both in Staffordshire and Cheshire, were all attached to the present Royal Family, for whose prosperity I constantly prayed in every public service I delivered. I afterwards removed to a very small and dwindling meeting in Bristol, who all professed themselves to be loyal subjects, as well as all the rest of the Dissenters in Bristol. What the Presbyterians are now I know not, but in my time they thought themselves happy in worshipping GOD agreeably to their consciences, and deprecated the molestation their forefathers had experienced. In my present melancholy condition, when I can hardly grasp the pen that writes this, I rejoice exceedingly in the Associations, which are formed in various parts of this great and opulent kingdom, to defend our gracious and beloved Sovereign; namely, in the Associations of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Bankers, Merchants, and the several Wards and Parishes of this great metropolis. By these timely and spirited exertions, I make no doubt, all tumult and sedition will soon be suppressed. Yours, in much affection from the parish, EDWARD HARWOOD.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford*, Dec. 20.

DR. South's four Sermons, on the "Woe to them that call evil good and good evil," may well be recommended at this time to general perusal; and more particularly to that of your per-

perverse and insidious correspondent, whose gross misrepresentations crowd your pages 986—988. and 998—1001; who is continually harping on the same string of barbarous dissonance. Too much time would be employed in the detection of all his fallacies; so that Dean Swift's admirable maxim shall be observed:

"The most effectual way to balk
His malice, is—to let him talk."

But, amongst the several objects of his contemptuous sneer, ~~is~~ one personage, whose "fragrant name" seems to tickle his fancy; of whom he must permit me to suggest, that an ample and highly honourable account may be found in the first volume of Sir James Ware's "Works concerning Ireland, improved by Walter Harris;" where, in pp. 358—362, Primate Marsh's liberal endowment of a public library in Dublin, at a very large expence, and his various charities, are particularized. Will L. L. follow his example, and bequeath the noble collection of Books in his possession to some public use? Hackney College will surely thank him, should its existence be protracted, for such benefaction. Though bred at Oxford, and still a member of the Established church, he has a wondrous hankering after the enemies of the Hierarchy; the friends of which would have no loss in his departure from their communion.

*Ille bonis favetque et consilietur amicè;
Et regat iratos, et amet pacare tumentes;
Ille dapas laudet mensæ brevis; ille suum
Iustitiam, legesque, et apertis otia portis:
Ille regat commissa, Deosque precetur et
vict,*

Ut redeat miseris, abeat FORTUNA superbis.

To Mr. Urban's impartial Miscellany, this retort courteous to the bitter invectives of his cholerick correspondent is now conveyed, in confidence of a speedy admission, by ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 18.

I SEND you a declaration, which was agreed to at a more numerous general meeting than has been held for many years of the Deputies from the several congregations of Protestant Dissenters in and near London, convened on the 12th instant, for the special purpose of declaring their sentiments on the subject of the British Constitution; which will, I hope, in some measure contradict the *unjust* reflections that have lately been made on a respectable class of citizens. I say *unjust*, because I am

convinced, notwithstanding the improper conduct of some of their ministers, there is not any of his Majesty's subjects more attached to the present happy Constitution, and who would be more ready to defend it at the hazard of their lives and fortunes. Yours, &c.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

The following resolution and declaration were unanimously agreed to.

1. "That it is expedient and proper for this meeting to make a declaration of their sentiments on the Constitution of Great Britain."

2. "We feel ourselves called upon, at the present period, publicly to declare our firm attachment to the Constitution of Great Britain, being persuaded that it is excellent in its principles, and wisely framed for the extension of solid happiness and real liberty. It always has been, and still continues to be, our determined resolution to contribute our best endeavours to maintain and preserve, by all the means in our power, the Constitution of this kingdom, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons; at the same time we rejoice, as Britons, that one great merit of this invaluable Constitution is, that it contains within itself the means both of reform and improvement. Having thus in the most unequivocal manner declared our sentiments at this critical juncture, it is a pleasing reflection that this declaration is in perfect consistency with the conduct of the Protestant Dissenters ever since the glorious Revolution of 1688, which we consider as the basis of the Constitution, and which happily conducted to the establishment of the present Royal Family upon the throne.

EDWARD JEFFRIES, Chairman.

P. S. The laudable example has since been followed by many large bodies of the Protestant Dissenters; and particularly by a respectable meeting at the library in Redcross-street.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 19.

TO know the opinions and resolutions of all sects and parties in this nation being very desirable at the present time; you are requested to publish the following extract from the minutes of a conference held in London, Aug. 1792, between the preachers late in connexion with the late Mr. J. Wesley.

"Q. What directions shall be given concerning our conduct to the civil government?

A. 1. None of us shall, either in writing or conversation, speak slightly or irreverently of the Government under which he lives.

2. We are to observe, that the oracles of God command us to be subject to the higher powers; and that honour to the King is there connected with the fear of God."

Ori-

Original Letters to Queen ELIZABETH.

1. *From the Emperor of MOROCCO.*

THE sarvante of Gode, which putteth his full truste and confidence in all his divine voluntath, which commeth of the seede of Mahomett, Hamet, sonne of Mahomett, sett of a goode memorie, sherif delecte, Emperodor of Morocke, King of Fesse and of Susse, &c. To the moste amoungste hur owne and moste myghtie, Elizabeth, Quene of Englande and of Irelande, &c. For that we recieuede your letre in this our riall corte, and by the same to have some care over your subjects the Englishe marchaunts which trade here into our kingdomes; and for that theie be yours, and for your sake theie shall be vsede as it is the vse hertofore in this our riall howse, as also hath bine hertofore of our elders: And for that you requeste that I sholde commaunde the Jues to paye that theie do owe, which be rents and factors of our Ingennes, yt shal be so, and theie shal be payde all; for that it is our custome to be faverable alwayse vnto marchaunts straungers; and more to the Englishmen, for that theie be your subjects, and commendede by you, and shal be verie well entertained; and of that be you verie well assurede, ore any thing that shall comple you in this requeste; or in any other whatsoever it be, give me advice which shall be done, as by the deedes you shall see. God light you with all his grace. Given in our riall howse in Morocuse, 18 of the month of June, by our accounte 987. Here goeth another letre of ours, written in our languish, Arabiya, the which copy is this; and yi ther be any that can rede and entarpret, you may se what it doth declare; yt pouth in still and orderlie, which we vtude on Kynge to another, Written in the month of Auguste, 1579, the xxiith day.

2. *From the GRAND TURK.*

IN graines and in glory most renowned, Elizabeth, most sacred Quene and noble Printis of the mightie worshippers of Jesus, most wise governess of the causes and affaires of the Nazareths, cloude of moste happy rayne, and fountayne of noblenes and virtues, Lady and Quene, perpetual happines of the noble relme of England, whom all sorts flock vnto and submit themselves, who wish yow moste happy suces in all your accions, and do offer vnto yow such vows and joys as ayre warthie your eternall familiarity, wich is oure most holy leage. And thus endinge, as

seemeth best vnto hus, ovre formor salutations. Given at the sitye at Constantinople the 25 of March, and in the yere of ovr mosle holie Profit Mahomit 973, anno Dom. 1581.

Mr. URBAN,

!Dec. 14.

IN the following extract from a paper, published in "The Complete Magazine" for 1764, the wonderful Revolution which hath taken place in France seems to shew that the author's experience did (to use the words of MILTON)

" — attain

"To something like Prophetic Strain."

Having begun with observing, that the mean figure which was made by the French in the late war ought not to astonish any one who duly considered the state of the French nation, he proceeds to shew that nothing better could be expected from a nation governed by a futile and debauched court, and that court governed by female influence; whilst "the Fabriciuses, the Scipios, and the Cæsars, languished in the stillness of private life." Yours, &c. T. C. T.

"There are hundreds of great men," says he, "in different stations and employments. I mean employments and stations of the middle class; but they must hide themselves from fame, because they dare not produce their ideas; the hair-suspended sword hangs over their heads, and every moment menaces a fall: they have towers, messengers, and informers, to keep them in constant awe. The parliaments of France, the free unbiassed parliaments, abound with men whose talents put them on a level with a Demosthenes, a Cicero, a Pitt, or a Montesquieu; but they are obliged to conceal the strong spirit of liberty, with which they are inflamed, under the mask of loyalty, and of attachment to the monarchy. They remonstrate, with force and elevation, against every measure that tends to the prejudice of the provinces they protest. They can go no farther; but they await the moment to strike the blow that shall lay the fabrick of Despotism in ruins. When this blow is struck, the effects of it will be equal to those of magic: the cottage will be put on the level with the palace; the peasant with the prince. Ranks shall be confounded; Titles, Distinction, and Birth, all tumble into an undistinguished heap of confusion. A new moral creation shall strike the view of an admiring universe; and France, like old Rome in her first flights to empire, shall appear with the sceptre of universal dominion burgeoning in her hand. Out of universal confusion, order shall arise; the Great of *Nature's creating* will assure their places, and the Great *by title and accident* will drop degraded into the common mass of the people." M.

Mr. URBAN, *Devon. Dec. 15.*

MUCH has been said during the year 1792, in your valuable repository, about the migration of *swallows*, and all to little or no purpose; for, the ideas of one writer have created doubts in another. The general opinion of the ancient authors seems to me to be more rational than any yet set down, and perhaps comes nearest to the truth. Thus ANACREON, who lived upwards of 470 years before the Christian æra, was of opinion, that swallows crossed the sea on the approach of winter in search of warmer climates:

Συ μιν Φιλη Χελιδών,
Ετησίη μελίσσα,
Θεοί σε βλέπει; καλὸν
Χεῖμασι δ' εἰς ἀφάντος
Ἡ Νεῖλος, ἢ τὴ Μιμῶνη.

"Lovely Swallow, once a year
Pleas'd, you pay your visit here;
When our clime the sun-beams gild,
Here your airy nest you build;
And, when bright days cease to smile,
Fly to Memphis or the Nile."

Mr. Willoughby, a modern author on this subject, is of opinion, that swallows go into hot countries, particularly to Egypt and Ethiopia; and it is not very improbable but some of them may spend their winter there, as, at the time these birds quit Europe, the inundation of the Nile is over, and the marshes and stagnated waters swarm with flies of different species, which are proper food for swallows. During our winter, therefore, we may suppose some of them to stay in those countries, where every thing at that period is in its bloom and beauty, till scorching heats induce them to seek a milder climate, and fly from *Africa* to *Europe*.

Another Naturalist makes the following observations:—Were swallows to reside here during the winter, no doubt but some of them would appear earlier than they do; especially when the spring is forward, and the weather warm. It is certain they all come at their appointed time. H. MORCHARD.

P. S. Virgil, in his 6th *Æneid*, writes,
—gurgite ab alto [annus
Quam multæ glomerantur aves, ubi singulos
Transportant fugat, et terras innuat apricas.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 8.*

IT is with regret that I differ so far in opinion from a correspondent of yours, as to deny to our late Laureat that character of *abilities* which he seems willing to attach to his memory; and which,

indeed, in an *archipœta* and *versificator magnus* we are led to expect. The Odes of Warton seem to have been dictated by Minerva rather than the Muses; they "play round the head, but seldom reach the heart," and are characterised by a gloomy incomprehensibility, and an unseasonable, and often incomprehensible, display of superior learning. Should I be desired to point out such parts of the statutes of criticism as forbid the use of such a style, I would refer to the "*si quidvis simplex*" of Horace: "— Let your style be plain and natural, To striketh the sons of Wapping and Whitetall;" to the command of Lucian to "use such words only as shall be approved of by the learned, and understood by the vulgar;" and, lastly, to the observation of Longinus, who expressly says, "that the works of a good poet give pleasure to people of all denominations;" indeed, all critics join in denying to that person the name of *poet*, and to those writings the name of *poetry*, that are confined within the narrow circle of learning, and are not equally well adapted to the untutored minds of the many thousands that have never heard of either the Heroes of History or the Demons of Mythology. Your correspondent, however, Sir, is far from being the only person who has held, and even publicly expressed, a favourable opinion of Warton's poetical abilities. I think that it is Mr. Colman who says of him, that,

"Blest with the gift of every tongue,
Themes royal royally he sung,
A Horace and a Pindar—"

the first part of which singular eulogium I conceive to be prophane, the second is truth, and the latter, I believe, confers upon him titles inferior in number and magnitude to those which have been more than once conferred on a writer of inferior merit: in short, it is a curious instance of poetical exaggeration—an hyperbole that may be easily mistaken for irony.

Upon the whole, though I readily join with your correspondent in granting to his friend every praise for the excellence of his heart and the strength of his understanding, yet, on those writings which are calculated "*nec prodesse, nec delectare*," I can never be induced to prostitute the name of Poetry; and I cannot help being of opinion, that the laurel sits as awkward upon the brow of such a writer as the crown on the head of a tyrant, or the mitre on the brow of an imbecile.

EDMUND GERRARD.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 19.

THE view which accompanies this (*pl. I.*) exhibits part of the old road at Ashbourn, in Derbyshire*. It is not now in use, one infinitely better having been made at some little distance from it. It is indeed rather a wonder that they, who planned the old one, should prefer cutting their way through a bed of rock to leveling inequalities in the slope of the same hill. However, the remains of this road are exceedingly pleasant; for, from most parts of it, the church and Dove-dale hills are visible, while the sides of the rock throughout produce an astonishing variety of beautiful foliage, vines, &c. that hang luxuriant down. The rock is not of the hardest kind, as there are strata of yellowish sand, intermixed with others inclining to red, that are continually crumbling. The whole neighbourhood of Ashbourn affords prospects seldom equalled. The continued series of hills, which rise one beyond another, remind one of a *calm at sea*, where huge undulating waves follow on each other in endless succession. By-the-bye, Mr. Urban, I cannot think it is ever calm at sea; for, at no time (except during violent gales) is the motion of a vessel more disagreeably felt than when the surface of the waves is as polished as a mirror.

J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, Carlisle, Oct. 6.

THE authors and editor of the County History of Cumberland, now in the press, are anxious to obtain something like a complete Biography of the County: and therefore, as the Gentleman's Magazine has always been distinguished for its attention to that county, they particularly request the Editor of that most useful work, and its numerous literary friends, to favour them with any accounts or anecdotes of any distinguished natives of Cumberland; which have never been published elsewhere, or are now become scarce.

Fuller in his *Worthies*, and Wood in his *Athenæ*, mention *Mulcaster*, *Mandeville*, *Thompson*, and *Vicars*; Bishops *Robinson*, *Stanvix*, *Blanc*, *Tullie*, *Bena*, *Carlton*, *Whalpdale*, *Layburn*, and *Senbouse*; Sir R. *Hutton*, Sir J. *Banks*, G. *Porter*, J. *Cannan*, W. *Egremont*, *Sul-*

* This Plate is unavoidably delayed till our Supplement, to make room for one of a more temporary nature, which will be noticed in p. 1104. EDIT.

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held, *Crakenthorpe*, *Langbain*, *Eaglesfield*, and *Maud*, the daughter of Lord *Cockermouth*; and a few sheriffs; as eminent natives of Cumberland. The compilers of the History will be thankful for any information concerning these persons, in addition to the very little which is to be collected from the abovenamed authors.

Is there any tolerably exact information to be had of *Michael Scott*, said, by Camden, to have been a Durham man (whom, however, both Scotland and Cumberland claim the honour of having given birth to, there being a tradition that he was born at Caldbeck), a religious recluse, of great learning, at *Wolstey-castle*, in *Holme Culham*, where some of his writings are said to have been still in being when Camden wrote?

Are there any where any memorials of *Thomas Burbank*, who, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, founded the grammar school of Great Blencowe; or of Mr. *Goodman*, of Carlisle, living when Mr. *Horsley* was there, and who speaks of him as a learned Antiquary; or of *John Aglionby*, of Nunnery, chaplain in ordinary to King James the First, and one of the translators of the New Testament?

Wicliff, the reformer, it is believed, was born in Cumberland; and so was *Richard Pynson*, who was servant (i.e. apprentice, or pupil; to *Richard Caxton*, the first English printer with fusile types, and, in the year 1504, was made printer to Henry the Eighth.

There is some reason to think that *Wood* (so well known from Dean Swift's opposition to his half-pence, and who, as might now be proved, was run down merely through party) was a Cumberland man.

Your Printer is particularly requested to ascertain, if in his power, whether Mr. *Harrison*, a poet as well as statesman, of whom there is some account in his "Collection of Poems," was not also a native of Cumberland, or the son of a native of Cumberland? This is inferred from his intimacy with Addison, Tickell, and Sir Joseph Williamson; the two last of whom were born at *Bridekirk*, of which place a gentleman of the name of *Harrison* was afterwards the rector, whose son or grandson this *William Harrison* is supposed to have been. Swift appears to have regarded him with the sincerest attachment.

Mr.

Mr. *John Hodgson*, who was of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1757, is mentioned in the *Biographia Britannica* as an excellent poet. He, also, most probably was a Cumberland man. There is, in the *Biographia*, a fine poem of his to the memory of Dr. Smith. Some account of him, as well as any other specimens of his poetry, would be particularly acceptable.

Some account too is requested, if to be had, of Dr. *Felton**, author of a well-known and elegant Dissertation on the Classics; of Dr. *Windfor*, the learned author of the History of Knowledge; of a Dr. *Benson*, of Great Salkeld, and a Dr. *Wren*, of Grange; of *Seed*, the author of four volumes of uncommonly elegant sermons; and *Reay*, who also published a volume of well-written sermons, now scarce; of Dr. *Brown*, the editor of Barberini's poems; and of the late *Joseph* and *Bellon Simpson*, two brothers, both of them editors, who were both beneficed in Hampshire; and also of two other brothers, *John* and *Richard Dalton*, both of them men of note in the Literary World; of the former of whom there is a very meagre account in the *Biographia Dramatica*; the latter died but lately, having been librarian to the King.

Blacklock, the blind poet, was descended of Cumberland parentage. We have somewhere seen some mention made of one *Hewitt*, who was his friend and companion, born at Rockliff, and himself a poet. *Sbiells*, the friend of James Thomson, was also born at Rockliff, and also a poet. Some information respecting these too long neglected persons will be gratefully received.

Though, Mr. Urban, these enquiries may seem local and partial, it is for the general interest of good learning and good manners that due notice should every where be taken of men of worth. We hope you and your friends will have the goodness to consider in this light this our present application to you. And if you or they will have the additional goodness to favour us with any answers to these our queries, either privately addressed to your respectable Editor, or through the channel of your Magazine, the favour shall be acknowledged in any way that you shall be pleased to suggest as most likely to be acceptable.

That we may not, however, incur the imputation, nor the appearance of

it, that we trouble you only for our own sakes, we now send you some brief notices of a Roman city in Cumberland, lately discovered, and never before described.

P. S. Near Keswick, in this county, there is still standing an house, on which, on a stone above the door, according to a very prevalent custom in the North, the name *Fairfax* is still very legible. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood, that the once famous General *Fairfax* was born in this very house. Is there any clear and decisive evidence either for or against this opinion? Yours, &c.

The Compilers and Editors of a new History of Cumberland.

Brief Notices of a Roman City in Cumberland, not yet described.

The church and castle of *Beu-castle*, antiently *Bothe-castre*, or *Bueth-castre* (see Camden), situated in the vicinity of the Roman Maiden Way, between *Haltwhistle* and *Jedburgh*, seems to have been built on the ruins of a large Roman city, about 200 yards square, encompassed with a deep and broad ditch and wall. The foundations of houses, and the course of the streets, all along the area, may still be traced. A heavy gloomy castle, now also in ruins, together with the church, the parsonage-house, and some other buildings, have all clearly been built out of the stones of this antient city, or station. Some Roman altars have lately been dug up at it. Leaden pipes have also frequently been found in the fields, leading from a copious well of fine water; and to the West, about half a mile distant, there still are some remains of the fortifications.

A few years ago, as some labourers were trenching a small piece of ground for a garden, they dug up the hearth-stones and floors of several houses, and several cubes of tessellated pavement: but, as there was then no person in the neighbourhood who had any knowledge or taste for Antiquities, no farther search nor enquiry was made. The place, indeed has never been explored with that care and skill which it certainly merits.

Not more than ten years since, in digging a grave, the remains of a sword and some coins were found. There is reason to believe they were curious and valuable. Unfortunately, the grave-digger gave them to a dealer in coins

* See our present volume, p. 524. EDIT.

Ashtburn

South East Prospect of Stratford upon Avon. 1746.

in Carlisle, who said he would get them examined by a judge, and then give either the value of them, or return them. We cannot learn that he did either.

It is much to be regretted, that neither this place, nor the Roman Antiquities at Netherby, have ever been traced and examined with due care and skill. No county in the kingdom, probably, affords so ample a field for Antiquarian research as Cumberland; but adequate motives to engage people in moderate circumstances to undertake so tedious and laborious an investigation have never been proposed to the natives of the county; and, unhappily for us, we are too remote, and perhaps too poor, to engage the attention of our more opulent fellow-citizens of the South, unless by our lakes and mountains, which casually attract some transient tourists, who, however, seldom have leisure to hunt after Antiquities.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1742, there is at least an ingenious account of a very extraordinary stone-pillar, or cross, still remaining in the church-yard of this place. You will also find a pretty copious account of it in the late edition of Camden, vol. III. p. 200. We are sorry to have occasion to say, that, from a late inspection and examination of the stone, we think there is reason to be dissatisfied with all the accounts yet given of this singularly curious piece of antiquity. We are still more sorry to have occasion to add, that we have not yet been able to satisfy ourselves, either as to the true design of the cross, or the true reading of the inscription.

If it will not be deemed a trespass on your pages, we will transmit to you, for a future Magazine, a drawing of the cross in question, together with some farther account of it.

The Compilers and Editors of the new History of Cumberland.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 7.

PROBABLY the following paragraphs relative to the college at Rome, appropriated to English students, may not be new to your intelligent correspondent Mr. Milner (vol. LXI. p. 1177); but to the readers of your Magazine, who may not before have met with this historical gleaning, nor have an opportunity of turning to the book referred to, it may not be unacceptable. It was picked up in the industrious

Strype's extensive field of "Ecclesiastical Memorials," vol. I. p. 312, in which he relates the examination of John Legh (once a servant to Cardinal Wolsey), who, about the year 1535, on his arrival from Rome, was imprisoned in the Tower, in order to learn from him the substance of his supposed treasonable conversation with Pole.

"Then (writes the Memorialist) he (*Legh*) proceeded to another argument concerning a religious house, or hospital, founded, I suppose, in Rome, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, for Englishmen; whereof Cardinal Pole was now the supervisor. And complaint being made of one *Borbrig*, the present master of that house, the Cardinal told *Legh*, that he would put an order to come to the hospital for to limit *Borbrig* to his pension. He disannulled this man of the mastership of the house, and made a new master, called *Halliar* (*Hilliard*, I suppose, who was attainted in Parliament when Pole was); and another, his companion, named *Goldwell* (attainted at the same time), was made Custos there. He made brothers of the hospital; among the which he would needs that *Legh* should be one, saying to him, that he might do it with his honesty and worship; and that there were other worshipful men of England of the brotherhood. Among which he named Dr. *Clark*, the Bishop of Bath; who also, Pole said, had been a great benefactor to the house. Further, he noted one Mr. *Wotton*, and Dr. *Banet*, (who had formerly been ambassadors,) to be brothers there.

"There being a public dinner at this house, the Cardinal and *Legh* happened to be there; who, after eating, fell into discourse about the foundation of it, saying, 'that it was founded in the name of Thomas of Canterbury, whom the King's Grace,' said he, 'had pulled out of his shrine,' &c. &c."

Goldwell (Thomas, S.T.P.) returned with Pole to England, and was, I believe, chaplain to the Cardinal after he became Archbishop of Canterbury. He was Bishop of St. Asaph, and designed for the see of Oxford; but Queen Mary died before the translation was completed. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he went again abroad, and was at the Council of Trent in 1562. He was living in 1580, being then fourscore years of age, but died soon after at Rome, and was there interred. Mr. Addison, in his Travels, noticed, that the picture of Bishop Goldwell was in the Pope's Gallery at Ravenna.

P. 697, col. 2, l. 10, for *perceiving* r. *conceiving*.

Your's, &c.

W. & D.
Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Aug. 2.*

I HAVE lately, and not till lately, met with Dr. Gregory's *Life of Chatterton*; I am not, therefore, acquainted with the manner in which it has been received by the publick; but, as it offers some sentiments, novel at least to me, I am induced to point them out to your readers. Upon the authenticity of the poems it does not appear to have bestowed any new light; it perhaps may be merit sufficient that it has presented the former proofs in a collected point of view; to tell all that is known is certainly to go as far as expectation can warrant; and the only question that can arise upon such a work is the necessity of telling again what has been already told. It is not, however, the question that I mean to ask Dr. Gregory. In the course of his *Narrative* he has necessarily related Chatterton's application to Mr. Walpole; but he has not been content to relate it, he has entered into an impassioned defence of a conduct which Mr. Walpole himself had long since defended. By the present endeavours, I fear, the cause will not be much benefited. It has raked Mr. Walpole's Letters from the dust; which, not to speak severely of them, had better have remained there. It has presented arguments from its own source, which honour and liberality would disdain to have written, and which cannot be read but with sentiments of disgust and contempt. These are not terms to be indiscriminately used; but they will not be thought injurious to the man who can write thus: "It can scarcely be deemed an instance of *extraordinary illiberality* that a private man, though a man of fortune, should be inattentive to the petition of a perfect stranger, a *young man, whose birth or education entitled him to no high pretensions.*" Nay, more, after a panegyrick on Mr. Walpole, he adds, "Considering things as they are, and not as they ought to be, it was a degree of *unusual condescension* to take *any notice whatever* of the application." These are the grounds upon which Dr. Gregory is content to rest Mr. Walpole's final defence. The solicitude which he has bestowed upon it sufficiently evinces a particular interest in its establishment; but, perhaps, a more unfortunate adoption of sentiments cannot be adduced; they will not, even if they had no farther a reference, appear very judicious, when they are known to have

formed a principal part of Chatterton's own accusation, and to have been formally and solemnly renounced by Mr. Walpole himself. It cannot well be argued that this was unknown to Dr. Gregory, as he has published this accusation and defence in the *very next pages* to the Preface which I have just transcribed. As respecting himself, it certainly presents a picture of singular ingenuoufness. A divine and a man of letters comes forward publicly and uncalled upon, and affirms, that genius struggling in poverty and obscurity has no claim, and is totally unworthy, of the public patronage; that merit is concentrated in birth and fortune, and it is there alone that we are authorised to bow the knee. Had these opinions been delivered by Mr. Walpole, who was born to aristocracy, we should have lamented that early impressions had not been corrected by riper judgement; but, when we read them from Dr. Gregory, every cheek is suffused with the blush of indignation, and we despise and reject the unqualified defender of the Great, the trembler at the frowns of Power.

Yours, &c.

C. M. jun.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

HAVING visited Dublin in September last, I was much pleased in observing the monument in Christchurch in that city, erected by the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis; which, on my return, I found to be mentioned in your Magazine, p. 788. I think this monument a very handsome one, though not sufficiently elevated, and though, to be sure, it may be considered, like every other monument, a *memento* for the living as well as the dead; but I was much more pleased in observing a very ancient inscription, in the same church, to perpetuate the memory of Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, who is therein stated to have been Lord of Chepstow, and the first conqueror of Ireland, in the year 1138, or thereabouts. And having taken an account, on my viewing the ruins of Tintern abbey, near Chepstow, that such abbey was founded, about the year 1131, by Walter Fitz Richard de Clare, Lord of Caerwent and Monmouthshire; and that William, Earl of Pembroke, and Marshal of England, who married the daughter and heiress of Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, gave divers lands to the monks and abbots thereof; I wish to be informed whether

the

the Richard de Clare, for whom the inscription is in Christ-church, Dublin, was the father of Walter, the founder of Tintern-abbey; or whether, as the Earl of Pembroke is mentioned to have married the daughter and heiress of Richard, surnamed Strongbow, the Richard de Clare, Lord of Caeryent and Monmouthshire, was another person.

I make no doubt but this will easily be answered, by yourself, or one of your correspondents.

The following inscription, which I copied from a stone in Great Malvern priory-church, is much at your service:

“Philosophus dignus,
Bonus astrologus, Lotharingus,
Vir pius ac humilis,
Monachus, prior hujus ovilis,
Hic jacet in cista,
Geometricus ac abacista,
Doctor Walcherus;
Flet plebs, dolet undique clerus;
Hinc lux prima mori
Dedit Octobris seniori;
Vivat ut in coelis
Exoret quisque fidells.
MCXXXV.”

being, it is supposed, 52 years after founding the monastery.

VIATOR, in the Long Vacation.

Mr. URBAN, Nov 5.

ENCLOSED is a view of Stratford upon Avon, copied by Mr. Stringer from a drawing which I took above 40 years ago (*see plate II.*). From its being the birth-place of Shakspeare, I hope you will think it worthy a place in your Magazine, and make no doubt but your engraver will do it justice. It shews the South east prospect of the church, in which are enshrined the bones of our immortal Bard; the tower of a chapel, built of fine squared stone, in a principal part of the tower, by Sir Hugh Clapton, who also built the stone-bridge over the river Avon, both in the reign of King Henry VII.; the former he dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It shews likewise the foot-bridge of timber; the corn and oil-mills; the top of the old town-hall (*now* elegantly rebuilt), at one end of which is placed a fine statue of Shakspeare as large as life; the same that was used, at the celebration of the Jubilee, by Mr. Garrick, in the year 1769, at which were present an innumerable company of nobility and gentry from all parts of the kingdom.

I must not forget to mention many alterations and improvements that have

been made since my first drawing was taken; particularly in taking down from the tower on the church the old, mean, leaden spire, which has been re-placed with one several feet higher, of fine white stone; repairing the battlements, bell-windows, pinnacles, &c.

Yours, &c. RICHARD GREENE.

Mr. URBAN, 51b 11mo.

Ἡ ῥαδίας φεύγει ἀν, ἀποφύγει δίκην,

Ὅστις διώκει τὴν ἰστίαν τῆς ἡμετέρας.

ARISTOPH. Nub.

HOWEVER ironically this remark was made, yet it is more true, and of more importance, than the witty comedian meant to imply. If I were convinced that a surgeon could skilfully “couch a gnat,” I could undoubtedly submit with absolute confidence to his performing that operation on me: and, even in the instance of Strephades, I should be more willing to intrust with my cause a lawyer who had enlarged his mind by universal science, than one who had slavishly confined himself to the studies of his profession. For, the habit of accurate observation and nice distinction exercises and improves the faculties: *omnes artes, quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur*, Cic. pro Arch. This celebrated passage cannot be too strongly inculcated; it may serve as a general answer to the objections of those who consider pursuits of this nature as trifling and unimportant, because they cannot see their immediate application to the purposes of life.

From this apology I shall proceed to answer some enquiries on entomological subjects.

To Everard, on Spiders, p. 747.

“Io avea il dì cinque di Luglio fatto inchudere un ragno femmina in un vaso di vetro serrato con carta;—non posi nel vaso cosa alcuna da poter nutrirla;—la quale morì poi il dì trenta di Dicembre.—Altri ragnateli ancora e maschi, e femmine, feci rinchiudere ne’ vasi di vetro; ma non trovai altro da osservare che la lunghezza della lor vita senz’ alimento, essendo che alcuni presì a’ quindici di Luglio camparono fino alla fine di Gennajo.” Redi, Esper. Op. t. 1. p. 55, 57.

“I had placed, on the 5th of July, a female spider in a glass vessel closed with paper; I put nothing in the vessel on which it could feed; it died on the 30th of December. Other spiders also, both male and female, I inclosed in glass vessels; but I found nothing

to observe except the length of their life without food: for, some of them, caught the 15th of July, held out till the end of January."

"Aranei nihil recondunt quod diu sine cibo vivere possunt; per hyemem verò ex toto abstinent, et ne victum quidem quaerunt; ipsique ut plurimum per id tempus talis involuti conquiescunt, at non torpidi interim, sed seque agiles ac cum foras prodeunt venatum." Lister, de Aran. p. 12.

"Spiders lay nothing by, because they can live long without meat. In the winter they neither eat nor seek for food; and throughout this season they rest involved in webs, not torpid, but as active as when they go out to hunt."

Depending on these authorities, I kept, last summer, several spiders for the sake of breeding, without being very careful to supply them with flies; indeed they seldom condescended to make use of what I brought them; some of them lived one week, some two, but I think none exceeded three weeks. I have reason to doubt the general accuracy of Lister's account of the hyemation of spiders.

I shall take this opportunity of attempting to vindicate Aristotle from an imputation which, I believe, is ill-founded. In the next page, Lister says,

"Quod autem id genus muscæ araneorum ova depascunt, inque ipsis eorum folliculis, ideo suum foetum pariunt, in altero libro non uno sub titulo demonstravimus. Quæ quidem observatio male intellecta, vesparum ichneumonon fabulæ, apud veteres adeo decantatæ, bonè locum dare potuit. De quâ re ita Aristoteles, 'Vespæ ichneumones nuncupatæ, minores quàm cæteræ sunt, phalangia perimunt, occisæque ferunt in parietinas, aut aliquid tale foramine pervium; deinde illinunt luto, atque ex iis incubando suum procreant genus.'"

I allow that Gaza's translation is liable to the objection of Lister; but he appears to me to have mistaken the sense of his author. Aristotle's words are these: Καὶ πολλὰ καλαχρίσαντις, ἐνλίχουσιν ἐνὶ τῷ θύμῳ, καὶ γίνονται ἐξ αὐτῶν οἱ σφήκες οἱ ἰχνημόνες. Hist. An. V. 20. Now, ἐνλίχω is rendered by the Lexicons *ingere*; and, if it admits of no other interpretation, Gaza is right. But in the preceding chapter we have, Αἱ δὲ κάθαραι, ἧν καλῶσι κόπρον, ἐν ταύτῃ φωλεύουσιν τε τοὺς χειμῶνα καὶ ἐνλίχουσι σκόληκας, ἐξ ὧν γίνονται κάθαραι; per-
volque vermiculos pariunt ex quibus

ipsi procreantur. Gaza. "The *scarabæus pilularius* buries itself for the winter in the dung which it rolls along, and deposits in it the maggots from which the beetles are produced." This seems to be a sufficient authority for translating ἐνλίχουσι "lay their eggs;" and by this alteration we reconcile Aristotle's assertion with modern observations, except as to the literal meaning of the word καλαχρίσαντις, *besmearing*. I will not be very positive on either of these passages, for I have to combat with the authority of the scholiast of Aristophanes on the curious piece of natural history introduced at the beginning of the Pax: Αἰγίλας δὲ ὁ κάθαρρος εἰς ὄθον ἀποσπινεραλίζον—θῆλυς γὰρ κάθαρρος οὐ γίνονται. "Dicitur autem *scarabæus pilularius* in humum semen ejicere—for there are no females of this species." It may also be objected, that this translation of the passage concerning the *scarabæus pilularius* supposes it viviparous; but it appears, from c. 20, that Aristotle imagined some insects to be viviparous.

In reply to J. O. p. 920, the Grub is the *larva* of the *scarabæus melolonthæ*, or cockchafer. In some countries, the insect in its perfect state is called Grub, in others Oakub, probably a corruption from Oak grub. For five years it is in motion, and four weeks at rest under-ground, Fabr. Phil. Ent. p. 159, and probably about a month an inhabitant of the air in its full perfection. In its first state, it incommodes the human race; and, in its last, it is persecuted in return. The custom of flying beetles was as common among children two thousand years ago as at present, though the ancient mode was more humane than the modern: Μὴ νῦν περὶ σκυλὸν εἶλε τὴν γνώμην αἰεὶ, ἄλλ' ἀποχάλα τὸ φρονίδ' ἐς τὸν αἶρα, Διόδωρον ὥσπερ μελολόθη τοῦ ποδός. Aristoph. Nub. "Now, do not button up thy mind perpetually about thyself, but let loose thy thoughts into the air like a beetle tied by the foot with a thread." But the *melolonthæ* of the Greeks was certainly not our *melolonthæ*; for, Aristotle tells us that the *larva* was found in dung, V. 19. It was a golden beetle: pretty clearly the *scarabæus auratus*, a much more elegant insect than the cockchafer.

I can assure L. E. that crickets have mouths: an insect of the same genus nearly gnawed through the skin of my
hunger

a few months since; and, had I tried it to proceed, would soon have made a wound. I have applied to a person, who has undertaken to procure a cricket; and I intend shortly to send a drawing and description of its articulated apparatus for feeding.

Answer to T. W. p. 639. A relation of mine attempted last summer to put a harvest-bug, and shew it me; the red substance was indeed more once exhibited, but it was so much dried in the operation, that I could not determine whether it was the insect's small portion of dried blood. There is, however, little doubt that it is an *acarus*, very similar to the *acarus fros*, and still more nearly allied to *acarus scabiei*, or itch-animal. I think it is not named either by Linné, or his editor, Gmelin. I was, perhaps, the more cautious in examining the substance, from a circumstance which happened about the same time. I had been almost persuaded to believe I saw a minute worm extracted from a decayed tooth; while, in fact, a seed of henbane was the cause of curiosity. This story, however, is as old as Avicenna. A lady of Scotland clearly discovered in my microscope that its head was precisely like that of a worm. As my eyes were not quite so good, I suspended my judgement till I could procure more of the seed; but, in the mean time, that nothing might be lost, I described and arranged what I saw under the name of *sinodon odontalis*. When I was informed of the state of the case, I recollected the report of Epicharmus: *Νῆφε καὶ μέμνασθαι, ἀφ᾽ ἧς ταῦτα τῶν φρενῶν*. Cic. ut. l. 19; or, as his brother Quintus expresses it, "nervos atque artus esse atrox nil temere credere," de Per. *that it is the joints and sinews of the worm so believe nothing rashly.*

THOMAS YOUNG.

G. URBAN, *Little Queen-st. W. St. minister, 9th time.*

YOUNG procured a cricket, I now send a drawing and description of its mouth. It was in the state of a larva; but this circumstance seldom makes any difference in the mouth, and the mode of life is the same in all states.

CRICETUS DOMESTICUS, Linn.
CRICETUS DOMESTICA, Fabr. mag.
(See plate III.)

A, antennæ. B, facies. C, clypeus, seu labium superius. D, palatum. E, mandibula. F, galea. G, maxilla. H, palpi anteriores. I, palpi posteriores. J, labium, seu labium inferius: K, lacinia interiora; L, exteriora. M, gula.

A. ANTENNAS black-brown bristled*: segments very numerous very short.

B. FACE luteous and brown-black.

C. UPPER LIP luteous oval membranous-horny covering the tip of the mandibles and the upper part of the mouth.

D. PALATE light brown prominent half-egg'd within the mandibles.

E. MANDIBLES luteous at the tip blackish incurved somewhat obliquely lop'd tooth'd opening transversely constituting the lower part of the cheeks inclosing the upper part of the mouth; the tip covered by the upper lip.

F. GUMS whitish fleshy cylindric obtuse incurved somewhat longer than the jaws which they cover and with which they open and close the lower part of the mouth.

G. JAWS whitish horny-fleshy oblong pointed incurved at the tip blackish horny cloven: divisions acute, back bearing the fore palps.

H. FORE PALPS whitish fleshy longer fixed to the back of the jaws five jointed: segments nearly inverse-awl'd: first very short; second somewhat longer; the remaining three nearly equal.

I. HIND PALPS whitish fleshy shorter fixed to the lip at the sides of its base three-jointed; segments nearly inverse-awl'd; first, very short; second and third, nearly equal.

J. LIP or LOWER LIP whitish fleshy-membranous flattish rounded inclosing the mouth beneath: base bearing the hind palps; tip four-cleft:

K. Interior divisions smaller awl'd.

L. Exterior larger club'd bent inwards concealing the tip of the interior.

M. GULLET whitish.

Many of the parts are slightly hairy.

The presence of gums entitles this genus to a place in Fabricius's second class, *CLONATA*, which comprehends the forficula, mantis, blatta, and gryllus, of Linné. Unequal thread-form palps, a four-cleft lip, and bristled an-

* Taper'd, length many times exceeding the breadth.

tennas, distinguish the *acbeta* of Fabricius.

So far then is this insect from being without a mouth, that it is furnished, like the greater number of other insects, with four projecting instruments for examining, and a double apparatus for chewing its food, besides the other appendages, of which it exhibits very good specimens, illustrating most of the terms employed in describing the mouths of coleopterous, and this division of hemipterous insects.

THOMAS YOUNG.

P. S. Since I wrote my last letter, Dr. Shaw has informed me, that he has given a figure and description of the harvest bug in his admirable Miscellany, and that he has named it *acarus autumnalis*.

T. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

O^r. 15.

I HAVE observed of late your very useful Magazine to be silent on the subject of the Madocean Indians, which mortifies me not a little, as I was in hopes not only of farther information than I have hitherto obtained, but likewise of seeing some plan for a full investigation of the matter. I have heard that the Society of Gwyneddigion intend to equip some of the natives of Wales for an expedition into that part of the world where these Madawgwys, or Welsh Indians, are said to inhabit; but I do not (it must be confessed) conceive any sanguine expectations from a scheme of this nature. The expence, distance, and difficulties, of the journey strike me as too great for private adventurers. Could Government be prevailed on, by a serious and respectable application, to fit out a frigate or two for the purpose, manned by natives of Wales well versed in their own language, something might be done effectual. Such an undertaking (in my opinion) promises as much national advantage as did that of Captain Cook, or of any other explorer of unknown countries. Could these supposed descendants of Britons be found in reality, and the genealogy be acknowledged on all sides, and by this means an intercourse between us be opened, what might not be expected from such a connexion! what a source of historical curiosities, should any ancient writing be preserved among them, as has been mentioned there are! and who knows what kind of traffick might be carried on to the mutual advantage of both nations! If I rightly

comprehend the situation of the country of these Indians, I must conclude, that the Spaniards would be apt to annoy us in any attempt at discoveries in that part of America. But this is not a consideration that should deter a brave and enterprising people. Nor does the foundation we have to go upon appear to me so chimerical as it may perhaps to some. No part of history hath been better authenticated than the departure of Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd to America. In the first edition of Rowland's *Mona Antiqua*, &c. published in the year 1723, p. 177, we read, that the first discovery of America was made by Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd; "who (to use the author's own words) adventured and performed the discovery of the West Indies, returned, and went again there with a colony of Welshmen, above three hundred years before Columbus and Americus Vespusius made their discovery of it, on which the Spaniards ground their title to those rich and spacious regions." Beside this, in the margin of the book we have the following references, viz. "see The History of Wales, Wynne's edition, pp. 195, 196; and Sir Thomas Herbert's Travels into Persia, second edition, p. 355, where he proves at large the first discovery of the West Indies by Madoc, the son of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of Wales."—The Mexicans, as well as I can recollect from reading the conquest of their country by the Spaniards, uniformly mentioned the appearance of strangers from the rest in those regions before the arrival of the Spaniards. If to all this we add the accounts given of late in some of your Magazines. it must be allowed, that the whole put together calls for some attention. I have sent you, Mr. Urban, these few hints, carelessly thrown together, for your information, if you should think them deserving notice; in hopes too that they may serve to rouse forth a more able advocate in the cause, if the reports conveyed to us through your Magazine be true; if not, that they may be convincingly refuted.

H. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 14.

HAVING observed that the success of some of the Navigation companies has given birth to an infinite number of projects for the formation of new canals in almost every part of the United Kingdoms, and being strongly persuaded of the great commercial benefits attendant

attendant upon inland navigation, I am desirous that they should be accompanied by every collateral circumstance of advantage of which they are susceptible. I, therefore, wish to profit from the general circulation of your very useful Miscellany, to convey to persons interested a very simple idea which has occurred to me upon the subject, and which, I am convinced, would be productive of more than one benefit to the community. Whoever has at any time passed from an open country to an inclosed (or *vice versa*) in a clear dry day, after rainy weather, must have perceived that trees have the effect of retaining moisture upon the surface of the ground, and of retarding evaporation, by intercepting the rays of the sun; he must have observed that, whilst upon commons, or in spots to which the sun and the air have free access, the roads very soon part with their moisture, and become perfectly dry; in lanes or roads confined by high trees or hedges the mud or wet will be retained for many days. It must also have fallen within the observation of every one, that if, after one of those nights, so common during the winter in this country, in which the moisture of the atmosphere has been congealed by the frost to the branches of the trees, the sun should suddenly make its appearance, the ground under trees will immediately become wet, whilst the more open spots are dry and frost-bound. It is not to my present purpose to examine whether these effects are produced by any attraction between the branches of trees and the moist particles which float in the atmosphere, or whether they arise simply from the quantity of surface presented by the branches which intercept and retain those particles: it is sufficient that the effect is produced: and, from whatever causes it may arise, it is likewise, I believe, an undisputed fact, that countries which have not been long settled become drier and less fertile in proportion as their original forests give place to cultivation. It may require perhaps some little apology, when it shall appear that these common facts have been stated, and this long preamble introduced, for no other purpose than to recommend the planting trees along the sides of navigable canals. I feel a strong persuasion that this practice would be productive of more advantages than may at first occur. The

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quantity of water lost from canals by exhalation appears, from experiment, to be so considerable as to render it an object of importance to devise means to diminish that exhalation; and I think I am not mistaken when I assert, that trees, planted along the sides of canals, would, in a few years, keep them navigable in dry seasons for several days longer than they remain so at present; and two or three days gained in a season would be no contemptible object to the trade carried on upon canals, or to their proprietors. Besides which, the shade of trees would be of considerable comfort, as well as real advantage, to those whose occupations lead them to toil in sultry weather along the towing path. But, above all, the country would certainly in time derive the highest benefit from the timber, of which it would hereby obtain a considerable supply; the owners of the timber would find a sure and ready market; and the proprietors of canals would reap the profit of a never-failing article of trade.

As I conceive the subject of this letter to be of some consequence to the publick, my motives will, no doubt, secure me the pardon of your readers for having taken up a small portion of their time. Let my idea be canvassed by those who are better judges of its importance than I am, I shall be satisfied. If it shall appear worth adopting, and the plan should hereafter succeed, the having suggested it will, no doubt, add to the pride of your present reader,
DENDROPHILUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Swaffham, Nov. 12.*
I WISH some correspondent would inform me whether fig. 2, p. 214, is a *teffera*; and, if it is, whether a common one or not.

It would give me much pleasure to afford A Medical Sufferer, p. 804, some relief. I found much benefit in the root of *elicampans* grated into a glass of Port-wine, which was taken at night previous to my going to rest, and in the morning fasting; but for how long this medicine was repeated I cannot inform him. I earnestly recommend him to try the root, if he has not already found it inefficacious. I was afflicted the first ten years of my life, and as many more have since elapsed without having had any cause to complain of those diminutive tormentors.

In answer to D. H. p. 904, the *impression*

pression sent you was not from a seal. The ensign (if it is one) being of a flat shape was very easily impressed on wax; and therefore it is conceived that that expression was not, in the present case, improper. I never meant to insist that it was an ensign, nor does my letter, p. 591, convey that idea; for it bears no other resemblance to the ensigns described to me, and what engravings of them I have seen, than as to its size, which, I apprehend, is but a trifle less than some of those curiosities appeared to be; and this may be rather bigger than is mentioned in p. 591.

D. H. has my thanks for his hint on the seal [or ring] found at Swanton Morley.

STEP. NEWMAN.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 3.

IF the following remedy, which I have known do good, should give a Medical Sufferer any relief, it will give me great pleasure.

Take of a strong infusion or decoction of linseed, bruised, four ounces, strain it, and add of Venice treacle two drams, for a glister, to be injected warm at night, going to bed, and repeated for some time: if he is of opinion he receives any benefit, he may add half a dram of the Th. for three or four times.

Yours, &c. MEANWELL.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 19.

DR. Heberden gives a remarkable case of a patient cured of worms by large doses of common salt, dissolved in as little water as possible. Hoping the Medical Sufferer, p. 804, will obtain a cure by the simple means related p. 885, as curing the communicator, I have merely mentioned the case.

The Medal, p. 901, struck by James III. was sent to St. Ambrose, in 1474; that of James IV. is by some suspected to be a forgery.

The following is a short account of the Grub-worm, p. 920. "*Grub*, in zoology, the English name of the hexapode worm, produced from the eggs of beetles; and which at length are transformed into winged insects of the same species with their parents." The Natural History is given in Vol. XVIII, p. 259, 413; and Vol. XIX, p. 208, of the Gentleman's Magazine.

I wish T. W. p. 939, could have distinguished the Harvelt-bug by another English name, as I have in vain sought for it in authors by that name.

Yours, &c. EVERARD.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 15.

SINCE it has been a part of my business to translate some of the papers in the Low Dutch language for a moving print, I could not help observing an advertisement in the Haerlem Courant of October 2, which, among other scarce books for sale, mentions *B. de Engelman over de Prosperiteit des denkers*, or W. de Britain, the Englishman, upon the *Prosperity of Thinkers*, as the second book that was published at Haerlem in 1485, after the discovery of the art of printing.—Which was the first book printed in Holland, about that period, is well known, but, I presume, it is not so of the second.—W. de Britain's treatise I have likewise seen in the German language in several sizes and editions. But *à-propos* of Dutch literature; a statue was lately erected to the memory of a lady in Holland, on account of her poetical productions. Can any of your intelligent readers inform me, whether this lady's productions have appeared in a collected state? Whether they have been translated into French, and how the original may be procured? They must certainly possess intrinsic merit; and if so, in default of a translator of greater ability, I should be very happy in the opportunity of attempting to transmit their merits to an English reader. The name of the Poetess is unhappily forgotten.

W. HAMILTON REID.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 20.

WHEN I communicated to you the discoveries on opening the Tumulus of *Fairy Teale*, I promised to minute for your Magazine whatever interesting might occur in the procedure. I am sorry now to inform you, that very little progress has been made, nor is there at present much probability of the interior recedes being speedily explored: however, as it was then asserted there were reasons for supposing it the work of a very remote age, they are here subjoined, and submitted to the publick with all due deference.

There are found, in Great Britain, at least five different kinds of tumuli, which were, as I presume, constructed by so many various tribes of possessors; for, adopting the facts which are altogether or at least nearly unexceptionable, that mortuary memorials, and the solemn ceremonies of sepulture, were minutely and sacredly similar among the same people, in whatever direction

their

their detached colonies migrated, it will otherwise embarrass us in accounting for the different figures, dimensions, and contents, of the several kind found in this island.

To elucidate, we will describe as we enumerate.

The first has a central elevation of one third its longitude, or nearly so, and was, when made, probably, with exactness so; is in form oblong, somewhat higher at the head than feet, and accurately ovated at both extremities; of this kind several are yet existing on the plains of Lacedæmon and Troy, which, in the former instance the Abbé Barthelemi asserts were *known* to have had existence prior to the birth of the arts and sciences. The latter are generally supposed to have been found during, and immediately after, the conclusion of the Trojan war. Similar barrows were scattered over the face of antient Egypt; these, the Abbé conjectures, were the tombs of the original settlers; but, when the arts expanded, and vanity or affection had introduced sumptuousness and prodigality, these ceased; and, in their stead, the massy pyramid ascended into the clouds.

In Europe, where, as yet, Science had not founded empire, this simple and original memorial prevailed as far as population extended, the design of the tomb was, perhaps, to preserve the cadavers from the prowl of savage voracity; of the greater, no doubt, to perpetuate personal achievement or gratify family pride: so early, so universally, prevailed the fond wish, "Let us make ourselves a name."

The second is, in area, an obtuse oval, having little central ascendancy, and is found most frequently on eminences near or in view of the sea; these we attribute to the Phœnicians, or rather that people first introduced this form into Britain, at or about the age of Melcarthus, the Tyrian Hercules, who first brought to Tyre "*Stannum ex Cassiteride Insula.*" In these are found pieces of bone and *ashes*, but no other deposit that I have ever heard of.

The third is not a circle, but much more circular than the second: considerably elevated in the centre; when perfect, most similar to a cone, whose base and height are equal, having a circumferential fossé, which is sometimes exactly, generally near, six cubits; the outside bank being twelve cubits. Six cubits make the precise length

of the Belgic Druid wand; when this measure is applied, design and order instantly appear; without it the geometrical proportions of these tumuli vanish into confusion. This kind is found in every province of the Southern, and not unfrequently in the Northern, provinces of the kingdom. They have contained glass beads commonly of cerulean colour (the favourite stain of the Druids) some amber ones, trinkets cased with gold or silver; military, mechanical, and domestic, instruments of brass, and a compound metal, nearly resembling pinchbeck. We conceive these to be the remains of the Belgians, who, long before the Julian invasion, had passed over the Narrow seas into Britain, and driven the primary possessors into her remotest angles. *These* introduced with their conquest Druidical learning, and the use of metals; *before* their arrival, flint was used for hatchets, spears, and arrow-heads, many of which are yet to be seen in the cabinets of the curious; if my memory be not fallacious, there are of such in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, which were found, as I remember, in the Oldbury intrenchment, Warwickshire. Cæsar informs us, that "*Qui (these Belgians) prædæ ac belli inferendæ causâ ex Belgis transferunt, Atque agros coere cœperunt,*" *hominum est infinita multitudo creberrimæque ædificia sive GALLICIS consimilia, pecoris magnus numerus. Utuntur aut ære, aut annulis ferreis, pro nummo:*" an irrefragable argument of respectable civilization and orderly government. This one observation, from such authority, and under personal inspection, should strike calumny dumb; and as positive a proof of the superiority of these in the learning of the times is, that the youth of the Continent were for education sent into Britain. The Belgæ, or, as those who first obtained the island called them, Firbelgs, studded the face of the country with this new species of tumuli, abundance of which remain unto this day.

The fourth kind is larger than the third; in figure, either an elongated oval, or circular, some with, some without, an environing fossé. The former we ascribe to the subjugated and romanized Belgæ; the latter to the Romans; in the first, are found beads, &c. in the second, urns, coins, lamps, lachrymatories, and other evidence of a polished people.

The fifth are also of the oblong oval, but distinguished by having a circle of rude

rude erected stones. These by Worrius are unquestionably proved to be Danish.

Having now taken a transient view of the different barrows, let us by comparing see whether we can clap Fairy's Tooté with either of them.

Danish it is not, the form being totally dissimilar; those of that people are found chiefly in the most fertile provinces. their vorages were *præda ac belli interendi causâ*, professedly; they fortified their camps and intrenchments, and erected these and their ornaments on the most visible sites, ever anxious to discover the approach of an enemy, destroy opportunities of ravage, or secure atrocious plunder. Fairy's Tooté is not so situated, but on a gentle Northern declivity, and for ages must have been enveloped in the bosom of the extensive Selwood forest. The Danes had rude stones surrounding their tumuli; there is none such at Fairy's Tooté: moreover, this rapacious race burnt their dead, till their conversion to Christianity by Augustus the Gaul. nay, and near 200 years after, while Christianity and Paganism violently struggled for the mastery, this custom continued; even after their depredations here, urns and urns were generally used. But the bones at the Tooté passed not through the fire, as appears positively from their texture, completion, and connection, they were not modelled into an urn, but deposited in their natural formation in cells.

Neither is the Tooté a Roman Tumulus; this imperious nation founded their sepulchral monuments near their capital stations, or contiguous, or at farthest within view of their principal public roads, either that their superb structures might have frequent admirers, or, perhaps, charitably to put the way-faring in mind of that "Country from whose burn no traveller returns." Hence the usual address, "*Siste, viator*;" but this would be needless, not to say absurd, in the solitude of an immense forest, remote equally from Roman stations and Roman roads. Again, the Romans burnt the bodies, and compressed the ashes in elegant urns accompanied with coins, toys, inscriptions, and other indubitable testimonies of magnificence; in this repository we have neither coin, toy, weapon, nor the least remains of that taste and expence which the conquerors of the world were ostentatiously ambitious to exhibit in their

solemn obsequies and funeral monuments; so far from any thing like this, the walls of Fairy Tooté are constructed *without mortar*, which the Romans first used in Britain, and which since has never been disused, nor have we here the mark of the chisel, hammer, or any other workman's instrument; for these reasons we may firmly conclude that it is no Roman work.

It also differs widely, both in its internal and external construction and contents, from those which we have supposed the Belgæ or Firbolgs raised in this country. They were invariably encircled with a fosse, were conical, contained beads, gold, and silver trinkets, and amulets; and those, like the other swarms which emigrated from the vast German hive, did not bury, but burnt, their dead.

Now Fairy's Tooté has no fosse, is not conical, but semioval (or like the half of an egg cut longitudinally); no beads, no trinkets, no amulets, are here found, nor any observation capable of being distorted to support the supposition that this work was theirs. The use of iron and other metals was known to the Belgæ; but the builders of the Tooté either knew not their use, or superstitiously abstained from it, for no mark of its operation can be traced. But, to be candid, I must acknowledge that neither Cæsar, Tacitus, or Strabo, have left us an account relative to the mortuary ceremonies or monuments of this herd; my argument, therefore, in this particular, has thus much cogency, and no more: the Gauls, from whom they immediately descended, had the custom of the pile and urn; and to me it appears a plausible conjecture, that the Belgic Britons scrupulously adhered to the manners and customs of their ancestors.

(To be continued.)

MR. UREAN,

Dec. 2.

WITH this you will receive a facsimile (very exactly copied) of the signature of Lewis the Sixteenth, at present only recognized as *ci-devant* King of France; and, as every thing which relates to a man so wonderfully fallen is now become interesting, I have sent it to you, thinking that your readers will be pleased at your having it engraved for your useful Publication (see the bottom of Plate III.)

It was taken from a passport, signed by him since the Revolution.

J. H.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

I SEND you, for explanation, an inscription on a stone (*pl. III. fig. 1*) over the arch of the Prebendal-house at Bolton, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire; and am
Yours, &c. G. LAW.

Mr. URBAN, Leicester, Nov. 11.

THE demolition of the Bastile of Paris, we are told, liberated some miserable objects of the human race confined within its walls half a century; but the demolition of our Bastile, Leicester town-gaol, last week, brought from darkness to light the ruin of an ancient church, on which the sun had not shone for ages.

I have been diligent in tracing and penciling the fragments which in part composed this ancient structure. They will make a representation of a fine ruin of these venerable remains of St. John the Evangelist, of which but little has been known more than its site. A fragment of the arch over the entrance into the nave I herewith send you (*plate III. fig. 2*). The whole of the ruin, when I have finished the drawing, will be an acquisition to the History of Leicester.

I cannot help observing the vicissitude of things inanimate as well as of mortals. I noticed above the Paris Bastile; but could it have been thought that these strenuous defenders of liberty, who destroyed that horrid prison, would have so soon become such tyrants in turn, as to Bastile their fellow-creatures, and cut their throats in that helpless state, for only enjoying sentiments, as they imagined, not congenial with their own! So it has happened with mortals; with things it is as extraordinary. This religious house, formed, doubtless, in the earliest ages of Christianity in this island, to be a sanctuary of holy men for the propagating of piety and virtue, has so far changed its original use as to become the dwelling of thieves and murderers. The entrance into the church for the priests became the passage into the ale cellar; one of the arches, leading from the nave into the side-aisle, served in part as a chimney-back in the kitchen of the prison; and the altar a cell for condemned criminals!

Perhaps no structure of this sort was formed with less simplicity, excepting that fragment I have sent you a drawing of. The pillars, from which sprang the arches in the nave, were circular only 6 feet high; the girth, 5 feet 8 inches;

the stones which served as capitals were nearly as they came from the earth, without form, or intention of order. The span of these arches, 9 feet. The length of the nave, 41 feet; beyond which was a continuance of a wall, plain, and of equal thickness, 14 feet. The wall, 3 feet 8 inches over. They were all formed of forest-stone and free-stone, from the old quarry, called Dane-hills, near Leicester.

What remained of the Saxon arch, the grand entrance, I requested of Mr. Firmadge, the town chamberlain, and have placed it in my garden at an easy expence.
JOHN THROSEY.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 5.

"Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir, or slave."

OPENING that venerable poem, the *Odysey* of Homer, which Mr. Cowper has lately given to the publick in a new and becoming dress (would to God he may feel himself *impell'd* to give us *Virgil* also!), I was much pleased with the exordium with which the hero prefaces the account of himself, his travels, and various sufferings, at the court of Phœacia. The ninth book begins with the passage to which I allude. I could not but consider it as containing a truism of very great antiquity; and whenever I meet with sentiments in that author, in which the present race of men so perfectly coincide, they seem to throw an air of authority, by giving the sanction of so many past ages, on the propriety and rectitude of our judgements: or the Bard, having so exquisitely delineated Nature in its utmost purity, affords us, at this distant day, perpetual sources of delight and admiration. *Ulysses* says,

"The world, in my account, no sight affords
More gratifying, than a people blest
With cheerfulness and peace."

And it was with peculiar satisfaction I could apply this truth to our yet happy country; as it excited my astonishment, some time since, to know that any men of respectable situations in life could, so far divest themselves of all feeling for the great number of amiable and honourable characters which adorn this island, as to hazard the dreadful consequences which would probably await them, and all, by pursuing to animate, and encourage to their assistance, *the many-headed monster*, to effect a small amendment or two in the glorious

ous fabrick, the Constitution of this kingdom! For, when this dreaded hydra of the nation is once in motion, and the demon of discord unhappily has taken the place of internal peace and confidence, no mortal hath influence sufficient to guide its course with precision, or set bounds to the effects of its career. But what rage must govern the bosoms of some men, and patriotic madness others, to give birth to "that worst of tyrants, an usurping crowd," to pull down such heavy calamities, such premature destruction, on a blessed and flourishing people!

But it is evident to the thoughtful citizen with what facility men mount the ladder of popularity; and also, how very few, when on the topmost round, have ability to stand and grace their situation. There to stand, indeed, the faithful steward of the public treasure, the strong contentions of jarring interests, the rancorous shafts of envy, the assaults and turbulence of faction, and the wondrous force of eloquence! demands prodigious perseverance, and equal genius and sagacity. But there to have stood at the alarming period when this kingdom was on the very verge of bankruptcy, till the nation has witnessed, by an unwearied attention, by abilities, by integrity, the amazing change to affluent prosperity! is an honour to an almost singular Minister, which history cannot fail to celebrate.

Our neighbours are at present busily engaged in forming a new system of government, and framing a code of laws, which are to prove the adimination of a world. For which purpose, a terrible insult hath been made on all the orders and degrees of a once loyal, pious, and happy, people. Nature shudders at the miseries and afflictions which so very many elegant and accomplished, affluent and blessed, beings now experience, from the measures which have been adopted to make Frenchmen happier hereafter. But surely humanity might dictate more equitable means, means more worthy and justifiable to sense and nature, to grant ideal blessings to the rising generation, than by involving a whole kingdom, and bringing destruction on the present race!

The boasted equality throughout the nation may probably serve to catch the vulgar sense; yet who is there but must know, that a difference in mental endowments, in ingenuity and industry, will ever cause a difference in property;

and this of course will be the means of making an essential difference between the people in a state; and, whatever may be the visionary virtues in expectation, power will, in every form of government, attach to wealth, and no advantages will be experienced by the surrounding poor, whether the rich man's heir shall be plain citizen, or my lord. However, Mr. Urban, though your years be many, your *flamina* are so good that you will live to see, though I may not, their desire for distinctions and titles renewed; and which, under proper restrictions, are a cheap way of rewarding the merits of individuals, as well as an honourable spur to the noblest efforts of man.

But my earnest wish and desire is, to see whatever may be wanting to perfect our system of government take place where only such improvements, additions, and embellishments, to adorn our revered fabrick, and make it suit the fashion of the day, should be canvassed and adopted—by the representatives of the people when legally convened; and without recurring to the incapable multitude, the people at large; as *they* must ultimately leave these things to be settled and adjusted by the wiser few, when the country lies bleeding from universal anarchy, and the madness of reformation should give way to the desire of peace. In the House of Commons resides the power to admit new members from places which might petition to be represented; in them also resides the power to frame certain laws which should deprive other places, fallen to decay, of the privilege of returning members in future: in short, they are competent to new-model the representation, and they might fix a future period, the next intended general election for such return.

And if the temper of the times were proper, if religious enthusiasm, or the benefices of the regular Clergy, did not endanger a war of faith, undoubtedly some acts, heretofore deemed necessary, would be rescinded. But a contention with the Established Church on the propriety and rectitude of religious tenets, doctrines, and ordinances, would involve the kingdom in all the horrors of internal war, inflamed by hellish hate; compared to which, a war with foreign powers, on the demands of honour, and the rights of nations, were but heroic sports and splendid tournaments.

And

And it is matter of concern, that, in these days, when the minds of men, we might hope, were enlarged and humanized by liberal education, and an unbounded commerce with the world, there should be found among Christians such a diversity of sectaries, of men whose religious systems are founded more on the *letter* than on the *spirit* of the Gospel, and considering forms and ceremonies as essentials of their faith; for, herein “the authority of the most learned men is lessened in some measure by the discordance of their opinions.” And as each denomination and distinctive class, among the Trinitarians for instance, even from the airy, free, and very flexible, Papist, varying, by shades, to the plain-dress, formal, upright, Quaker (if the latter may be so considered), could furnish a Barclay, not only modestly to apologize, but, if need were, to prove from Holy Writ their superior claim to plain sense, to sound judgement, and to truth, in their particular persuasions, doctrines, modes, and administration; wherefore should true believers in the Gospel so pertinaciously adhere to, the singular opinions and imaginations of one? or where shall we seek perfection in the limited perceptions and expositions of one human being, who apparently would circumscribe the beneficence of the Deity, and confine his goodness to their wiser sect. I am afraid men pay more regard to their own conceits, indeed, than to the requisites which form the real Christian; as they could not possibly hazard the loss of happiness eternal in embracing the doctrines and government of the most liberal Establishment*; which, though it be not altogether perfect (and what of human device can we reckon so to be?), yet is it an institution formed with every requisite to promote brotherly love and charity among men,

* The writer is aware of the apparent inconsistency in his argument, and requests to be understood, that, if such reasoning can be adduced from the Scriptures in support of those several classes, as to convince the wisest men of their propriety, at least, of their particular persuasion; that, in this case, there could be no future danger in acceding to the communion of any, not even excepting the truly sensible Papist; and, of course, not to that of the Established Church! who would gladly remove any obstacles which now lie in their path thither, and open wide her doors for their admission: for, I feel her inclinations so to do.

and make them susceptible in this life of every promised blessing; and which, from the general conduct of its ministers, still commands the respect and the veneration of the people.

But at present ye may be considered as so many rivers and streams, which, flowing from the same divine source, have been thus divided by terrestrial matters (the vain imaginations and mortal conceivings of immortal Love!) or, rather, as adverse columns, though marching to the New Jerusalem! from which, nevertheless, may be selected many individuals who possess all those excellent qualifications and virtues which honour and adorn man's species; such as enjoy by nature the milk of human kindness, and who perpetually bear in mind that sage admonition of the Apostle to the Gauls (v. 14, 15). And would to God the voice of St. Paul might now be heard and attended to by all throughout the British Isles!

But I am persuaded a liberal House of Commons will afford relief to men who may be really aggrieved; while, on the other hand, the most unbounded toleration ought not to stimulate the numerous sectaries to envy that particular order which already is inwoven in the State, and to whom the Commons of the realm, in a former century, gave the preference, and the Commons of the realm to lately, by a decided majority, approved the wisdom of their choice. Nevertheless, an Administration, ever ardently purposing the prosperity and glory of this nation, and desirous to insure the peace and happiness of all its members, will never fail acceding to such measure, compatible with their situation, which shall serve to harmonize all the parts, and condense the powers of the whole, and thereby adding to the internal strength of the kingdom; that we may, henceforth, run the race of glory, this well-formed, vigorous, admirable, Constitution, with the juvenile republick of our antient rivals.

And let us for a moment turn our eyes to the blessings which we now experience under this mild Government, both civil and religious. Let us look up with veneration to this Constitution, this Parental State, under the influence of which what numbers of individuals have arisen, by commerce, and the pursuit of liberal professions, and are daily bursting into view from obscurity—to wealth and honour; and, throughout
their

their road from penury to their carriage, they have not felt or known the least impediment to the attainment of their wishes: but, on the contrary, their labours have been softened, their cares alleviated, their minds embellished and regaled, by the perpetual variety of elegant arts, useful sciences, and refined amusements, which grow out of, and naturally acquire perfection in, a land of liberty and peace.

“O, lovely Peace! with plenty crown’d”—

Hence flow real joys this isle around,
While George yet bears the sway,
And Pitt, potent, the helm doth steer,
Whom all her sons for truth revere,
And sent, as beams of day!

Yours, &c.

A. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, in the Address to the Reader, prefixed to the third volume of the “*Statistical Account of Scotland*,” observes, that “*Political, or Statistical, Philosophy*, is the most important of all sciences.” I always thought that the most important of all sciences were Theology and Morality, or the knowledge of God and ourselves, and the respective duties to each. In these I conceive to be united every principle that can insure the happiness of society and individuals. These well and duly attended to will be followed by every endeavour to promote the wealth and prosperity of nations. Theological science is beginning to be exploded in some parts of Europe, and in others is so completely exploded, that its ministers are massacred in the most wanton manner, that their incomes may be seized and saved to the State: churches are pulled down by wholesale, and country parishes left absolutely without any. What weight then can the system of political investigation, here recommended, have with such nations? Religion, education, industry, improvements in agriculture, manufactures, and fisheries, and the support of the poor, are the great outcomes of these enquiries, from which the gradual and progressive improvements in each may be ascertained. We here find the stipends of the ministers and the schoolmasters augmented, churches repaired and re-built, the tenant rendered happy by a supply of their several wants, farms multiplied, scarcity relieved, and the attention of the landholders directed to every improvement and cultivation of the human mind, and the soil of the country,

and a timely stop put to emigration. Such is the concern awakened by these enquiries, which will have been circulated to the best of purposes. Man is not hereby plunged into his original barbarism, and society levelled down to equality; property is maintained inviolable, and not a single principle or habit of mischief inculcated or indulged, and the mutual dependance between the landlord and the tenant kept up with all the exercise of the feudal system. The middle and labouring classes are made happy and content without perplexing them with questions concerning equal representation, or the rights of man; theoretical questions, which can only bewilder the imagination without mending the heart or the external situation.

Yours, &c.

P. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

MOST sincerely do I compassionate, and most candidly will I correct, the errors of your correspondent S. S. p. 901, respecting the letters in the tower of his church at Hartshorn, and the pews at Repton. They are the errors of the time in which the inscription was cut, and exhibit in *black letter*, as it is generally called, the same as is, on earlier and foreign inscriptions, exhibited in Greek or Roman capitals. *IHS* is *IHS*; *XPS* is *XPS*; the first signifying Jesus, *IHSOVS*, or *IHSVS*, the *Eta* being mistaken for a Roman *alpha*, or *H*: the latter signifying *XPISTOS*; the *Cb*, *X*, being mistaken for an *X*, and the *Rbo*, *P*, for a Roman *P*. Innumerable instances of this occur in MSS. and sepulchral monuments in our own country.

Your congratulation to the lovers of Topography, on the progress of County Histories, is much damped, to me at least, by one of the Historians discovering, p. 1033, such ignorance where Ep. Tanner's MS Collections are; I always thought with the British Topographer, I. 126, they were in the Bodleian library at Oxford. The authority for the ad. to King's-college will probably be found in the British Museum, in Baker's MS Collections, vol. XX. No. 4, p. 55. Harl. MSS. 1051.

I must beg leave to correct an error of T. S. in the epitaph at Fithbourn, p. 977. *GWONOA* is, most probably, *QUONDA* and *SOVTHOVIA* has some reference to the county of *Southsex*, which is not faithfully represented.

I wish

I wish your correspondent Maria, p. 977, had told us in what *county* Dun-
severick castle is. R. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

P 1022. Mr. John Edwards, mentioned by Mr. Cooke as Fellow of St. John's-college, took his degree of A. M. in that college, 1661, S. T. B. 1668; S. T. P. 1699 (Cambr. Grad. p. 127). Your correspondent will probably find something of him in Mr. Baker's History of St. John's College, in the Harleian library, 7028.

L. L. should have been more cautious in his assertions, p. 987, since it is notorious that the Philosopher whom he speaks of has taken every opportunity of disavowing his Son's conduct, except putting his disavowal in print. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 18.

THE explanation which your ingenious correspondent W. & D. gives to the *ibc* (vol. LVII p. 780) is certainly the right one, it being undoubtedly the illiterate abbreviation of the name of Jesus, the first Greek letters, *IHS*, for *IHSOVS*. The pilgrims from this country, more devout than learned, were fond of bringing from the Holy Land not only reliques, but any thing mysterious or wonderful of a religious nature; and, this being the common way of writing the name of Jesus in those parts of the world, they brought it hither, altering the Sigma into a c. In confirmation of this, I observe in the Hungertord chapel, in Salisbury cathedral, the walls written over in more than twenty places thus, *ibc*. Here we see, by the stroke over it, that it is the abbreviation of a longer word. I have also observed, upon looking over the old Romish vestments and ancient cushions, still preserved in that cathedral, the same *ibc* curiously embroidered in gold, with radiations of glory round them. In both these instances, I conjecture, there is an allusion to the text of Scripture, "At the name of Jesus every knee should bow." In like manner was the name of Christ abbreviated from the Greek characters; and in the Golden Legend, old print, which I have, it is every where *xps* for *Christ*, and *xpm* for *Christum*; as also on an ancient inscription I lately discovered near Farley-castle.

In answer to your correspondent
GENT. MAG. December, 1792.

W. & D. vol. LXI. p. 1160, the word is really *numina* (and not *plurima*, as falsely printed in the book he mentions). There is no doubt of the very spot where Bishop Wyvil was first interred, but only a doubt entertained whether the ancient pulpit did not cover that spot, or a reading-desk, or some such thing, in order to account for the brass plate's remaining after such a general pilage as to leave hardly any other.

The same ingenious correspondent has communicated some valuable anecdotes respecting Sherborne; to which I would add, for his information, that it once belonged to the Duke of Somerset, the Protector, and uncle to Edward VI; who, having procured a long lease thereof, did grant it afterwards to Sir John Horsely, a famous man in those parts. But this Sir John so far declined in his estate, that at length he was outlawed for a debt of ten pounds. King Edward dying, John Capon, Bishop of Salisbury, exhibited a bill in Chancery (Nic. Heath, Archbishop of Canterbury, being Chancellor) against Sir John Paullet, shewing, that the Duke of Somerset had procured the lease by menaces and threats, and for fear of his life (qu. whose life *?); upon which the Lord Chancellor decreed the castle again to the Bishop of Salisbury, with whom it continued till 33 Eliz. when Sir Walter Raleigh got it as before related. Upon his attainder it came to the Crown. King James granted it to his eldest son, Prince Henry, who held it not a year. It then went to the King's favourite, Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, who being attainted, the King gave it once more away, 1617, to Sir John Digby, his Vice-chamberlain, in whose family it still continues, the present possessor being Lord Digby (see Leland's Collectanea, vol. II. p. 652). Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have built the present mansion; the castle has been long demolished all but the gateway, the ruins of which mark its ancient strength. The alienation of it by Bishop Coldwell was a considerable loss to the see, being valued at the suppression for 682l. 14s. 7d. *per annum*.

In the chapel, in Salisbury cathedral, built by the Beauchamp family of Powyk, and over which we still see the arms of the Beauchamps and St. A-

* Certainly *Paullet's*. EDIT. See Hutchins, II. 367.

mandy

mands, and Ferrers of Groby, I observe in one corner a monument in alabaster, in good preservation, which is supposed to be of the famous Sir John Cheney, who fought hand to hand with Richard the Third at the battle of Bosworth. He is here represented as a person of great strength and bone, and a large man; and it is no small proof of the courage and strength of Richard, who was built of small stature, that he should fell such a man, with one of his strokes, to the ground, as Dugdale relates that he did. I wish to find out whether it is really meant for him, and would request a correspondent to give his arms, as also to account for his being buried with the Beauchamps, as I can trace no direct affinity. The insignia of the Garter are round his neck, and the George appendant at the breast. He was ennobled by Henry VII. and also created by him K.G.

Dugdale says, Sir John Cheney's mother was sister to Margaret, Duchess of Somerset; if so, the last Beauchamp of Bletso was his uncle; but the Peerage adds, that she was the daughter and heir of Sir Robert de Shottesbroke.

Robert, Lord Willoughby de Broke, descended from the Cheney's of Broke, in Wiltshire married Elizabeth Beauchamp, eldest daughter and co-heir of Lord Beauchamp of Powyk; but neither does this relate to Sir John Cheney, who, I believe, never lived at Broke. Query, Whether he did not live at Pynne, or Penn, near Mere? P. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 23.

THE annexed cypher is said to be new, and easy to write and read; it is therefore recommended to the attention of some of your ingenious correspondents:

"Clmpw gft dtayrp xs ihm cynoyer xmln ecmyfyi wtz vhi ypc xz imzgy arwx zyycy th xutn twmpl ngxzmz i tch nym'pygecl. My aewywid fa rlee rls dwp sp dmwdn kals wtl. Hipi lth xpwox nvozmæmew drw thmp zay mrl'eyx lth thogt. Wpfwkeu nzwg opti qmber egqi thzl znwdwq zed wzmwig ns phiteykegy ebw arzyp f. qznhxq. Emxmgv acrlwhfny ihmimi yf. Inach zx qhgeytw. Jecynop lcu eguzr ar."—See Gent. Mag. XXXII. 244.

Gent. Mag. 1792, Nov. pl. I. fig. 2:

"Hic requiescunt viscera [see p. 973] Walteri de Kinkham quondam Dunelmensis. [q. ?] episcopi in pace [q. ?]."

Pl. III. fig. 3, p. 981. All Greek: IHC, XPC, Χρῖστος; so that it establishes,

just contrary to the notion of the writer, the very interpretation of S. D. p. 981.

Ivory, p. 981, is a very improper material for a lamp; but has it an opening proper for the purpose?

P. 990. If in that rich deep country mill-stones are now dug, or if it is probable they ever were, then read *sedinat*, *sedinar*, and all is easy and plain: I mean if *molaria* means a quarry of mill-stones, and *mole* mill-stones.

Mentor, p. 995, was a famous engraver, or chaser, of cups. See Piny, Nat. Hist. in three places, XXXIII. 11, XXXIII. 21. Hannonicus, or Hannonicus, doth not seem made out. Doth it allude to the Carthaginian Hanno, and how? G. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Barbury, Nov. 15.*

HAVING read in your useful Miscellany, p. 605, a letter signed M—s, containing some reflections on a passage in Winkelmann's History of the Fine Arts (erroneously said to be translated into Italian), I cannot forbear from putting together my sentiments upon the same subject, and exposing the reveries of your fanciful and ingenious correspondent. For, he highly merits the praise of ingenuity, for having so ably supported a bad cause; nor can I call him less than fanciful, who attributes the learning of the accurate Hooker, and his contemporaries, to the fostering reign of a female monarch. That correspondent, both here and elsewhere, frequently amuses his readers with paradox, and sometimes bewilders them with error. But, notwithstanding these defects, we cannot but admire the brilliancy of his invention, the solidity of his arguments, and the depth of his erudition. As a continuation of these allusions, I appeal to his various productions, which have from time to time enriched your most valuable Repository, and which bear evident marks of an original and splendid imagination. Though we cannot say that he is always sublime without extravagance, or profound without obscurity, yet we can justly affirm, that his mind is vigorous and comprehensive, his ideas numerous and exalted, and his taste pure and refined.

Having paid this just tribute of admiration to his various excellences both as a man of genius and a man of letters, we now proceed to make some remarks upon his elegant Essay.

M—s produces several causes as counteracting

counteracting the effects of our Northernly situation. Of these the first is "the variety of picturesque objects in our own country." I am a foreigner, Mr. Urban, though long resident in this kingdom; nor has it ever occurred to me that England particularly abounded in picturesque scenery. We see but rarely in this climate the serene sunshines of a Claude, or the foaming torrents of a Salvator; and, where Nature has not been unkind, the hand of Cultivation has removed the illusion, and frequently left nothing to supply its place.—2dly. "The influence of our form of Government." If a free Constitution were absolutely necessary to form a fertile imagination (as some have asserted), the inhabitants of Italy would, least of all men, have flourished in the annals of taste. Despotism in that country has not been able to chill the efforts of aspiring genius; nor has the most perfect liberty availed towards implanting in the breast of the brave Helvetian the love of any other arts than those of war and agriculture; so erroneous appears to be the noted observation of Longinus, Ω; * η δημοκρατία των μεγάλων αβάνη τιθνηος, η μογή σχιδον και συνημασαν οι περι λοφους δεινοι και συναπιθανον, Long. lect. 45. And, indeed, this position needs no farther confutation than the eminent names of Montesquieu, Machiavel, Ariosto, and Voltaire, whose writings breathe the genuine spirit of freedom, though all of them received their birth and education under the noxious influence of despotic power.—3dly. "Our connexion with the manners and literature of our Southern neighbours." In this particular your correspondent seems to have attained the true cause of the progress which the English have made in the polite arts within the period of 200 years. Spenser, as it is well-known, copied the Italian poets almost *literatim*: Milton has done little less, having spent a great part of the early period of his life in the warm climate of Italy. Nor are there any other of the English poets, except Shakspeare, whose claim to genius is supported in any degree of originality.

The remark with which M——s concludes his Essay, viz. "that subli-

* The learned reader may see more upon this subject in the 17th chapter of Aristotie De Republica, or in Porphyrius's able Commentary in Categorias, edit. Paris, p. 142.

mity implies something supernatural," is neither grounded in reason, or supported by the authority of critics in general. The noise of vast cataracts, thunder, or raging storms, frequently constitutes the sublime, yet without any intermixture of the supernatural.

I doubt not, Mr. Urban, that your correspondent will kindly receive these observations, which are offered with all due deference to his abilities and learning. For, though possessed (as from his writings he appears to be) of a youthful fancy, and adorned with literary attainments; yet, from long experience, we can assure him that he has still much to learn. But, lest our advice, unsupported by the authority of a great name, may have but little influence, we will conclude our letter with addressing this sensible youth in the excellent words of an old tragedian:

Νίος ψίφυκας πολλά κ' μαθῆν τε δεῖ,
Καὶ πέλλ' ἀκέραι κ' διδάσκεισθαι μακρά.
Yours, &c. A FOREIGNER.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Nov. 13.

IN the archives of Oriel-college, in this university, is preserved the following memorandum:

"Index rerum quæ D's Ep's Wigorn' dedit ecclesie beate Marie Virginis.

Imprimis, ymago Domini nostri Jesu Christi crucifixi, ex argento confecta, cum tabernaculo cuprino, in usum summi altaris.

Item, sex candelabra erea deaurata incerti ponderis.

Item, incensorium argenteum, pond. xx unc.

Item, crismatorium aureum cum cocleari aureo, pond. xi unc.

Item, tres casule, et due dalmatice cum ornamentis.

Sic subscribitur, PHILIPPUS HARDINGE, vicarius ecclesie."

No date is superadded. The bishop in question was probably Robert Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, who had been Provost of Oriel-college, to which college the church belongs.

In a small, and now deserted, chapel, adjoining to the North side of the chancel of the abovementioned church, are several curious epitaphs, which seem to have escaped the vigilance of our Oxford Antiquaries. Two of the fifteenth century I send to your Repository.

1. On a brass plate, inlaid in the wall, is the figure of a man praying before a table, or altar; out of his mouth proceeds a scroll with these words:

"Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam."

Beneath

Beneath is written,

"Orate pro anima magistri Henrici Berdone, quondam pandoxatoris hujus oppidi, qui dedit huic ecclesie decem acras terre in prato communiter appellato le Northmede prope Oxon. propter unam missam perpetue celebrandum in altari sancti Grimbaldi pro anima ejus, et animis Marie uxoris ejus, et Johannis et Etheldrede, patris et matris ejus, et omnium fidelium; qui obiit in vigiliis doménice palmarum anno salutis humane M.CCCC.LXXX.VII."

2. On an altar-tomb:

"Doctor theologus jacet hic celeberrimus olim:

Oxonii decus: et flos fuit ille schole.

Nomine Ricardus: sed erat cognomine Barton:

Clarus erat patriâ: stirpeque clarus erat.

Hereticorum osor justissimus: atque fidelis

Defensor vere religionis erat.

Sexaginta annis: et plus: fuit ille superstes:

Et nunc ob meritis celica regna tenet.

P'dictus Ricard' obiit iv non. maj. anno mccccli. cuius aie. pp. Deus."

3. "Hic jacet magister Petrus Masholme, hujus ecclesie quondam vicarius: qui obiit in festo sancti Thome Martyris: a'o. mxxxix."

4. "Orate pro anima domine Marie uxoris Ricardi Demarisco, militis, generosi: que fenestram magnam hujus ecclesie suis impensis pingi curavit: ut videre licet: obiit quarto die Junii a'o mcccxciv: requiem eternam dona ei domine."

These two last are on plain slabs of black marble.

VERVS.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 14.

IN the New Annual Register for 1791, at Foreign Literature, p. [290], is the following passage:

"At Berlin hath been published, 'A Trial at Law between M. Unger, Printer, and M. Zællner, Counsellor of the Grand Consistory, as Censor of a published Book,' which reflects much honour on the court before which it was held, and leads us to hope that their decision will prove encouraging to freedom of enquiry in the Prussian monarchy. The following are the circumstances of the case:

"M. Unger having published a Catechism for the instruction of the lower classes of people (in which all the abstruse parts of that published by authority are omitted), he was forbidden by the minister, Von Woilner, to sell the work, under the pretence that it was a libel on the Established Catechism. At the same time, that minister informed him, that he might recover his expenses from M. Zællner, the Censor, who had permitted him to publish it. Having brought his action against M. Zællner, the Court decreed against him; observing, 'that the office of Censor was intended merely to suppress personal invective, and private malice, and not to lay the least restraint on the candid ex-

mination of truth, against whomsoever it might militate."

From the manner in which this story is told, it is not very easy to understand against whom the decree was made. The effect of it being "to encourage freedom of enquiry," one would suppose that the decree was directed against the printer; while the terms in which that decree is conceived, and the grammatical construction of the sentence, would lead one to infer, that M. Zællner was the object of its censure.

If the latter supposition be the true one, I am unable to comprehend in what manner this decree can operate to the encouragement of a freedom of enquiry; to my apprehension it appears to be of a directly contrary tendency. For, as the Censor has been punished for having licensed what seems to have been a very useful and harmless publication, it is reasonable to conclude that he, and all other censors in future, will take care not to license any book, however salutary or innocent, which they conceive likely to be disapproved of by the Prussian Court. A solution of this difficulty will oblige

NUGATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 15.

THE following curious passage shews how very lately that useful root the *potatoes* has come into usual cultivation in this country, and will form no bad supplement to Mr. Collins's researches on its introduction. (Note on *Trifolium* and *Cressida*, act V. sc. 2).

To his observations I will add, that Davies, in his translation of Mandello's Travels, 1669, calls this vegetable *battatas*; and that, somewhat earlier, Waller, in his *Battle of the Summer Islands*, alludes to their scarcity in this kingdom, and their invigorating quality: "With candied plantains, and the juicy pine, On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine, And with potatoes sat their wanton swine."

Where it may be observed, that this last circumstance, which is mentioned by Waller as an instance of most extraordinary luxury, is now the common practice of farmers in this country.

"The soil of Shropshire is found to be excellent for potatoes, a *refractive* * delicacy,

* This expression is a remnant of the old notion of their being strong provocatives; to which opinion Shakespeare alludes in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, act V. sc. 5:

Falstaff. "Let the sky rain potatoes, hail kissing-comfits, and snow eringoes; let there come a tempest of provocation."

And

not much inferior to the artichokes, and propagated with little or no pains in tillage. A few acres of them (so apt are they to increase) will go far in furnishing a city with food, and the country round. They are sold at Bristol market at four shillings per bushel. Children of poor people will eat them raw, instead of bread or other food, without any detriment to them; but others dress them various ways, as boiling, roasting them in the embers, cutting them in small pieces, and baking them with fat meat in pies; some strengthen their beer with them. They are all these ways strong and wholesome nourishment, and are, therefore, the more to be cultivated, because they may supply the want of corn in times of famine, as they did for two years together in Ireland when their corn failed." *Magna Britannia*, 1730, art. Shropshire, p. 687.

NUCATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Islington, Nov. 15.*

I SHOULD be much obliged to you by inserting in your valuable *Miscellany* the following elegant inscription* that is put on a table-monument in Islington church-yard, to the memory of a Rebecca Powell: from which we learn, that she was a niece of the late Z. (I suppose Zachary) Brooke, Professor of Divinity, who ordered it to be erected to her memory, and the security of her remains; that she was eminently virtuous, chaste, and pious, possessed of the rarest endowments of mind, and of a form remarkably beautiful. She died the 27th of May, 1759, much and deservedly lamented.

On enquiry, I find she was buried very privately, and early of a morning; but none of the inhabitants of this place, that I am acquainted with, can give me any information as to her family, situation in life, where she lived, nor where she died. For these reasons I venture to give you the present trouble, which I hope you will excuse; trusting that, if this meets the eye of any of the relations of the late Z. Brooke, S.T.P., or of your numerous and intelligent correspondents who may have been acquainted with her, they will be so obliging as to communicate some account of her through the channel of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, where the record will be *perennius ære*, though the iron hand of Time may deface the monumental inscription.

G. L.

And Ben Jonson, in *Every Man out of his Humour*, act II. sc. 1:

"— feeding on larks, sparrows,
Potatœ-pies, and such good *unfluous* meats."

* For this inscription we refer to our volume XLIX. p. 559. Lb11.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

IS there any chance of the publication of a "*History of Pembroke-shire*," some time since meditated by a gentleman of the name of Owen? It is not a little extraordinary that the Principality of Wales should have so long had its local history and antiquities neglected, there not being a single county-history extant in print, unless we except Rowland's "*Mona Antiqua restaurata*;" and that, in fact, treats almost solely of Druidical remains.

Yours, &c.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

July 30.

THE following singular transaction at Bath, being rather too long for a daily paper, I wish to make it known (*pro bono publico*) in the *Gentleman's Magazine*:

As Mr. Smith, a gentleman well-known and highly esteemed by all who know him, and I believe all true lovers of harmony know *HANDEL SMITH*, was taking his daily walk before afternoon tea on the Royal Crescent, he was accosted by a decently-dressed man in boots, who had the appearance of a *country justice of peace*, who expressed his astonishment on the wonderful increase of buildings during his absence of eleven years, the period since he last visited Bath. Mr. S. observed, in return, that probably he would not be less surprised were he to visit it eleven years hence; and thus a *parlé* was formed sufficient for a turn or two on the *paré*. *The Justice*, for so I must call him, said, he came to town on *pecuniary* business with Mr. L—, who being Mr. Smith's banker, strengthened their temporary correspondence till a second man approached them, bearing the externals of a clerk, or upper-servant.—"Well, *Frank*," said *the Justice*, "have you seen Mr. L—?" "Yes, Sir, he will meet you at York-house in less than a quarter of an hour." And on their way thither, it being Mr. Smith's way also to his house in Brock-street, a young man came running up to them much out of breath, and in manners, actions, and language, as idiotical; "Have you, gentlemen, seen a young girl go by with an officer? I gave her fifty pounds last night; and have her I will, for I am over head and ears in love with her. My aunt has left me twelve hundred pounds; and, d— me, they have paid me part in gold and part in paper [taking out a handful of gold and bank-

notes

notes together]; but d—the paper, I do not understand that, not I; but for the girl, I will marry her, that's what I will." *The Justice* observed to Mr. Smith, that he was obliged to leave Bath the minute he had settled with Mr. L—; but he wished they could prevail upon that crazy-headed young man to go with them to York-house, and prevail upon him to place his money in Mr. L—'s hands, lest he should fall into *bad company*; and urged Mr. S. to accompany them also. Humanity as well as harmony was always one of Mr. S.'s *accompaniments*; and, having ten minutes to spare, he was induced to go. A bowl of *nerus* was called for; for, it seems, Mr. L— had, as *one* of them *said*, been there, and would be back in three minutes. During which time *the fool* began to make marks with a bit of chalk upon the table (for Garrick could not have played the fool better). *The Justice* then asked him, whether he could write? "Yes; write and read too." He then made A, B, C, and offered to bet five pounds that he would go out of the room, and tell those within which of the three letters they put a hat over. *The Fool's* A, B, C, taught Mr. S. to *read too*. The clerk followed the fool; and Mr. S. and *the Justice* being left alone, Mr. S. observed to his Worship, that he suspected he was got into d—d bad company; and desired to know what they were at. "Your purse," said the Magistrate; "so [shewing him a pistol] give it me directly," said he, "make no noise, and promise me to stay here ten minutes after I am gone, otherwise this pistol is for you, and this [shewing a second] is to secure my retreat."

Mr. Smith, 81 years of age, prudently complied with the terms, and gave his purse, containing eight guineas and an half. But even the swindlers were bilked; for, had not a sham begging parson got half a guinea of him the day before, the swindlers would have had nine pounds nine. I find, Mr. Urban, being almost as old as Mr. S., that, like the fool, I cannot tell this tale as I wished; and, therefore, I must soon drop my correspondence with the *Gentleman's Magazine**, and confine my pen to the two initials of P. T.

* This *prophetic* expression of our pleasant correspondent *The Wanderer* (see our present Month's Obituary) was intended for earlier insertion. EDIT.

P. S. The fool had such a set of uncommon white teeth, that I suspect they were artificial, and placed over his natural teeth, not only as a disguise, but to add to his simplicity. Perhaps too he was the begging parson the day before, who *bil* Mr. Smith with his natural teeth; if so, they tip *all nine*.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 13.

I SEND you "A Tale of other Times," as I find it prefixed to a selection of the Works of the great and good Joseph Hall, D D. Bishop of Norwich. It could never be read without exciting the liveliest sentiments of compassion. At the present moment it tends to awaken something very like horror.

With sincerest prayers for the continuance of peace and prosperity to this Church and Nation, amidst the storms which surround her, I remain

Yours, &c.

G.

"On the 15th of November, 1641, he was translated to the see of Norwich, vacant by the death of Dr. Richard Montague. But on the 30th of December following, having joined with the Archbishop of York and some other Bishops in the Protestation against the validity of all laws made during their forced absence from parliament, he was voted among the rest to the Tower, and committed thither the 30th of January, in all the extremity of a dark frosty evening, at eight o'clock. This their Protestation is printed in Rushworth and Nelson's Collections, and in Lord Clarendon's and Rapin's Histories, and other places, which will excuse us from inserting it here; and to which we refer. But Bishop Hall having mentioned some curious particulars relating thereto, it will be proper to lay them before our readers.

"Upon our resolved forbearance from parliament," says he, "the Archbishop of York (Williams) sent for us to his lodgings, laid before us the dangerous condition we were in, and advised us for remedy (except we meant utterly to abandon our right, and to desert our station in parliament,) to petition both his Majesty and the parliament, that, since we were legally called by his Majesty's writ to give our attendance in parliament, we might be secured in the performance of our duty and service against those dangers which threatened us, and also to protest against any such acts as should be made during the time of our forced absence; for which he assured us there were many precedents in former parliaments; and which, if we did not, we should betray the trust committed to us by his Majesty, and thereby abdicate the due right both of ourselves and successors.

"To

"To this purpose, in our presence, he drew up the said Petition and Protestation, avowing it to be legal, just, and agreeable to all former proceedings; and, being fairly written, sent it to our several lodgings for our several hands; which we accordingly subscribed, intending yet to have some further consultation concerning the delivery and whole conduct of it. But, ere we could suppose it to be in any hand but his own, the first news we heard was, that messengers were provided to fetch us into the Parliament upon an accusation of high treason. For, whereas this paper was to have been delivered, first, to his Majesty's Secretary, and, after perusal by him, to his Majesty, after which, from his Majesty to the Parliament, and, for that purpose, to the Lord Keeper Littelton, who was the Speaker of the House of Peers. All these professed not to have perused it at all: but the Lord Keeper, willing enough to take this advantage of ingratiating himself with the House of Commons and the faction, to which he knew himself sufficiently obnoxious, and finding what use might be made of it by prejudiced minds, read the same openly in the House of Lords; and, when he found some of the faction apprehensive enough of misconstruction, aggravated the matter as highly offensive, and of dangerous consequence; and thereupon, not without much heat and vehemence, and with an ill preface, it was sent down to the House of Commons, where it was entertained heinously; Glyn, with a full mouth, crying it up for no less than high treason; and some comparing, yea preferring it to the Powder-plot: though, when it came to be debated, one of their oracles, being asked his judgement concerning the fact, professed to them, that they might with as good reason accuse us of adultery."

Shortly after the commitment of the Bishops to the Tower, they were impeached of high treason by the Commons; and, when they should have made their defence, were told that, it being then late, they should have another day: but that day never came. At length, about June, 1642, they were released upon giving 5000 l. bail; whereupon our author withdrew to Norwich. Here he was received with more respect than he could have expected in such times, and frequently preached to numerous audiences, enjoying peace till the beginning of April, 1643. But when the ordinance for sequestering notorious delinquents' estates being passed, wherein he was included by name, all his rents were stopped when he was in hopes of receiving the foregoing half-year for the maintenance of his family; and, a very few days after, some of the sequestrators came to seize upon his palace, and all his estate, both real and personal. Of this transaction, and the severe usage he met with upon this occasion, he gives us the following account:

"The sequestrators sent certain men, appointed by them (whereof one had been burned in the hand), to appraise all the goods that were in my house; which they accordingly executed with all diligent severity, not leaving so much as a dozen of trenchers, or my children's pictures, out of their curious inventory; yea, they would have appraised our very wearing apparel, had not some of them declared their opinion to the contrary. These goods, both library and household-stuff of all kinds, were appointed to be exposed to public sale. But, in the mean time, Mrs. Goodwin, a religious good gentlewoman, whom yet we had never known or seen, being moved with compassion, offered to lay down to the sequestrators the whole sum at which the goods were valued; and was pleased to leave them in our hands, for our use, till we might be able to re-purchase them. As for the books, several stationers looked on them, but were not forward to buy. At last Mr. Cooke, a worthy divine of this diocese, gave bond to the sequestrators, to pay them the whole sum whereat they were set; which was afterwards satisfied out of that poor pittance which was allowed me for my maintenance."

Thus deprived of all support, he applied to the committee of Norwich, which allowed him 400 l. a year out of the episcopal revenues. And yet this was ineffectual; for, before he could receive one quarter, there came down an order from the superior committee of sequestration at London, under the hand of Serjeant Wild, the chairman, and procured by Miles Corbet, forbidding any such allowance, and telling the Norwich committee, that neither they, nor any other, had power to allow him any thing; but, if his wife needed a maintenance, upon her application to the committee of Lords and Commons she should have a fifth part. Accordingly, upon her petition, though after long delays, it was granted her; but so confused and imperfect an account was brought into the sequestrators by their solicitor and collector of both the temporal and spiritual revenues, that the Bishop could never get a knowledge what a fifth part meant; and therefore, it seems, was obliged to take what they thought fit to give him; and, which was still harder, while he received nothing, something was required from him. For, they were not ashamed, after they had taken away and sold all his goods and personal estate, to come to him for assessments, and monthly payments, for that estate which they had seized, and took distresses from him upon his just denial. Nay, they vehemently required him to find the arms usually furnished by his predecessors when they had left him nothing; and, upon many occasions, offered him insolent affronts and indignities. Of this he himself gives us two instances: the first, that, one morning, before his servants were up, there came to his gates a London trooper, attended with others, requiring

quiring entrance, and threatening, if they were not admitted, to break open the gates. The pretence for their coming was to search for arms and ammunition; and, though the Bishop told them he had only two muskets, yet, not resting upon his word, they searched round about the house, looked into the chests and trunks, and examined the vessels in the cellar. Finding no other warlike furniture, they took away one of the Bishop's two horses, though he told them his age would not allow him to travel on foot. At another time, the mob beset his palace, at a very unreasonable hour, for having ordained some persons in his own chapel, and had the insolence to demand his appearance before the Mayor. Still he remained in his palace, though with a poor retinue and maintenance: but at last he was forced to quit it at three weeks warning (though his wife offered to pay rent for it out of her fifths), and might have lain in the street, such was the inexorableness of his merciless enemies! Had not a neighbour in the Close quitted his own house to make room for him and his family.

Shortly after his expulsion he retired to a little estate which he rented at Higham, near Norwich; where, notwithstanding the narrowness of his circumstances, he distributed a weekly charity to a certain number of poor widows. In this retirement he ended his life on the 8th of September, 1656, in the 82d year of his age, and was buried in the church-yard of that parish, without any memorial, observing in his will: "I do not hold God's house a meet repository for the dead bodies of the greatest saints." And how humble he thought respecting himself appears from the title of his last will and testament, which begins thus: "In the name of God, Amen. I, Joseph Hall, D.D. not worthy to be called Bishop of Norwich," &c.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

I HAVE too much respect for the valuable class of men to which *A Ploughboy*, p. 1002, appertains, to neglect rendering the explanation he demands; but, at the same time, I feel too impatient, under the aspersions he has cast upon me, not previously to exculpate myself.

Be it known then to your mistaken correspondent, that Mr. Gilpin and I are so totally unacquainted, that I absolutely never saw him; but his works I frequently behold with pleasure. These set him far above any advantages that can result from anonymous encomiums, and my station sets me as much above bellowing flattery. Upon a revision of my ornithological epistle, p. 506, I cannot see any ground for your correspondent's charge on this point, the

simple epithet of *elegant* being the only word relative to Mr. Gilpin in that letter that expresses more than indifference; and I am very confident that no person, who has seen his work on Forest Scenery, will deem the application of that epithet to those volumes otherwise than *just*. Perhaps *A Ploughboy* will also take exception at my styling Mr. Gilpin "the *amiable* Forester of Boldre," p. 974. To anticipate him, I here observe, that my motive for so doing arises from the many remarks of a benevolent nature that are interspersed with those on Forest Scenery. Moreover, Mr. Urban, it is incumbent on me to inform *A Ploughboy*, that he has no right whatever to call on Mr. Gilpin for an explanation of the scientific terms that puzzle him, since that gentleman has not used one, his observations on birds being brief, general, and cursory. It rests with me to give *A Ploughboy* the satisfaction he requires, and I do it with pleasure: but I expect in return, and in atonement for having called me *flatterer*, that he will communicate to me, through the channel of your Miscellany, some of that ornithological knowledge which he boasts having gained in the course of fowling; and I particularly request him to acquaint me what birds those are that sportsmen denominate *Guinets*, *Crackies*, *Spulgars*, *Goddarts*, *Twitter-larks*, and *Water-thrushes*. He, doubtless, sometimes meets with very rare birds, descriptions of which would be exceedingly acceptable to

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

The terms *Falco*, *Strix*, *Corvus*, *lynx*, and *Tetrao*, stand explained by the paragraphs, p. 506, which they head.

Picus major, greater spotted woodpecker.

Picus viridis, green woodpecker.

Cuculus canorus, cuckoo.

Sturnus vulgaris, stare, or starling.

Monticola luscinia, nightingale.

———— *phænicurvi*, redstart.

———— *modularis*, hedge-sparrow.

———— *trogodytes*, common wren.

———— *rubecula*, robin-red-breast.

———— *regulus*, golden-crowned wren.

———— white water-wagtail.

———— *bipolaris*, petty chaps.

Loxia pyrrhila, bullfinch.

Fringilla carduelis, goldfinch, or thistlefinch.

Fringilla cælebs, chaffinch.

———— *spinus*, siskin, or barley-bird.

Emberiza

Emberiza citrinella, yellowhammer.
Charadrius bimantopus, long-legged
 or stilt plover.

Tringa glareola, brown-spotted sand-
 piper.

"To contemplate on the outward
 objects which the traveller meets with
 on his journey is certainly pleasing, be-
 cause, in his pilgrimage through life,
 he requires recreation and refreshment."

Mr. URBAN, *Panton-street, Nov. 21.*

IF not inconsistent with the plan of
 your excellent Miscellany, the in-
 sertion of the inclosed will be esteemed
 a favour. The original letter (in my
 possession) was written by a friend of
 mine on-board the Brunswick man of
 war, Portsmouth Harbour. W. L.

"WE have lately been spectators of a
 melancholy parade; such a one as has left a
 lasting impression on the minds of thousands.
 You have doubtless seen the account in a
 variety of shapes, and as variously handled
 (I mean the execution of the three men be-
 longing to the Bounty). But, as all the dif-
 ferent accounts vary from the truth, it is but
 justice that something should be offered in
 refutation, that public minds may not be
 abused by erroneous statements, and their
 judgements be misled. Accordingly, in all
 the accounts exhibited, they are said to have
 protested their innocence to the last. A
 more inhuman conclusion could not have
 been drawn; alike pernicious and untrue,
 it seems as if intended to promote and spread
 an opinion of three unhappy men murdered
 by chicanery, or under the disguise of legal
 authority. Great murmurs are also carefully
 breathed, and assiduously promulgated, on the
 pardon of the midshipman and boatswain's
 mate: and, according to the vulgar notion,
 money bought their lives; and that the others
 fell sacrifices to their poverty. These preju-
 dices in themselves are far, too far, beneath
 the notice of common sense to merit an an-
 swer. I shall just, therefore, by way of
 narrative to you, deliver what I saw, and
 know. The trial being, in my opinion, a
 very interesting discussion of some part of our
 military arrangements, I made it a principle
 to attend the Court from the opening of the
 prosecution to the passing of the sentence. I
 am, therefore, from so unremitted at-
 tendance, qualified to say that, so far from
 there being the smallest shadow of injustice
 in the pardon of the two beforementioned, I
 was equally struck with horror and astonish-
 ment at hearing them included in the sen-
 tence of condemnation, as was every one in
 the Court. Indeed, so very slender were
 the evidences in favour of the prosecution,
 that they really did not amount to crimina-

tion; and I will be confident, had they suf-
 fered, it would have been (from appear-
 ances) undeservedly.

"On the receipt of the order for execu-
 tion, the captains drew lots; the painful task
 was ours.

"The evening preceding the day of execu-
 tion, the prisoners, under the charge of the
 provost-martial, escorted by a guard, came
 on-board. I expected to have seen them
 emaciated, wan, and half expiring with the
 keenness of their afflictions; but, to my at-
 tonishment, they tripped up and down the
 ladders with the most wonderful alacrity;
 and their countenances, instead of being (as
 I expected) the index of a woeful depression
 of mind, were perfectly calm, serene, and
 cheerful. It really gave me a shock to see
 them, but a few hours before their solemn
 exit, in the full possession and vigour of their
 health and spirits, as in a seeming ignorance
 of their approaching fate. Herein I was
 mistaken, as it was nothing less than a calm
 resignation, acquired by a length of confine-
 ment, and habit of study on religious subjects
 for some considerable time.

"This ship appears to have abounded with
 men above the common herd of uninformed
 illiterates. The boatswain's mate, who was
 pardoned, stood his own counsel, questioned
 all the evidences, and in a manner so arran-
 ged and pertinent, that the spectators waited
 with impatience for his turn to call on them,
 and listened with attention and delight during
 the discussion. Milward, one of the poor
 fellows who suffered, was also a man of
 education and capacity. Early in the prece-
 ding night, I heard him read Dodd's Sermon
 to his fellow-prisoners, and in such a man-
 ner, that, until I saw Milward in the act, I
 was firmly persuaded one of the chaplains
 was in performance of his office.

"The gun-room was set apart for their
 reception; the ports securely barred-in.
 Screen upon screen enveloped the sad apart-
 ment. Not a ray of light was permitted to
 obtrude. All was silent, solemn, and gloomy,
 and put on the sad aspect of misery and af-
 fliction. In one corner of this wretched
 asylum was a small spot, again partitioned
 off as a cell, to which they were confined.
 In this small space they employed their night
 occasionally in devotion, conversation, and
 sleep. Through a small opening to their
 cell, I, unperceived, observed them very
 minutely, heard their conversation, which
 was cheerful, resigned, and manly. Their
 faces were the cheerful indexes of serene
 and placid minds. I never saw them shed a
 tear. After ten they reposed themselves in
 beds spread for the purpose in the cell, when
 the provost-martial retired beyond the hang-
 ing screen. A circumstance then occurred,
 which, though shocking in its nature, I can-
 not help relating, to shew how habit can in-
 humanize the heart of man. The provost-
 martial

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martial (whose office is that of a gaoler and hangman), on his quitting the prisoners, came into the more expansive part of the gun-room, among those who from duty or curiosity had assembled; a melancholy groupe of mournful spectators, whose hearts, touched with the feelings of humanity, had communicated their impulse to the *fruitful river of the eye*, that well-known source of indicating sorrow. This was a sight equally surprising to his eyes as foreign to his heart. He began, in the very hearing of the prisoners, to marvel; and, in the most hardened insensibility, said, "The young one's a hardened dog!" Not content with this instance of obdurate brutality, he pulled a night-cap from his pocket, and exclaimed, "Here is one; I have all three of their caps in my pocket." I resisted the impulse as long as possible; but humanity could endure these attacks no longer. Fearful of his behaviour being carried to greater lengths of brutality, I ordered him out of the gun-room. He obeyed—went to the birth of the serjeant of marines, where the infernal brute sat down to drinking with the most chearful countenance you can possibly imagine. Oh! how I wished for the pen of a *Sterne*!

"At nine o'clock the next morning the fatal gun was fired, and the yellow flag displayed the dreadful summons to claim the attention of all the fleet. Boats from every ship assembled, and, in a short time, the ship was crowded within with officers, and men without with boats manned and armed. Along the shore, and even a-float in wherries, were men, women, and children, to the amount of thousands, as if, instead of a solemn scene of sorrow, it had been a spectacle of joy. The officers and men were arranged along the deck in columns; the yard ropes stretched along in each man's hand. At eleven the prisoners were summoned up, and marched, preceded by four clergymen, through the ranks of men along the main deck upon the fore-castle, when the eternal separation took place between the one who hung on the starboard, and the two who hung on the larboard, fore yard arms. On the cat-head Milward addressed the ship's company, confessed the errors they had been guilty of, acknowledged the *justice* of their sentence, and warned them by his fate to shun similar paths of impropriety: his speech was nervous, strong, and eloquent, and delivered in an open and deliberative manner. After half an hour spent in devotion, during which time Morrison performed the last offices to his departing companions, the gun was fired, and their souls took their flight in a cloud, amid the observations of thousands. They behaved with a manly firmness that would have dignified a superior state, merited a better fate, and was the admiration of all!

Thus you see the case literally as it stood; unbiassed by narrow prejudice, and unin-

fluenced by professional opinion. You will, therefore, decide for yourself. I well knew the difference between civil and military opinion, and that discussions in criminal cases will always terminate to the prejudice of the latter: however, you have long known my sentiments on martial law, more so that subject will therefore be unnecessary; but, unbiassed by either, I will venture my opinion, that, according to the articles by which they were tried, they suffered *justly*!!

Mr. URBAN,

New. 17.

PERHAPS, amid your medley of antiquities, anecdotes, philosophy, and theology, you may find room for the following

ESSAY on the *Evils and Advantages of Genius.* By an Old Correspondent.

THEY who can fill up their time with intellectual amusements may appear exempt from the weariness that seems to hang upon so many of the hours of people less happily endowed. But appearances are, I fear, in this case deceitful. Common minds are defended by their dullness from many mortifications, disgusts, dejections, irritations, and other passions, which shake and overset the frame of genius, and put frequent, though temporary, stops to the exertion of its powers. Nor are they only thus defended; a thousand ordinary pleasures are constantly at hand sufficient to engage *their* attention without fatiguing it. Genius on the contrary (formed probably by the most exquisite delicacy of its senses, upon which outward objects make the most vivid and extraordinary impressions, added to no common proportion of the other faculties of the soul, *Memory* and *Reason*) seeks in vain for entertainment in the ordinary occupations and modes of filling up time, which engage the generality of the world. The "ædium of o'erlabour'd thought," the latitude which succeeds overflowing feelings, are sufferings, which more than counterbalance the restless vacancies, the heavy hours, of which dull and unenlightened minds complain. Yet, when I reflect on the sources of delight which are open to the man of Genius, all patience deserts me, if I observe him discontented. How exquisitely are his senses in unison with the beauties of nature!

"Canst thou forego the pure ethereal soul
In each fine sense so exquisitely keen,
On the dull couch of luxury to loth,

Stanzas

Stung with disease, and stupified with spleen;
Fain to implore the aid of flattery's screen,
E'en from thyself thy loathsome heart to
hide,

(The mansion then no more of joy serene),
Where fear, distrust, malevolence, abide,
And impotent desire, and disappointed pride?

"O how canst thou renounce the bound-
less store

Of charms, which Nature to her votary yields!
The warbling woodland, the resounding
shore,

The pomp of groves, and garniture of fields;
All that the genial ray of Morning gilds,

And all that echoes to the song of Ev'n,
All that the mountains sheltering bosom
shields,

And all the dread magnificence of Heaven,
O how canst thou renounce, and hope to be
forgiven *!"

It is now the wane of the year, a
time of reflection and melancholy; yet
the reflections are so soothing, and the
melancholy is of so delightful a kind,
as no tumultuous cheerfulness can equal.
I think *Young* somewhere says, that

—Man was never truly bless'd,
But that it gave him so compos'd a hue
As Folly might mistake for want of joy.

The man of genius can wander out
and admire the dingy colour of the
grass and the leaves, which every breath
of wind scatters from the trees, while
he is delighted as they play in circles
about his pathway, or are trodden, half-
rotted, yet exquisitely fragrant, under
his feet. These are images, which,
though I never knew an ordinary mind
pleased with them, those of superior
endowment are universally attached to.
The softening sights, the frequent days
of unclouded serenity, as well as their
direct opposites, the continual fogs and
mists, and sometimes dark and uncea-
sing rains, the many-coloured tints of
the woods and forests; the inexpressible
stillness of many dark, yet warm, days
in November, when not a single breath
of air agitates the bare branches of the
trees; the distinctness of every sound,
though very distant, such as is caused
by the motion of the plough, or the
echoes of the axe of the woodman; are,
with unnumbered other images (which,
as well as these, occur to every lover of
Nature, and have been frequently men-
tioned before, perhaps even by myself,
yet *decies repetita placebunt*); these, I
say, are sources of delight to the man
of imagination, infinitely exceeding in
degree any thing a less-illuminated person

* Beattie's Minstrel.

can have a conception of. If the feel-
ings and the visions of a poetic genius,
the brighter hues in which every object
of creation appears to him, and the
overflowing sentiments with which it
fills him, could be truly and vividly de-
lineated and contrasted with an equally
favourable picture of a common mind,
a difference would be seen so great, the
latter would follow the former *intervallo
tam valde longo*, as would scarcely be
credible to one who contemplated them
both under the same outward shape,
form, and perhaps expressions and man-
ners. Yet, to return from this rhap-
sody to the assertions with which I set
out, these enjoyments of the highest
kind, though not to be foregone for the
more equable tenor of a duller life, are
counterbalanced by hours of excessive
fatigue, lassitude, apathy, and the most
violent degrees of all those melancholy
and indignant passions, which depress
the heart, and harrow up the soul.

Yours, &c.

THE ACADEMIC. No. IV.

*Magnum certè discrimen inter res civiles et artes:
non enim idem periculum a novo metu et a nova
luce. Verum in rebus civilibus mutatio etiam
in melius suspecta est ob perturbationem; cum
civilia auctoritate, consensu, fama, & opinione,
non demonstratione nitantur. In artibus autem
et scientiis, tanquam in metalli fodinis, omnia
novis operibus & ulterioribus progressibus
circumstrepere debent. BACON.*

To the Members of the Senate in the Uni-
versity of Cambridge, to whom is in-
trusted the Education, whatever that
means, of the Youth of England.

Learned Sirs, Cambridge, July 22.

THE words with which I preface
my address are from the pen of
the first Philosopher your university, or
perhaps the whole world, ever produ-
ced. The opinion he entertained of
all Colleges in his time, as hostile to
the advancement of Science, augurs but
ill of what he might now think, when
many of the circumstances that induced
that opinion still continue unchanged,
and warrant a conclusion almost equally
unfavourable.

I know that ye idolize Sir Isaac New-
ton, and that he is your all-in-all. No
one would wish to detract an iota from
the general admiration with which his
amazing genius and discoveries are re-
garded; provided that admiration be

* Vid. aphorism 90 of the *Organum no-
vum*; whence the above motto is taken.

not so illiberally exclusive, as, by a monstrous monopoly, to defraud greater and more important merit of its due applause. Ye may adore and venerate Newton; ye may erect statues to his memory, and hear selections from his *Principia* sung by Reynolds or Madame Mara at your triennial music meetings; ye may, by a change of gender, which he has often enough occasioned in your schools, adopt him for your *alma mater*: and, after all this, he will be but what he is, the philosopher of mathematicians, astronomers, and Cambridge. BACON IS THE PHILOSOPHER OF NATURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND: and yet he, perhaps, is only known to many from a short recommendation of mathematicks, prefixed to an introductory treatise on that subject by the late liberal and worthy Mr. Ludlam.

The word *science* often occurs at Cambridge; generally, however, with the confining epithet of *mathematical*. That the *science* of *Nature* has no affinity with the logick of the old schools or the new, with the syllogisms of Aristotle, or that most stupendous system of practical reasoning, the 5th book of Euclid! the *Institution magna*, or the *Organum novum*, will supply a ready conviction. And it has been thought by some, whom the atmosphere of Cambridge has not infected, that a thorough acquaintance with the writings of Lord Bacon is a qualification indispensably necessary to any one who aspires to the name and honours of a *true philosopher*. In the mean while, ye, who confine your applause, encouragements, and emoluments, to great attainments in a speculative, abstract knowledge, which turns almost entirely on objects beyond the reach of human powers to influence,—take and consider, with the attention it deserves, this brief sentence of the philosopher whom ye have rejected, and of the philosophy whose corner-stone it is: “*Meta scientiarum vera & legitima non alia est, quam ut doletur vita humana novis inventis et copiis.*” With respect for your whole body, as the guardians of sound learning and religion by law established, and the best wishes for success to all who wish well to science as promotive of human happiness, I remain for the present under a title, which in itself reflects neither honour nor dishonour on its owner,

A REFORMER.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 7.

THE world, I doubt, has sustained a great loss in the death of the late Mr. *Evan Evans*; a gentleman so well versed in the antient British Antiquities and MSS, that from him we might have expected an edition of *Tyffilio's British History*, with a translation either in Latin or English.

This, Sir, would have been a most desirable thing, as it would effectually have cleared the character, one way or other, of that learned prelate, Jeffery of Monmouth, by confirming to us, or disproving, his assertion, that his *British History* is really a translation of *Tyffilio*; as also, where and how far *Jeffery* had interpolated or corrupted *Tyffilio's* work. One can hardly doubt but many antient copies of *Tyffilio* are remaining in MS. in the libraries at Hangwst, Llanark, or other repositories, enumerated in your Magazine, p. 511; but there they are now likely still to continue, unless Mr. Richards, if he be living, or Mr. Owen, the learned British lexicographer, will supply Mr. Evan Evans's place, and undertake this, what I esteem a most important, task.

Yours, &c.

L. E.

Mr. URBAN,

B. M. Dec. 10.

AS much has been said in your Magazine about the Middelton family, the following note, written by my father on the back of a picture of Sir Hugh Middelton, may account for a part of that family which I have not observed to have been already noticed:

“The last Lady Middelton, of Sir Hugh Middelton's family, lived the latter end of her life at the Rev. Mr. Chappel's*, rector of St. Peter, in Nottingham, for several years, on a small fortune, and died at Nottingham. Her eldest daughter lived several years at Nottingham; retired to Carlton, two miles from Nottingham, had a fall from her horse, and died there. Her sister lived several years after her eldest sister's death in Bridlerrnithgate, Nottingham. The kindness of her private friends, added to her small fortune, kept her from want.”

This younger sister I well remember; I think she died about the year 1760, and, from her appearance, could be very little less than 80 years of age. I remember it used to be said, several years before her death, that the industry

* Edward Chappel, M. A. was rector of St. Peter, Nottingham, from 1725 to 1767.

of a faithful servant rendered her existence more comfortable. S. A.

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

AS many persons are now making collections of English portraits, it will be very acceptable to most of them, if those gentlemen, who have been a long time engaged therein, would inform them, through the channel of your valuable *Miscellany*, which they find by experience to be the best way of arranging them, whether it is best to allot a volume for each reign, or to title the volumes according to Granger's classes. That method should be adopted which is found to be the best adapted to impress the memory. As some of the first characters in this country have very valuable collections of heads, I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents who will favour us with a description of the most useful and elegant repositories which they recollect having seen for the deposit of heads, with an account of the manner in which they are bound, &c. &c.

Has any edition of Granger been published since the third, in four vols. 8vo, 1779? Is there any continuation of the work published? Have we in print a list of portraits prior to the Revolution, which were omitted by Granger? Some are noticed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; what volumes are they to be found in?

I have a small quarto print of Thomas Fidell, sitting in a square arm-chair writing; underneath, this inscription: "The effigies of Thomas Fidell, of Furnivall's Inn, Gent. one of the attorneys of the Court of Com'on Bench, aged 56 yeares. J. Crop, sculpsit." Pray where is any account of him to be found?

To whom does the following portrait belong? Does it belong to Vincent Voiture, or is it a portrait of Richard Lovelace? It is not described in Granger.

A small oval of a man with loose hair, straight-buttoned coat, and open sleeves; underneath, this inscription:

Voiture! whose gentle papers so refin'd,
As he comes out, not characters but mind;
Whose letters so abstract hae doth dispence,
That hee's not writer, but intelligence;
All aire, fire, spirit: Reader, be blest
To be calcin'd thus nobly, and possess
Whilst your first thoughts now breake as
 primitive witt,
And what you speake not tastes on't, but is
 it. R. LOVELACE.

I cannot conclude this subject without copying the late Mr. Granger's elegant apology for those who devote a part of their time to the employment of collecting portraits:

"As there is a strong party on the side of ignorance, dissipation, and folly, we should call in auxiliaries of every kind to the aid of science: and those are not the most contemptible that mix pleasure with instruction, by feeding the eye and informing the mind at the same time."

Yours, &c. CONQUISITOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 19.

IN your intimation (p. 676. col. 2, l. 22) of Mr. Baynard's assisting Dr. Thorpe in the *publication* of *Registrum Rossense*, there is an inaccuracy of expression; the late Mr. Thorpe, several years after the death of his father, being the editor of that curious and useful collection of antient deeds relative to the diocese of Rochester. But to the Doctor Mr. B. was certainly a principal *Amanuensis*, and, if my memory does not deceive me, I heard him say, not long since, that he copied the whole of the *Custumale Rossense*. Mr. B. was educated by that most excellent man, the Rev. Mr. Thomson, noticed in your memoir of Mr. Thorpe (p. 768); and, concerning Mr. Thomson, I will farther observe, that he was of Sidney College in Cambridge, and an intimate friend of Mr. Wollaston, the author of the *Religion of Nature delineated*.

Though the remarkable epitaphs from Ightham Church (pp. 701 and 702) do not occur in either of the *Histories of Kent*, they are printed in the Appendix to *Registrum Rossense* (p. 982, &c.) but not with so circumstantial a description of the monuments as is given by *Sciolus*. Had your correspondent, upon a view, not formed a surmise that the fourth division was intended to exhibit the destruction of the Spanish Armada, I should have imagined, that it might be designed to represent Jonah overtaken by the tempest, because, in two of the lines of the inscription in honour of Dame Dorothy Seloy, it is declared, Whose pen of Steele, and silken inck, enrolled

The acts of Jonah in records of gold,
as in the two following verses it is mentioned her having employed her needle in displaying the gunpowder plot, which is the subject of the third compartment.

With

With regard to the distich in Italics recommended to the consideration of young readers, I must confess, I do not see any reason to infer that there are any written Memoirs of Sir William Selby within his tomb. All that is meant; as I apprehend, is, that the unsullied fame of the Knight shall never perish. The word does not appear to me to imply the deposit of any cedar casket; though there is a manifest allusion to the books of Numa placed in his stone coffin by his direction; the preservation of which under ground for upwards of 500 years was attributed to the paper's being rendered incorruptible by moths from its having been anointed with the gum or oil of the cedar-tree, as Pliny has related (Nat. Hist. Lib. xiii. c. 13) "*Libros cedratos fuisse, propterea arbitrarier tineas non tetigisse.*"

Sciolus has enabled me to correct some mistakes in the inscriptions as published by Mr. Thorpe; and in the copy in your Miscellany there are the following errors, possibly of the press—l. 7, for *caducæ* r. *caduca*—for Selby r. *Selbii*—the plural *Selbiorum* in the next line plainly shewing it to be intention of the writer to latinize the name—l. 12, for *Scriæ* r. *Srrie*—l. 16, for *cæteræ* r. *cæteros*—l. 15, from the bottom, r. the siege.—According to Mr. Thorpe, this monument is of alabaster and black marble. Yours, &c. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

YOUR very attentive reader, and frequent correspondent, D.H, does not comprehend why I have appropriated a vestal to adorn the tomb of a royal virgin in particular; and only the truth can supply an explanation. There is yet another incongruity in the design of the monument in question; but I forbore mentioning it in my former letter, lest I should give offence to the surviving relatives of the female to whose memory in part the monument is erected; and to this scrupulosity is owing the ambiguity noticed by D. H. p. 903.

I contented myself with only *hinting* an opinion in *one* word, which was that of *royal*; thinking that, by confining the propriety of the ornament to royalty, I should avoid giving umbrage; but, however, as monuments are subject to unreserved and public criticism, and my criticism has been inadvertently on, I now declare, that I think the image of a vestal a very suitable decoration for the tomb of any woman of superior conse-

quence, who has lived unmarried and unblemished; but I own that a comparison may be drawn between me and "the Knight of the Porcupine," who possessed the peculiarity of expressing his opinions through the channel of a *hint*, a hint being, in his idea, the most eligible conveyance of whatever proceeded from the judgement or the heart*. I know no more of the monument, or of the persons named in the inscription, than what I have gathered from p. 588 of your present volume; but, being friendly to the works of art, I am shocked at these inconsistencies.

Mr. Peacock's letter, p. 900, is a rude reprehension, but no confutation, of Mr. Lofft. It is amusing to observe, that Mr. Peacock attempts defending himself on ground of the same nature as that he disparages. This he does to great disadvantage; since the deep reflexion, and strict scrutinization, which Mr. Lofft has bestowed on the works and character of Milton (from which have resulted the many excellent observations and elucidations that add value to the new edition of "*Paradise Lost*"), render him, of all men living, the most competent to deciding on any assertions concerning Milton; and Mr. Peacock did not, in his communication, p. 615, *establish* the *authenticity* of the autographs and accompaniments, except we give that credit to *his ipse dixit*, which he denies to Mr. Lofft's. SIGLA.

Mr. URBAN,

June 8.

WHENEVER any one quotes from memory only, neglecting to refer to the original authority, he must be liable to error. That this was my case, in respect to some part of my letter inserted in your last month's Magazine, p. 430, I freely acknowledge, thoroughly sensible, that the best atonement for error is a candid confession. If every writer on subjects of Natural History would confess and correct the mistakes of which they are conscious, instead of so frequently, from the impulse of a false pride, persisting in and perpetuating them, it would be very much to the advantage of the science.

When I stated in my former letter, that the plant, figured in Ray's *Synopsis* as Bobart's fern, had been discovered to be the root-leaf of an umbelliferous plant, from an examination of Bobart's

* See "*The Adventures of King Richard Cour-de-Lion.*"

Hortus Siccus by a botanist of eminence, I was fully persuaded that such was the fact, and that I had the information from highly-respectable authority. But, upon re-considering the subject after my letter was sent away, and conversing with a botanical friend upon it, though the idea was still very strongly impressed on my mind, I yet had good reason to think that it was a mistake, and that the authority of Mr. Curtis, in his *Flora Londinensis*, art. *anemone nemorosa*, was what I had taken this notion from, however strangely I had converted it into the fact as stated above. As my letter was not sent till May 12, and more than a week elapsed before I made the discovery of my mistake, it was too late to transmit to you any alteration for the Magazine of that month; but I hope this detail will acquit me of a design to mislead; and plead my excuse for publishing what I then believed to be truth.

It is so long since that number of Mr. Curtis's work was published, in which the *anemone nemorosa* is figured and described, that it was certainly very likely for a person to recollect the circumstance and forget the authority; and that it was thence that my ideas of this plant were taken I have no doubt, for I never had the courage to attack any of Sir John Hill's numerous and ponderous volumes.

The mistake which I have now acknowledged does not, however, affect the main fact; and whether the plant, figured in the *Synopsis*, be the root-leaf of an umbelliferous plant, or the wood *anemone* (for, I cannot allow that the resemblance to the latter is so strong as to be absolutely convincing), it is certain that the Conjuror of Chalgrave deceived both Bobart and Dillenius, and that the specimen was not a *polypodium*. I am happy to find that I concurred with your correspondent G. C. and that excellent botanist Dr. Stokes, in supposing the plant, figured in your Magazine for April, to be a root-leaf of *anemone nemorosa*, notwithstanding I had supposed Dillenius's figure to represent the root-leaf of an umbelliferous plant; and this concurrence of opinion may be allowed to bear some weight towards proving the plant, described by Mr. Bartel, not to be a new *polypodium*; and I make no doubt but he is now perfectly satisfied it cannot be the *polypodium trifoliatum* of Linnæus.

And now, Mr. Urban, I shall beg

your indulgence for a few words upon a question agitated some time since in your Magazine, *Whether the yew-tree be really indigenous in Great Britain?* That the large and antient trees, formerly so frequently, and now so rarely, seen in Church-yards, were planted in those places, there can be little doubt. The dark colour and thick shade of the foliage, throwing a gloom around, made this tree a proper substitute for the funeral cypress, which in mode of growth it somewhat resembles, and which was not so well suited to this climate; nor indeed does it appear to have been known here earlier than the middle of the sixteenth century. We are told, that large yew-trees are to be seen in many parts of this kingdom, in situations where they do not appear to have been planted; Dr. Stokes in particular mentions, in the Botanical Arrangements, that numbers are scattered over the country between Stourport and Abberley, Worcestershire, pointing it out clearly to be an indigenous tree; in your Magazine also large trees were said to be growing in some sheltered vales in Suffex, if I recollect right. These are strong proofs: but still it appears to me, that the true and natural situation of it is not in these places, notwithstanding it is perfectly wild there; but that the original *habitat* is to be sought for amongst rocks and precipices. Mr. Woodward, in the Bot. Arr. just now quoted, mentions the yew-tree as "growing in a truly wild state out of the cliffs of the rocks on Giggleswick Scar, and also in inaccessible situations on the Rocks of Borrowdale, and on Conziek Scar near Kendal." I have also myself observed them growing in the same places, and in several others in that country, where it was impossible they should have been planted by the hand of man, and where they could not have flourished, had not the situation been perfectly congenial to their nature. Yours, &c. W. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

THE following inscription is on a painted tile which is fixed to a pillar in Great Malvern church, Worcestershire:

Thenke niou yi life	mai not ea enlure
Yet yow dost yi self	of yat yow art sure
But yat yow begist	im to yi seitur cure
And ea hit avale ye	hit is but a venture.

P. 104. As to the account of Liddell, the English Baronetage (edit. 1741) mentions,

mentions, that Robert Liddell (fourth son of Sir Thomas, the second baronet) had Thomas, who had Henry, his only son and heir; which Henry may, perhaps, be the person mentioned as Sir Henry George Liddell. John Liddell, alias Bright, is said to have two sons; of whom Thomas, the eldest, left only a daughter: but the second son is not mentioned. Thus the aforesaid grandson of Robert Liddell could not succeed to the title, unless he could prove the extinction of the male issue of the second son of John Liddell, alias Bright; and also of Thomas Liddell (brother to the Lord Ravensworth), who is said, in the *Stemmata Chicheleana*, to have a son, George Liddell. There seems to be no more impediments in his way.

P. 308. As to the account of Wiseman, there is an account of this family in the second volume of the English Baronetage; which differs from that here given.

P. 505. In the account of Edward Jerningham, Sir William Jerningham is called "next heir to the ancient barony of Stafford." Has he any other than a co-claim?

P. 552. In the review of the Literary Museum, Lord Morley is made an article in the book; whereas the article, *De præclaris Mulieribus*, was written by Henry Parcare Knight, Lord Morley.

Yours, &c. MATTHEW KNAPP.

BP. SHERLOCK TO DR. R. GREY.

Dr. GREY, *Temple, June 27, 1749.*

I CAME this morning out of the country, and am here only for two or three days in my way to Tunbridge.

I have published a new edition of the book of *Prophecy*, and have added the new Dissertation I mentioned to you. I will order my bookseller to send you a complete copy. As to the particular texts from Genesis and the Psalms, I had rather have seen them under your name than my own; but you will judge how necessary a part they are of the new Dissertation which I had promised, and was expected. I have borrowed from you a reference to Buchart, which you will find at the bottom of one of the pages.

Before August is quite spent I hope to be at Baitam; and nobody will be more welcome there than yourself. I find there a very old bad house. I must repair a great deal of it, and, I am afraid, re-build some part. It is late for me to be so employed; but somebody will be the better for it.—I write

with difficulty; I wish you can read. I am, Sir, your very affectionate brother, and humble servant, THO. LONDON.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

AT this awful period in the melancholy history of the once happy Monarch of the French, it may be agreeable to your readers to lay before them a delineation of the TEMPLE at Paris, where as yet he is confined. It is copied from a print which I lately purchased at Berlin, and which, I believe, has not hitherto been published in this country. The scenery, among other matters, describes the horrid fate of the accomplished Princess de Lamballe, as mentioned in p. 855.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 13.

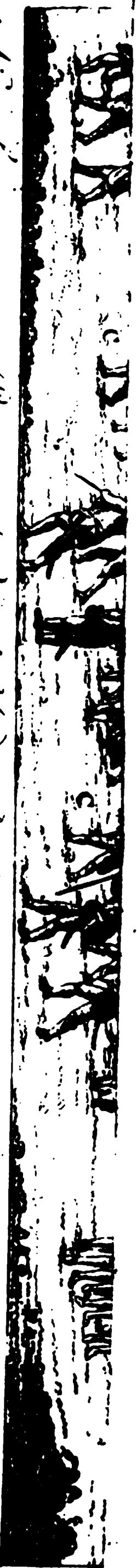
A Correspondent of the Cumberland Packet in October last, who signs himself *Viator*, may weary himself and all your learned correspondents as long as he pleases with his conjectures about the cross at *Beucefle*; but, till a drawing be made of it by an experienced draughtsman, such as Mr. Vertue was*, it will be impossible to form a just idea of it. Thus far may be presumed, that it is a *Christian*† monument, most probably contemporary with the font at Bridkirk, of which also no correct representation has yet appeared. It is likewise highly probable, that the bird on the gowned figure's hand has not the least connexion with the Danish *raven*, which I do not recollect is on any of the monuments of that nation. As to the chequer-work, or counters, they are common on such crosses in Wales. It is, therefore, a waste of time and conjecture to indulge them on the wretched drawings of this cross that have yet been engraved; of which that in your vol. XII. 318, perhaps comes nearest truth. When we are tolerably certain of the exact *form* of the Runic characters scattered over it, we may perhaps be still at a loss to ascertain their *meanings*; for, though Professor Thorkelin came over on purpose to see what monuments of this kind this country afforded, and received every civility that it was in the power of this nation to offer him, he did not give himself the trouble to explain one

* Whose draughts I heartily wish were recovered. See Camden's Brit. II. 200.

† Nicolson, Burn, and Bacon, say the church was dedicated to St. *Cuthbert*.

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A line of THE TEMPLE at Haris B. • National Guard. C. Temple in uniform, with the Head of George's Lamballe.
 the 1st of September.

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single Runic inscription, but told the writer of these remarks, that all he had seen in Great Britain and her islands were too inconsiderable to be noticed. Was this ignorance or pride, or both? The Ruthvel stone, engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, Vet. Mon. II. liv. lv. has a Latin inscription in Saxon characters; but whether this is a counterpart of the Runic one is not explained.

I have no doubt but Mr. Jollie's good intentions and applications will meet with success: but if he should think such representations as have been given in the Histories of Northumberland and Durham correct or faithful representations, either of Antiquities or Views, I must beg to differ from him *10 to 10*; and I trust those of the same subjects, which have appeared in other works, will bear me out in this assertion. If the author of the above Histories is, as generally reported, the conductor of this, I am of opinion he is bound, by a prior obligation, to complete that of Durham before he intermeddles in a more distant county.

R. G.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 24.
A LETTER having lately appeared in one of the Bath papers, signed *Tribunus Militum*, in which a reference is made to your vol. LX. p. 305, for a list of eminent physicians formerly employed in the army, on the staff of his Majesty's hospitals, or as surgeons of regiments, during the late war in Germany, North America, &c.; in which MENTOR has very candidly allowed their claim to future appointments, such as Chelsea Hospital, and other preferments, as a reward for their long and approved services; and that they are justly entitled to the favourable opinion which the publick consequently entertain of their professional ability and moral character; but finding that list to be inaccurate, and as I have long been in a station to examine the returns of the army, transmitted whilst employed on actual service during the late wars; I beg leave to correct MENTOR's list, not only for the better information of himself and the publick in general, but more particularly the readers of your valuable Magazine.

VERAX.

Physicians Names.	Regiments,	and where Surgeons.	Hospital Staff, and where,	Present Residence.
Sir J. Napier, F.R.S.	—	—	N. America	London
Dr. Miller,	—	—	Germany	London
Dr. G. Monro,	—	—	Minorca	Scotland
Dr. Fellows,	—	—	Minorca	Lincoln
Dr. Marshall,	—	—	Halifax	Lynn
Dr. Kennedy,	—	—	N. America	London
Dr. Hunter,	—	—	Jamaica	London
Dr. Clarke,	—	—	N. America	—
Dr. Veal,	—	—	N. America	Plymouth
Dr. Hill,	—	—	N. America	Devizes
*Dr. Proctor,	—	—	N. America	—
*Dr. Payne,	—	—	N. America	—
*Dr. Bannerman,	23d Foot	Germany	—	Aberdeen
*Dr. Crane,	13th Foot	Minorca	—	Dorchester
*Dr. Spalding,	1st Foot	Gibraltar	—	Wells
*Dr. Robertson,	1st Foot	Gibraltar	—	—
Dr. M'Nair,	12th Foot	Gibraltar	—	—
Dr. Oakes,	83d Foot	Ireland	—	Exeter
*Dr. Fraser,	71st Foot	N. America	—	Bath
*Dr. Stewart,	71st Foot	N. America	—	Southampton
*Dr. Kerr,	R. H. G. B.	—	—	Northampton
*Dr. N. Toll,	1st Drag.	—	—	Worcester
Dr. Wright, F.R.S.	99th Foot	—	—	—
Dr. Wood,	74th Foot	—	—	—
*Dr. M'Causland,	8th Foot	—	—	—
*Dr. Archer,	6th Foot	Ireland	—	—
*Dr. Home,	7th Drag.	Germany	—	—
*Dr. Leith,	2d D. G.	—	—	—
*Dr. Hugo,	12th Foot	Germany	—	Rochester
*Dr. Grainger,	13th Foot	Germany	—	—

Those marked * have sold out, or retired from the service.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

PERMIT me, through the medium of your Miscellany, to request information from Mr. Milner relative to St. Cecilia; why she has more particularly been the patroness of musick (I have no doubt of her skill in that art); and whether the incident alluded to by Dryden is related in her life. Though her name is so much used by the amateurs of musick, I have never met with any, even learned men, who could inform me when or where she flourished. Dictionaries, and even Legends, have been consulted in vain. In a Catholic Almanack which I have she is styled *Virgo Martyr*, and a mass appointed for her. I accidentally met with the first volume of the Lives of the Saints marked in our Calendar; but, as it ends at Midsummer, does not extend to her. In the second volume I should have no doubt of meeting with the wished-for intelligence. The title-page is lost, so cannot conjecture the author, whether Aiban Butler or not, but an Englishman, and written since the Reformation.

I hope Mr. Milner will be as indulgent to *female curiosity* as he was to your other Constant Reader, nor think the *Rights of Men* (and Antiquaries) invaded by this request. EUSEBIA.

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, Dec. 5.

I SHALL thank you to inform your correspondent J. Milner, that I have in my possession a rude carving in wood, which, from his description in p. 1004, I am led to believe is the Saint Lucy which he there enquires after. I will send you a drawing of the same as soon as I can get it finished.

L. L. or either of your numerous correspondents, will greatly oblige me if they can enlarge the Biography of Dr. George Hakewill, p. 998.

I perfectly agree with Sylvicola, p. 1002, in respect to enquiries made in your Magazine being answered in a private manner. It appears as if Leicesterensis wished to monopolize all the dolphin butterflies, as no person was to be made acquainted with their place of residence but himself. I confess, I have anxiously waited in hopes to see the enquiry answered in a public manner, as then I might have had an opportunity of searching for some. A description of the insect in its various states will, I imagine, tend more towards the discovery than any other means. Is the name *dolphin butterfly* provincial? or is

it a new discovery, as I cannot find it in either Drury, Wilkes, or Madam Marian's history?

Qu. The best treatise on collecting and preserving the insect tribe, and where it may be had? J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

I HAVE read with much pleasure Mr. Moseley's "Essay on Archery." But I regret that his enquiries were not a little more extensive and minute. Any person who has visited Switzerland could have informed him, that Archery continues to be practised in several of the Cantons, particularly in all the little towns which border the lake of Geneva. And history would have acquainted Mr. Moseley fully with the remarkable instance of practical skill displayed by William Tell. Nor does he seem to have given due attention to the history of archery in Ireland, though all its *minutiae* have been amply set forth by Mr. Walker, in his "Historical Essay on the Dress, Arms, and Weapons, of the Irish." An account of the revival of archery in England, in the present century, would make an acceptable supplement to Mr. Moseley's work; which I wish so well as to wish it perfect in all its parts. SAGITTARIUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

MENTION is made, vol. LIX. p. 120, that Mrs. Helen Bettenson had left recol. for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Martin Folkes, esq. with an injunction to place it as near as possible to that of Sir Isaac Newton. It will, no doubt, please you to hear that this has been done, and that the monument is now open to view. It is in a window on the South side of the choir, and opposite to Thynne's monument, who was assassinated. Unfortunately, it has been placed in a bad point of view, as the width of the aisle is not sufficient to remove the spectator from immediately under it. The basement is of polished black marble, supporting an elegant pedestal of white, and a circular tablet with the inscription. Placed on the pedestal is a fine urn; a smiling boy seems adjusting a loose piece of drapery carelessly thrown round it; and above are the arms, properly blazoned, between two cornucopias of white marble let into the large tablet of polished black, which forms the back of the whole. On the left side of the monument as you

you view it, sits, in a contemplative posture, a whole-length figure, which I suppose to be Mr. Folkes, as large as life. He leans on a folio placed on two others; and his dress is antique. On the other side of the pedestal is a boy admiring an instrument; a little lower, one with a globe and compasses. Those figures, by being placed against the black, relieve with great force; and, taken all together, it does honour to the inventor and sculptor, whose names beneath are W. Tyler, inv. R. Ashton, sculp. It would be injustice to leave the nave of Westminster-abbey without noticing another beautiful new monument by Bacon, to the memory of Miss Ann Whytell; it is composed of two figures, Innocence and Peace. The name of BACON would almost insure them admiration, were they not excellent as they are. The figure of Peace I take to be that exhibited a year or two since at Somerset-house. The placid serenity belonging to those characters is finely expressed, and the attitudes and drapery are equally to be admired. The large monument next to Earl Chatham's is still unfinished and inclosed.

J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, *Harewood, Sept. 8.*
IN vol. LIX. p. 798, your Irish correspondent, *Tartar*, has given you a drawing of a fort, &c. found in the county of Fermanagh, upon which is an inscription which none of your correspondents seem to have taken any notice of. I think it ought to be read thus:

Plate II. fig. 2 and 4. A prelate holding a pastoral staff.

In domo Dei ambulabimus cum consensu.

Fig. 3 and 5. Arms: Behind a bend, a lion rampant.

S. (Agilum) commune Collegii de Abernethy.

Abernethy is now written Abernethy.

One of your correspondents, in a late Magazine, said, that the history of Selby-abbey was to be found in Burton's *Monasticon*. The truth is, Burton

INTENDED to publish a *second* volume, which was to contain Selby, &c. But poor Burton died before any part of it was done.

J. A. in p. 628 of the July Magazine, seems amazed at the fancy which some bees take to the scourings of a *necessary*. I can inform that gentleman, from good authority, that those bees never produce any honey. They are, no doubt, an assemblage of the *musca tenax*, without a sting, and repair to those places merely to deposit their *ova*, or eggs; which in due time turn to some of the most disagreeable animals in the catalogue of Nature's creation. They have the appearance of caterpillars, or grubs, covered with a thin ash-coloured film, dragging a tail of the same sort of substance after them. Some years since, a friend of mine inclosed one of these filthy creatures in a box, and was surprized to find it turn to the *musca tenax* beforementioned.

About *Fairy-rings* I will not pretend to advance anything; but I can inform you, that, this Spring, in a sloping field, one was observed to be exactly in the form of a heart. It would answer better, if your correspondents would publish fewer theories, and make more experiments and observations, upon the subject. Yours, &c. J. TYSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 14.*

THE inscription at Bilton, p. 1085, is thus to be read:

PLESURE IN FAITHFULNESS
ÆT D^o Dⁱ 1550

The prebendary of this date was Robert Nevill, or Thomas Wilson, collated 30 Jan. 1549, provost of Rothe-ram-college, Rector of Ordial, and Vicar of Almonbury, who succeeded him 27 March, 1550, and was Master of St. John's hospital, at Ripon, and Rector of Badlesworth, and quitted this prebend for that of Fenton, 1560. This prebend was held by the late Archdeacon Blackburne, but who succeeded him I know not.

D. H.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1792. (Continued from p. 1016.)

H. OF LORDS.

May 16.

THEIR Lordships proceeded on the trial of Warren Hastings, esq.

In the Commons, the same day, the

paper-stainers bill and the hackney-coach bill read the third time, and passed.

May 17.

The Sheriffs of the city of London presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and

cil, praying for a repeal of a local duty on coals and culm.

Mr. *Perbam* having stated, in a few words, the merits of Mr. Ley, as assistant clerk to the House, which office he had filled for 24 years, moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that a farther recompence be made to John Ley, esq. assistant clerk of that House, for his meritorious services in that line; and that the House would make good the same. Passed unanimously.

H. OF LORDS.

May 18.

The House having been summoned on the libel-bill;

Lord *Camden* addressed the House, in a most eloquent speech, fraught with sound argument, and supported by true constitutional principles. His Lordship commenced by observing that, at his time of life, he neither felt strength nor vigour sufficient to enter the lists of political discussion, nor had he conceived he should ever feel it necessary to stand forward again; but in the present question he was peculiarly called upon, from having, in a former part of his life, supported that doctrine which he considered as the constitutional law of the land; he was still of the same opinion, and would maintain it to the latest hour of his existence. It appeared very singular to his Lordship that there should be so much jealousy about trusting the jury with this power of deciding on the matter of law as well as fact in the cases of libels, when they were quietly suffered to exercise it every day in other respects. One instance might suffice: in cases of murder, where the fact was clearly proved against the prisoner, was that thought sufficient to go to the jury? Certainly not; the manner in which the fact had been accomplished was always thought necessary to be explained, and then the jury invariably became judges of law as well as the fact, which they daily evinced without the smallest objection, by bringing in their verdict generally, or palliating it with that of manslaughter. Having gone over the various parts of the question, and taken them up in different points of view, his Lordship concluded his most able speech by declaring it as his opinion, that it was a right which the jury possessed, and in which the liberty of the press was concerned—a right which affected

the grand palladium of our privileges, and which could not be altered without infringing upon the blessing of our Constitution.

Lord *Stanhope*, in support of the bill, was extremely sarcastic and severe upon the Lord Chancellor, Lord Kenyon, and others of the judges. His Lordship concluded with a severe remark on the Lord Chief Baron.

Lords *Kenyon* and *Sturmont* spoke against the bill. The latter was so exhausted, that, soon after the conclusion of his speech, he fainted; on which account the farther consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday.

In the Commons, the same day, the Carmarthen road, Cirencester. small debts, South Leigh inclosure, and Whitchurch bridge bills, were read the third time, and passed.

H. OF LORDS.

May 21.

Lord Macartney, and other witnesses, were examined on the slave-trade by a Committee of the whole House, which Committee was ordered to sit again on Thursday; after which the adjourned discussion of the libel-bill was resumed.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* opened the debate, by declaring it to be his opinion, that the bill before their Lordships went not to change or alter the law in any respect, but simply to tell the jury what their right and duty was. Juries were intrusted with the lives and properties of individuals, and they were with equal safety to be intrusted with every case of libel that could possibly be conceived; the contrary doctrine, attempted to be maintained by those who were desirous of places, was contrary to every principle of the Constitution. The Noble Marquis, in the course of his speech, noticed Paine's pamphlet as an abusive, a paltry, and a contemptible libel, which would die away neglected and despised, and by which the country had too much good sense to be troubled.

Lord *Lauderdale* was also for the bill, contending, that the criminal intention was necessary to be proved to constitute a libel; and that that intention was within the province of the jury to decide on.

Lord *Porchester* shewed the impropriety of directing juries, when such direction might go directly against their conscientious opinion, which opinion they were sworn to deliver. The Constitution of the country had left to ju-

ries the right to decide on the question, crime, or no crime—it was the right and invaluable blessing of every Englishman to be tried by his jury; and he seriously hoped, that no subtlety of a judge would ever be suffered to substitute, instead of that right of trial by jury, a trial by a judge.

The *Lord Chancellor* argued, that leaving to juries the decision on the law and fact contained in a libel was introducing a principle the most dangerous; a principle that would expose decisions to a combination of ignorance and prejudice.

Lord *Loughborough* supported the bill, insisting that the direction of a judge to a jury ought merely to be a direction shewing the explanation of the law, and giving to the jury every information in his power. The judge was not to direct their verdict, but to leave their reason to draw right conclusions; no jarring or jealousy would then prevail in courts of judicature, but all would proceed in harmony and amity.

Lord *Grenville* spoke powerfully in favour of the bill, and concluded by saying, that the passing of the present bill, in his opinion, would strengthen the hands of government in their exertions against such libels as might be aimed against the welfare and peace of the country.

The House divided a quarter before one, when there appeared,

Contents 57, Non-contents 32.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread, jun.* rose to speak respecting the Birmingham riots. On this occasion he considered himself not only as the advocate for the suffering Dissenters at Birmingham, but for the Dissenters in general, and also for all the people of Great Britain, whose best and dearest rights were struck at in the late outrageous violation of the laws in the unhappy affair at Birmingham; laws which were ordained equally for the protection of every subject in the kingdom. He asserted that the unhappy difference between the Dissenters and the High Church party, at Birmingham, had its rise in religious, and not in political, concerns. He then recited the origin, rise, and progress, of the riots; the immediate and ostensible reason of which was a hand-bill of the most inflammatory and scandalous nature, which had been circulated a short time previous to the commencement of the

riots, and which the magistrates had taken no step to suppress until the morning of the 14th of July, in the afternoon of which the riots began. The conduct of the magistrates during the time of the riots was peculiarly reprehensible; they acted with supineness, if not worse; and, in some instances, they had, instead of restraining, absolutely encouraged the rioters to acts of outrage. With respect to the trials of the rioters, he disapproved of the conduct of Government in them. The witnesses of the sufferers were permitted to be intimidated by the populace, and thereby prevented from giving proper evidence; some were acquitted, though guilty on the clearest evidence; and every partiality shewn the culprits. The pardon granted to the rioter *Hands*, he compared to that granted some years ago, for similar reasons, to the notorious *Macquirk*. Viewing matters in this light, he found himself obliged, for the honour of the church and state of England, to attempt to explore and redress those grievances; he therefore moved, “That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will order to be laid before the House an account of the information received by the minister concerning the conduct of the magistrates of Warwick relative to the riots at Birmingham in July 1791, &c. &c.—Mr. *Grey* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Secretary Dundas* said, whatever might have been the remote causes of the animosity in question, he would now only consider the effects were visible, the operations of a mob he thought the worst political evil. The latent causes of dissension between the Dissenters and High Church party at Birmingham, were, he said, more of a political than of a religious nature; these had been excited and favoured by the perpetual circulation of inflammatory and seditious writings; and the immediate causes of the flame breaking out, were, 1. The notice of the intended celebration of the French Revolution; and, 2. The appearance of the scandalous and inflammatory hand-bill, which he doubted not was written by a dissenting clergyman, who precipitately absconded upon the appearance of the proclamation; it certainly was not easy to conceive any motive, but conscious guilt, to drive a man from competence and establishment to live an exile in a foreign land.—After some farther conversation, the question was put; and the

House

House divided, Ayes 48, Noes 189.

H. OF LORDS.

May 22.

Their Lordships proceeded farther on the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq.

In the Commons, the same day, on the report of the Committee upon the sugar-bill being brought up, several amendments were proposed, and, after some conversation upon the general merits of the bill,

Mr. *Huffey* moved, that the farther consideration of the bill be deferred to that day three months; whereon the house divided, when there appeared against the question 74, for it 29.

H. OF LORDS.

May 23.

Proceeded farther in the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq.

In the Commons, the same day, upon the third reading of the Westminster Police bill, Messrs *Wyndham*, *Pouys*, and *Fox*, opposed that clause which permits the magistrates to apprehend suspicious persons, and to confine them, as subversive of every principle of law and justice, and opening a door to every species of enormity.

Messrs *Burton* and *Dundas* justified the clause, as the only means of putting a stop to the daring depredations which are daily committed in this metropolis.—The House divided, for the clause 114, against it 36.

H. OF LORDS.

May 24.

The House proceeded to take into farther consideration the slave-trade propositions; and, having examined Captain Cuthbert, the farther hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

In the Commons, the same day, the House in a Committee went through the National income and expenditure bill. Mr. *Fox* having made some observations on the lavish mode of applying the public moneys, and likewise of the negligence in Ministers by neglecting to purchase the four per cents when above par; the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied. The report was brought up.

H. OF LORDS.

May 25.

In a Committee on the slave-trade,

their Lordships finished the examination of Captain Cuthbert; after which, they examined Captain *Farrar*; who, among other things, stated, that he was up the country at *Dohoma*, in the year 1790, with a French, English, and Portuguese, governor; that, for the space of a month, they were daily witnessing numbers of unfortunate wretches being led as sacrifices to the late king; and that, on the last day, he saw at least 500 heads which had been severed from their bodies; that, while there, he bargained for seventeen slaves in one day, and, going on the next, he found they had been murdered in the night, the king having been informed a sacrifice was necessary; and that he verily believed these sacrifices would be more frequent if it was not for the weight that interest had with the Chiefs.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker of the House* rose to move an address to his Majesty on the late gracious Proclamation; and he did it with much sincere satisfaction, in the confidence he felt that it would be unanimously agreed to. He then expatiated on the innumerable advantages that we derived from the excellence of our Constitution, and the mischiefs that may follow from suffering publications to be industriously circulated even in our schools and seminaries, holding up the *Revolution* in *France* for the imitation of this country. Between our political situation and that of *France* it was well and justly remarked, that every thing in our Constitution was radically right, and every thing in *France* was radically wrong. It was, therefore, impossible to suppose any case to happen which could cause such a confusion in the Government of Great Britain. Yet it was still necessary to relieve the loyal and happy subjects of our island from being teased and insulted with libellous invectives against their Constitution and Government. To shew the mischievous tendency of the new doctrines, he said, they led to the following conclusions:—that all government is *despotism*—all kings are tyrants—and all their subjects slaves. As a remedy to the diffusion of such dangerous systems, he considered the Proclamation to be a very wise and useful measure; for which he moved an address, thanking his Majesty for his gracious communication—expressing the highest attachment to the Constitution, and adopting the sentiments of the Proclamation;

tion; adding, that his faithful Commons would cheerfully concur with his Majesty in the prosecution of his objects.

Mr. *Pozzys* seconded the address, which he thought no lover of good order, or friend to the public peace, could have any objection to; and he was, therefore, in hopes that it would be unanimously carried.

Mr. *Brandling* called the recollection of the House to the deplorable state of this country at the close of the *American war*, and the success with which, under its present representation, it had now arisen to the first rank amongst nations, and was necessary to the maintaining the balance of power in Europe, and to the peace of the world. In this proud and happy posture of affairs he could see no prospect of benefit from any change whatever.

Mr. *Grey* declared that, as far as general expressions of regard for the Constitution, and duty and attachment to his Majesty, went, no man would more readily assent than he; but, as he conceived that the Proclamation meant more than it conveyed in terms, namely, an attack upon him, and those gentlemen who united with him, in endeavouring to obtain a parliamentary reform, under the title of *The Association*, he conceived himself bound to oppose it. To the Proclamation itself, he affixed the terms *impotent* and *malicious*, claiming the privilege of a member of parliament to consider it as the production of the King's Ministers; for, he was convinced the object of the contrivers of it was, if possible, to produce a division among those who had hitherto been firmly united in opposing their wretched Administration. He should not, he said, give a direct negative to the motion, but move, as an amendment, another address, more expressive of his sentiments. This address differed from the one originally moved, in conveying a censure upon his Majesty's Ministers, recommending the renewal of investigation into the causes of the Birmingham riots, especially the conduct of the magistrates upon that occasion.

Mr. *Martin* seconded the amendment, and defended the society of the *Friends of the People*, but would not be answerable for the respectability and good character of *every one* of them. He thought our Government too expensive, and Ministers paid too much. There was no man who wished more than him-

self for liberty and order, nor any man more ready, upon all occasions, to express his loyalty and attachment to the King; to the present Proclamation and Address, however, he objected, as calculated for the purpose of calumniating respectable characters.

Sir *Edward Knatchbull* highly approved the Address.

Mr. *Gregor* said, the Proclamation was wisely calculated for the destruction of those seditious writings which were notoriously in circulation. The Address had his warmest support; and he pledged himself to exert the utmost of his abilities as an individual, and as a magistrate, to promote fully the object of the Proclamation.

Messrs. *Caruon* and *Baker*, members of the Reform Society, defended the institution and its principles. The latter member objected to keeping up the memory of what passed in Birmingham; and, if that topic was omitted, would vote for the amendment, otherwise he would vote for the Address.

The Marquis of *Titchfield* made his maiden speech in a few sentences. He was for the Address; and enforced the propriety of Parliament thus interfering, and expressing their determination, when warned by the Executive Government of any mischief or danger.

Lord *North* agreed with the original Address; the amendment would fundamentally destroy that effect which he wished to see produced by the Proclamation. His Lordship commended the conduct of Administration in the step they had taken, and considered the Address, as moved by the right hon. and learned Gentleman, as the most constitutional mode the House could adopt of conveying to the throne their sentiments upon a subject which had of late given much rise to discussion within those walls.

Mr. *Burden* said, he would give his vote for the Address; considering the Proclamation as a measure calculated for the purpose of watching over and preserving the good order of society, and the tranquillity of the kingdom.

Mr. *Francis* was hostile to both Proclamation and Address; declaring it to be his firm opinion, that they were *intended* to promote that which they pretended to prevent.

Mr. *Courtenay* said, the Proclamation was a severe censure on Ministers for not having discharged their duty, and

not having prosecuted the libels, which they said had existence for several months. He declared his disbelief of the Proclamation having been intended for insidious purposes by one of his Majesty's Cabinet Ministers, the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Dundas), whose goodness and civility, he insinuated, had always induced him to accommodate himself to every Minister. He was against the proposed Address; and said, he would vote for the amendment.

Mr. *Anstruther* observed with pleasure the notice Administration had taken of the situation of the times, and the judicious manner in which they had brought the business forward. He expressed his attachment to the Constitution, and justified Government in not prosecuting early the seditious publications complained against; and concluded by declaring, that he would heartily vote for the Address.

Mr. *Drake*, with evident sincerity, exclaimed, Thanks to the last Hon. Member—immortal thanks, for the honesty and manliness of his declarations! I shall always be proud to have the honour of uniting with a man so *characterized*, and so *immortalized*! I shall be proud to join him in battle-array, to overturn the enemies of our glorious Constitution! I shall fight for this wonderful fabric to the last drop of my blood! I will rather die for the Constitution than live a Republican!

Lord *Wycombe* was against the Proclamation; but was proud to own himself a friend to the Constitution, and as much averse as any man could be to the principles established in a neighbouring country, and which were held up in this for imitation by evil-minded persons. He was for a moderate reform, and voted for the amendment.

Lord *John Russell* said, the Proclamation was calculated to spread unnecessary doubts and alarms in the minds of the people; and the Address was calculated to confirm them. For these reasons he would vote for the amendment, for the purpose of destroying those doubts.

Mr. *Adam* censured Administration for not taking early notice of the publications which had been distributed; he was given to understand, however, that a prosecution was announced against the printer of Paine's second book; and observed, that, if the author could be found, he ought also to be prosecuted; but was against the address.

Mr. *Wyndham* said, he was an enemy of all innovation, the termination of which no man could foresee. He cautioned the publick to be parsimonious in their praise of the new Constitution of France. If the spirit of innovation had been salutary in that unhappy country, the innumerable misfortunes would not have ensued which had been experienced; because the correctives recommended and adopted would have prevented the horrible calamities which disgraced the event of the Revolution. If the good sense of our own Government were properly exerted, the manifold evils with which we were menaced might be averted.

Major *Maitland* reprobated the Proclamation and the Address, as calculated to excite groundless fears.

The hon. *T. Grenville* spoke strenuously for the Proclamation and Address, which would be attended with many happy consequences to the country. A Proclamation of the nature now before them was not new to our history. In the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. five or six had been issued. He wished the House to recollect the audacity of *Sacheverell*, who had preached seditious sermons in defiance of a royal Proclamation. This formed a principal part of his impeachment; and he earnestly intreated Government to use the utmost activity in case of a similar outrage of the laws.

Mr. *Rolle* was for the Address. He censured Mr. *Martin* for confessing that he once countenanced a correspondence with the *Jacobin* club of Paris, through the medium of a society to which he then belonged.

Mr. *Secretary Dundas* entered into a general defence of Government, arguing the propriety of the Proclamation, and the other steps they had taken to avert the danger with which the country had been threatened by the seditious publications distributed throughout the kingdom.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and Mr. *Patteney*, supported the motion for the Address.

Messrs *Whitbread*, *Lambton*, *Fox*, and Colonel *Macleod*, opposed it.

Mr. *Grey* replied to the arguments against his amendment; on which the question, being put, was negatived without a division; and that for the Address was put and carried.

(To be concluded in the Supplement.)

263. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. For the Year 1792.*
Vol. LXXXII. Part I. 4to.

ART. I. *On the Ring of Saturn, and the Rotation of the Fifth Satellite upon its Axis.*

II. *Miscellaneous Observations.*
These two by Dr. Herschel.

III. *Experiments and Observations on the Production of Light, from different Bodies, by Heat and Attrition.* By Mr. Thomas Wedgwood.

IV. *Experiments on Heat.* By Major General Sir Benjamin Thompson, Knt.

V. *A new Suspension of the Magnetic Needle, intended for the Discovery of minute Quantities of magnetic Attraction; also, an Air-Vane of great Sensibility; with new Experiments on the Magnetism of Iron Filings and Brasses.* By the Rev. A. Bennet.

VI. *Part of a Letter from Mr. Michael Topping to Mr. Tiberius Cavallo.* With an account of the measurement of a base-line upon the sea-beach, near Porto Novo, on the coast of Coromandel.

VII. *Description of Kilburn Wells, and Analysis of their Water.* By Mr. Joh. Godfrey Schmeisser.

VIII. *Observations on Bees.* By John Hunter, Esq.

Appendix. *Meteorological Journal kept at the Society's Apartments.*

The seven first papers do not admit of abstract. In the eighth, Mr. H. treats of the common bee, and the heat of bees. They are, perhaps, the only insect that produces heat within itself. July 18, at 10 in the evening, wind North, thermometer at 54° in open air, Mr. H. introduced it into the top of a hive full of bees; and in less than five minutes it rose to 82°. He let it stand all night. At 5 in the morning it was down at 79°; at 9 the same morning it had risen to 83°, and at one to 84°, and at 9 the same evening was down to 78°. Dec. 30, air 35°, bees 73°. The society, considered individually, consists of a female breeder, female non-breeders, and males; but, as a community, it consists only of a female breeder, female non-breeders, and the males, the latter answering no other purpose than simply as a male, and are only temporary; and probably the female breeder is only a layer of eggs, and only influences the non-breeders by her presence, which makes them an aggregate animal. Bees have an eternal instinctive dependance to the mother, probably from

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there not being distinct sexes. Most probably the whole œconomy of the bee belongs to the non-breeders, and depends on their instinctive powers being set to work by the presence of the breeders, that being their only enjoyment. It is chiefly the labourers at large we are to admire, although the queen gets the principal credit for the extent of *their* instinctive properties. The standard of influence, which is the breeder, is called the queen; and I shall keep to the name, though I do not allow her voluntary influence or power." Mr. H. calls the wax an *external secretion of oil, formed between each scale of the under side of the belly*, with which, probably mixed with farina, the food of the young, they form the cells of the comb. He doubts the supposed use of the *royal cells*, which sometimes amount to twelve or more in a hive. The comb seems to be at first formed for propagation, and the reception of honey to be only a secondary use; for, if the bees lose their queen, they make no combs, and the wasp, hornet, &c. make combs, although they collect no honey; and the humble-bee collects honey, and deposits it in cells she never made. The wasp and hornet are much more correct in their construction. Mr. H. proceeds to the laying of eggs, and the food of the maggot, or bee-bread, the farina of flowers. It is not the farina of every plant that the bee collects; at least they are found gathering it from some with great industry, whilst we never find them on others. St. John's wort is a favourite plant, but that comes late. The flower of the gourd, cucumber, &c. they seem to be fond of. What they do collect must be very loose stuff, just ready to be blown off, to impregnate the female part of the flower; and, to show that this is the case, we find bees impregnate flowers that have not the male part. When one bee has deposited his load, another comes and kneads it in, mixing it with some animal juice, for, when brought in, it is rather a powder than a paste. The excrement of the maggot is deposited in these cells, with the maggot coats; and fresh eggs and honey are added to these cells every year. The subsequent articles treat of the chrysalis state, and the seasons when the different operations of bees take place. The laying of eggs being over, they collect honey; and when the last chrysalis comes forth, its cell is filled with honey, and covered over, to keep it from evaporating and fluid,

fluid, and prevent its spilling or daubing the bees. The queen being impregnated in August, the males are worried to death by the labourers; but it may be called as much a natural as a violent death. Bees retain their excrement a long time; perhaps the whole of their uniform winter life. As they may be presumed to feed in proportion to the coldness of the winter, the hive was found to grow lighter in a cold week than in a warmer. They lay eggs in March, which constitutes a queen-bee, the earliest breeder of any insect we know. The queen, male, and labouring bees, are next described; the parts concerned in the nourishment of the bee; the five senses, voice, and male and female parts, and stings. These last entered the thick cuticle of the palm of the hand one-twelfth of an inch; and Mr. H. raised a soreness and inflammation by pricking the hand with a needle dipped in the poison. Seldom more than one or two bees die after losing their stings.

264. *A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes in Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Cumberland. By a Rambler. 8vo.*

WE were agreeably struck, at the opening of this book, to find it the production of a lively correspondent, who, in our present volume, has favoured us with pleasing specimens of his descriptive powers both in verse and prose (see pp. 882, 941); and to whom, in our vol. LVIII. p. 1107, we were indebted for an exquisite poetical simile.

It will naturally occur to all who may peruse this Ramble, that it is the unlaboured effusion of a young, a generous, and a cultivated mind; and if we hint a regret that the pruning-knife has not been extended to a very small part of the first chapter, and a few lines of the twelfth, it will not be construed into a derogation of that unqualified praise we heartily think the work deserves.

After the description we have already given (p. 882) of Helm Crag, it may be superfluous to add, that the future Traveller to the Lakes will find this "Rambler" a very valuable companion.

In Levens park our Tourist observed "a tree whose trunk is cut off a foot from the earth, and whose branches were engrafted into another tree. It was in full foliage, and seemed alive to the bottom of the trunk. Although it may once have been a complete tree, its neighbour becomes the parent, and the

sap of it in Winter must go into the root."

We cannot resist this opportunity of introducing to the notice of our readers the Lake, the Village, and the Beauty of Buttermere.

"The road we took was very uneven and boggy, with a number of beau traps. As we ascended we gained a full view of both *Buttermere* and *Crummock* lakes, separated by good land and a deep river. There are two small islands upon the latter; and at the bottom the country looks fertile. It is about two miles to the Waterfall, and we found it an uncomfortable task. But mountain-troubles vanish the instant you behold the object of a walk. My ears first caught the mellow sound, and, after clambering over a rough wall, we came suddenly upon the cause of it. I was lost in admiration in one of those vacant delights in which the mind thinks of nothing but what is before it, and makes you feel yourself more than man. I required a tap over the shoulder to return to mortality; I received it, and I thus feebly describe the cause of it.

"Scale-Force Waterfall is two hundred feet perpendicular, except where it flushes over a small jut. The steep on both sides is covered with variety of moss, fern, ash, and oak, all fed by the constant spray; and flourish in indescribable verdure. The delicacy of the effect is heightened by being in a narrow chasm, a hundred yards in the rock, before it rushes into the lower fall, at the point of which you have the grand view. Clamber up the left side, and look into the first basin; and, although you may be wet with the spray, you cannot help feeling the solemnity of this deep, this musical abyss, enchanting as verdure and melody can make it: and although there has been no rain for nine days, it far exceeds any thing of the kind I ever saw, and the boasted one at Coos* in Germany sinks below comparison. I suppose we saw it in the best state it could be received in. Had it been after rain, it might have filled us with astonishment; but what would have become of the verdure of the sides? The foam would have nearly covered them. As we saw it, every part was in unison with the musick it created; the mind comprehended it, and carried away one of the most inimitable scenes that ever enriched the fancy of man, or graced the pencil of a Moore.

"We met a rasy boy, with a fatchel on his back; he was going to one of the householders for a stated time. The poor live amongst the farmers in proportion as they are assailed, and they are always treated like one of the family. The only pauper at

* Of which the Rambler gives a good description. Rev.

present is the little alien. His mother knew her frailties too well, and was too honest to swear to a father; therefore the villagers have taken the boy amongst them, and are going to send him to school. They said, with concern, until a fortnight ago they have had no regular schoolmaster these two years; in short, since the period of chusing their clergyman was taken from them. The chapel and the school serves for both purposes, and I could almost reach the roof with my head. The inhabitants, time out of mind, used to appoint their own clergyman, and he was generally chosen with full consent. Perhaps it was the very poorest livelihood in the kingdom, even with the addition of Queen Anne's bounty; but it was a vehicle for a minor priest to get superior orders; and there never was a want of candidates. They now say they have lost their right; at any rate, they are afraid to claim it, as they are more in dread of the Great Eagle of the North than the eagles which build in their mountains; they think it a judgment upon them for unanimously voting *au contraire* at a contested election. But, whatever may be the reason, they are left to go to heaven as quietly as they can. The Schoolmaster, without being a Parson, officiates as such; and a Clergyman from Lorton, the parish-church, comes over about once in six weeks to administer the Sacrament, which may be the means of preserving the bounty. In this forlorn *manner* is the service * performed in the village of Buttermere. Luckily, it could not have happened in a village where it appears less wanted; but as good, harmless people always regret the loss of a good custom, they regret it.

"The village consists of fourteen families, and some of them are rich people; that is, they may have fifty pounds a-year landed property, and healthful flocks of sheep. We had salt provisions and vegetables for dinner; and I do not think there was a fresh joint in the valley. The ale was home-brewed, and good, but rather too strong for our taste. If you are fond of strong ale, Buttermere is famous for it. Wine and spirits are not sold here; and they are so far from the excise, they pay their duty by compromise, ten pence halfpenny a-week. The landlady says they do not sometimes sell six pennyworths a-week.... On our return, we met a woman with a loaded horse. She had been to Keswick market, laying-in meat and other necessaries for herself and neighbours. This amicable custom is equalled by the following: when a person is sick, or a woman about to lie-in, a horseman is sent express to Keswick or Cockermouth for a surgeon, and the neighbours send a relay of horses to ex-

pedite him. When we came to the Cockermouth road, we had a rich sight of a rainbow extending from Keswick, and just including Lowdore fall. It was rendered more beautiful by a watery tinge on the tops of the hills, and by the sun's partially leaving them, shewing which was the highest.

"SALLY OF BUTTERMERE.

"Her mother and she were spinning woollen yarn in the back kitchen. On our going into it, the girl flew away as swift as a mountain-sheep, and it was not until our return from Scale-Force that we could say we first saw her. She brought-in part of our dinner, and seemed to be about fifteen. Her hair was thick and long, of a dark brown, and, though unadorned with ringlets, did not seem to want them. Her face was a fine contour, with full eyes, and lips as red as vermillion. Her cheeks had more of the lily than the rose; and although she had never been out of the village (and, I hope, will have no ambition to wish it), she had a manner about her which seemed better calculated to set off dress than dress her. She was a very Lavinia, 'Seeming, when unadorn'd, adorn'd the most.' When we first saw her at her distaff, after she had got the better of her first fears, she looked an angel; and I doubt not but she is the *reigning lily* of the valley. Ye travellers of the Lakes, if you visit this obscure place, such you will find the fair Sally of Buttermere!"

"The inhabitants in general about these mountainous countries are not so tall or lusty as in many others; perhaps, as it requires great industry to get a livelihood, the growth of their children is checked by early labour. They live to a very advanced age; and the faces of the very old are strong and healthfully marked with deep short wrinkles. The middle-aged are commonly handsome; their youth are ruddy and sun-burnt; their children have the faces of Cherubim, and seem to have "the milk of Dorothy" flowing purely in their veins. They are not only affectionate to their parents, but friendly amongst each other; and a man would run a risk of his life in deep snow, in venturing over the steepest mountains to attend the funeral of a friend. They have the highest respect for the dead; perhaps to a degree bordering upon superstition; and they rather rob the living by the expence they put themselves to at a funeral. But as a livelihood, not a love of gain, is their grand consideration, they are too friendly and industrious to want; and I did not see (except some little vagrants at Keswick) one person that asked our charity. Their food is homely: they prefer a thin oat-cake to wheat-bread; and they are fond of the natural products of the earth, which may be the reason of seeing a large family in every house, for we did not call at a cottage that had less than three children. Their drink consists of butter-milk and whey, and, occasionally, a draught of stout

* "As the chapel enjoys Queen Anne's bounty, should not the diocesan take care they have a proper pastor? But I cannot suppose he is informed of it."

stout ale. Spirits are seldom used to excess; their baneful influence is almost unknown; they are taken as cordials, and I hope they will never make further encroachment."...

"The high roads are in general excellent, and the commons are well supplied with finger-posts. A road once made will last a long while; the first expence is heavy, but they are not much burthened by after-repairs, or the traveller by turnpikes. I do not think his Majesty has more loyal subjects in his dominions; and if Mr. Pitt should cast a look upon this humble production, I have the satisfaction of telling him, the Proclamation was upon all the church-doors, and they looked as clean as the day they were put up, except that we could sometimes trace the mark of a finger that had conned it over."

The following sentiment arises from a visit to Barrow cascade :

"We went round the pleasure-ground, and saw some valuable oaks, such as ought to cover our waste land, many hundred thousand acres of which still bear the name of Forests, without producing one tree. I think there is much satisfaction in looking at young plantations, as to future navies; and every lover of his country ought to regret when he sees a *woodless* forest."

We shall end by transcribing some observations on the summit of Skiddow :

"When we reach the top, we open the crown of Ingleborough, and the range of hills to the champaign part of Northumberland; we have the Chiviot hills, and the great chain to the point of Mull in Galloway. The sun is setting over Hawthorn island, belonging to Lord Selkirk, partially tinging both coasts. And I cannot omit an opportunity of saying, it is a glorious emblem of an Union that has made Two people One; and, by making our interests the same, has stopped a tide of British blood, and turned our hatred into affection. By carrying the eye to the Mull of Galloway, we just see the North of Ireland, and distinctly the length of the Isle of Man."

In the pleasure this "Ramble" has given us in the perusal, we have overlooked some slight inaccuracies, which the author, we doubt not, will attend to when revising for succeeding editions.

Quantity, p. 187, is used (for *fulness*) in a sense we never before observed it.

265. *The Jockey Club; or, A Sketch of the Manners of the Age. Part III. The Second Edition.*

THE man who dares insult the credulity of the English nation by such a character of the Jacobins, that they are "the wisest, the most enlightened and philanthropic society that ever existed" (p. 187); by such a proof that laws are

no where so universally respected and obeyed as at this moment in France, as the instance of the mob bringing to his rank a hackney-coachman who would have interrupted a funeral procession (p. 40); and who calls for an assassin of the Duke of Brunswick (p. 185), cannot be an Englishman, or a virtuous man. Such impudent lies, like the bold professions of our modern patriots, defeat their own purposes. Such are the base efforts of expiring faction—threatening all Europe with a Revolution similar to that in France.

266. *An historical and political Account of the Events which took place at the Palace of the Thuilleries, and at Paris, on the 10th and 10th of August, 1792: dedicated to the People of England. By a National Guard, then on Duty at the Palace.*

THIS is a translation of *Précis historique & politique*, the original of which is sold by the same publisher, and appears to be a faithful narrative of facts, and a key to all the accused intrigues of the Jacobin faction to get all power into their own hands, and to set the mob above the assembly.

"More than 40,000 of the populace of Paris, men, women, and children, armed with pikes, scythes, and pitchforks, and drawing after them 20 pieces of cannon, presented a petition to the National Assembly. The deputation obtained permission to file off through the hall of the Assembly; and all these people went afterwards to the palace of the Thuilleries; entered the apartments, and insulted the King and his family. More than 25,000 national guards were that day under arms, tame spectators, or rather objects of the derision of the populace, who were enchanted at being able to do what they pleased in presence of the armed force. The principal end proposed in this mob was, to prove to the people that, from henceforward they had nothing to fear from the national guard. The end was completely gained" (p. 27).

"The Swiss, entrenched on the staircase and within the apartments, resisted, for a long time, the efforts of more than 40,000 men. One company alone, maugre the number of the assailants, took possession of two pieces of cannon, sustained by other detachments, who drew up, and were able to preserve themselves in line of battle, fronting the enemy, under the protection of a very fierce fire from the windows. In less than five minutes they had more than five times revenged the death of their whole regiment. At length 40,000 vagabonds vanquished 600 brave Swiss. O generous victims of fidelity to your King! your death was useless to that unfortunate Monarch! Rebellious subjects

jects were then wresting from him his crown, and realizing at length, to the eyes of all Europe, his and his family's captivity!" (p. 23).

"I was proceeding in the second part of this work, in which I proposed to prove, in the most incontrovertible manner, that Louis XVI. had never ceased to fulfill the obligations he had imposed on himself in accepting the Constitution; that he is innocent; that all those who have perished victims to the Revolution of August 10 are innocent; that the Jacobins, and the majority of the National Assembly, who wrought this Revolution, are the only traitors to the nation; that the result of all the crimes which they have committed was, to arrive at an anarchic republican government; that the mask of patriotism, and calumnies of all kinds, are, and always have been, the principal means employed by them, &c. &c. The conduct of the National Assembly, and the horrible events which have happened since Sept. 1, render my labour useless. I have too much respect for my reader to enforce truths of which he must be now fully convinced" (p. 25).

257. *Poems, on various Subjects, of Thomas Warton, B. D. late Fellow of Trinity College, Professor of Poetry and Camden Professor of Modern History at Oxford, and Poet Laureat. Now first collected.*

"A Reader of taste will easily perceive that the ingenious author of the following poems was of the school of Spenser and Milton, rather than of Pope. In order to make this collection of his poetical works more complete, to the poems of a more serious cast are now added several pieces of pleasuring and humour; and also some Latin poems, written with a true classic purity, elegance, and simplicity." *Advertisement.*

In this collection are, The Triumph of Isis; Verses on the Death of Frederick Prince of Wales, George II, the Marriage of George III, and Birth of the Prince of Wales; Monody at Stratford on Avon; Verses on Sir Joshua Reynolds's Painted Window at New College; ten Odes; nine Sonnets; Pleasures of Melancholy; Panegyrick on Oxford Ale; and other *petites pieces* of Oxford humour: Newmarket, a Satire; Ode performed in the Theatre at Oxford, 1751; six Laureate Odes; Mons Catharinae prope Wintoniam; and 20 Latin pieces. This collection, in 300 octavo pages, outweighs the host of poetsasters, who rise to notice but to sink in endless oblivion.

258. *The Danger of too great an Indulgence of speculative Opinions: A Sermon preached at the Visitation held by the Archdeacon of Win-*

chester, at Basingstoke, June 7, 1792. By the Rev. Charles Powlett, jun. Chaplain in ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Rector of Winslade, Hants.

"NO other apology is necessary to be offered for publishing the following discourse than the unusual temper of the times, and the general approbation with which the discourse was honoured by the clergy present at the visitation. If it can, in the least degree, prove an antidote to the pernicious doctrines which are so diligently dispersed through the kingdom, and which are intended to shake from their foundation both the civil and ecclesiastical establishments, the author will be satisfied. He most sincerely hopes that far more able advocates will arise, and use their utmost endeavours to prevent the total subversion of good order in the state by false philosophy, or of religion by speculative infidelity."

Mr. P. very justly observes, that the interests of religion and government are inseparable. A contempt of the one is ever attended with a disaffection to the other. The same impatience of controul leads mankind to oppose civil laws as well as the precepts of religion. When men cease to respect religion, Government has lost its strongest safeguard and protection; as speculation in politics, when too far extended, too often ends in anarchy and confusion, so speculation in religion never fails to end in impiety and infidelity (pp. 9, 10). A want of faith and humility are shewn to be the grand causes of the infidelity of this age of speculation; whereas, as the text, 1 Cor. iii. 19, assures us "the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God."

269. *The Wisdom of the modern Dissenters analyzed in the Crucible of Reason. by a Chemical Member of the Church of England. In a Sermon occasioned by the late Proclamation: with a prefatory Address to the Right Reverend Samuel Lord Bishop of St. David's.*

FROM James iii. 17. the anonymous preacher (who promises no longer to conceal his name when his sermon comes to a second edition) takes occasion to shew that the wisdom of the Dissenters, and of all who differ from the Establishment, though members of it, has none of the characteristics of the Christian Religion, which are Purity, Peace, Gentleness, Easiness to be intreated, Mercy, and other good fruits, Impartiality and Sincerity. He draws a melancholy picture of such persons, and strenuously recommends to his congregation and parishioners the contrary conduct, concluding with a suitable prayer for the divine influence to produce and promote it.

270. *Hap-*

270. *Happiness and Rights; a Dissertation upon several Subjects, relative to the Rights of Man and his Happiness. Rights are Means, Happiness the End.* By Richard Hey, of the Middle Temple, Esq. Sept. 1792.

MR. HEY sets out with noting the influence of *fashion* on virtues and vices, as well as on dress and common occurrences. The fashion of immoderate reform, which now obtains in France, is big with too many horrid consequences, murder, cruelties, and tyrannical licentiousness, to be introduced into this happy island. The objects of reform among us are not so alarming. The national debt has risen to an amount, without any of the fatal consequences which were foretold of it forty years ago; and during the century of its progress the nation has not abated in its improvements in useful knowledge and the arts and conveniences of life: nor would the spunging it away produce any advantage to the labouring class. *Society* implies *Government*, and *unanimous consent*, or the concurrence of a *Majority*; which can never obtain among persons born to continue free, however it may be said that, "so long as the majority do not impose on the minority conditions different from what they impose on themselves, there is no injustice." The champions for the rights of man are not aware that *women* are included in the term *MAN*, and that the intellectual powers, or rights, are not to be confined to a particular *age*. "It is therefore idle and visionary to suppose that men should now suddenly, by a single effort of Revolution, begin to act upon the theory of absolute equality in their rights, and yet that these men should be only the human beings who have waited 21 years for their rights" (p. 25). To inculcate on all men an equal fitness or capacity for conducting government is as absurd as to say that all passengers in a stage-coach are alike qualified to drive it (p. 28). "Suppose an island, containing 1000 males, 1000 females, both above 21 years of age, and, besides, 100 of each sex above 18 years of age. An equalizing theorist tells us, that all men are equal in their rights, and is desirous of putting all men instantly into the full exercise of the rights on which *he* builds Society and Government. We have on the island at least 2200 men, taking *men* as meaning human beings. Our theorist tells us of an universal equality. We think it sounds pleasing, supposing it practicable, that every one person of the

2200 can live uncontrouled by the rest, so far as he has given a consent to be under their controul. But presently, without any reason assigned, or warning given, we find a *majority* substituted for the *whole*; and, farther, it turns out that this majority is merely a majority of the 1000 males who are above 21 years of age: and he who talks so big for the rights of man, and declaims with such bitterness against tyranny and despotism, has, in a few moments, and without any pretence, subjected 1699 persons to the unlimited and uncontrouled government of 501" (p. 33). Thus Mr. Paine's system is a system of tyranny and despotism (p. 36). "As to America, if we suppose Mr. Paine, secretary to the Congress, to have stated the facts of the Revolution right, it might easily be shewn that the Revolution fell very short of that theory which makes all men free, unchangeably free and equal in their rights. France is at present in such a state as seems to afford no very favourable conclusion to the theory of the equal rights of man" (p. 39). "To say that every one of the males above 21 or 25 years old had given his consent to the new Constitution, or to be bound by whatever a National Assembly, elected as the French Assembly was, should enact, would be too bold assertions to be made" (p. 41). "The new Constitution of Government is what a real and equitable equaliser must call a tyranny of a different species from that by which France was governed a few years back" (p. 42). "To me there is something very remarkable in the silence with which the champions of unalienable freedom omit argumentation about the nature of a *majority*, and the ground upon which it can claim to bind the *whole*. No general principle, in subjects of this sort, appears to me more evident than that if all men are born, and always continue, free and equal in their rights, no person, or number of persons, can rightfully make laws to bind me, unless I have, individually, consented that they should do so. If I am one in a company of ten, and the other nine make a law that we shall drink each 20 glasses of wine, I confess that they are a majority, but plead that I have not consented to be bound by the voice of a majority. It falls upon them to prove that a majority, by its own nature, has command over the whole, either universally or else from the particular circumstances of the case in question. And if I am one in a society of

of ten millions, and nine millions, or nine millions nine hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine, make a law that we shall pay 2s. 6d. a-piece for our windows, when I have given no consent to abide by the laws of any majority, surely it rests with them (so long as universal freedom and equal rights are contended for) to *prove* that such a majority have a right to my obedience before they proceed to compel it" (p. 43). It has been said, if you do not like the laws which are made, you may quit the society, and no harm is done; and Mr. H. thinks it the remedy most suited to the evil of disagreement in society, and a satisfactory one. But where shall we find an extensive civil society existing in circumstances fairly analogous to these? "If no restraint is used towards an individual's introduction into society at his birth, what would become of him? The advantages arising both to the child and the publick from an interference with his conduct are so obvious that we do not think of staying to examine into the rights of human beings before we use force in compelling his obedience, or inflicting such punishments as may almost insure it. Reflection shews us that, in a short time, the generality of mankind, persons whose thoughts and hands are so confined to the humbler occupations of life as to give them no opportunity of qualifying themselves in any tolerable degree for legislation, must, in the mildest governments, be treated on principles similar to those on which we keep children in obedience" (p. 48). "The child continues under the restraint of a parent or governor till this restraint wearing gradually away leaves him, insensibly, a man and a citizen. If we set aside the particular powers or capacities which are conferred by the positive laws of any one country, such as the age of discretion at 12 or 14, and of full age at 21 (which positive laws enter not into general reasonings about the rights of human beings); if we set these aside, nothing appears, in the actual course of human life, to warrant the bold, abstract assertions about universal liberty and equal rights which an unobserving theorist may be led to make" (p. 50). "At what age can a person quit the society into which he is, through a number of years, insensibly incorporating himself? and to what other society can he, on the same ground, unite himself?" The absurdity of this *idea* is well exposed, p. 54—60. "Be-

fore the evils of a separation are incurred because a law is disapproved by a minority, it ought to appear that the law is a very pernicious one" (p. 61). "If a man, or number of men, disapproving a law, *quit* the society, we have seen the evils consequent on such a measure: if he stays and submits, we commend his prudence and his virtue also: if he remains, and refuses obedience, and is not compelled to obey, what he does others may do. The civil society is gone which gave security to person and property.—The arguments on which *we* rest, those of utility and a kind of necessity arising from the impossibility of qualifying the bulk of mankind for taking any considerable share in the management of public affairs, go upon humble grounds, which the equalizing theorists scorn to tread, and annihilate their capricious theories by proving a great deal *more* than that a majority may command a minority" (p. 63). "The equalizing principle destroys the principle which supports the right of a majority *as* a majority" (p. 65). "If a person, professing himself the patron of universal liberty and humanity, tells me, first, that I am equal to any man upon earth—next, that I was born free, and always continue so—but, lastly, that he and a certain number of others, under the title of a *majority* (with whom I have not consulted), will compel me to do certain acts, or drive me to such sufferings, in quitting their society, as may cause my death; I discover an appearance of inconsistency in these different declarations, and naturally wish for an explanation before I submit myself to *such* patrons of liberty and humanity" (p. 66). Unanimity of consent to found a government, or every single law in it, or the consent of a *majority* but *once* for these purposes is opposed by great and numerous difficulties (p. 67). So is the election of representatives, and the absurdity of there being *candidates* when every man may elect himself (p. 69). When once a departure is made from *unanimity*, the *foundation* of the government, the reasons, the grounds on which it stands, are entirely changed (p. 72). It is the interest and honour of ministers to pursue steadily, and from the best principles, the improvement of the country in the government of which they have a share. But it were well if we could remember one thing: that the attentions required from a minister by the ordinary occupations of his office are such, that it is a *great*

great fallacy to suppose him entirely at leisure to attend to *improvements* (pp. 76, 77). It is a great advantage to be in a settled course. Whether it be the *best*, or, rather, how nearly it approaches to the best, is a nice question. But there seems no nicety in determining that it may be downright folly, and not unlike madness, to take a very complicated machine entirely to pieces, with a slight hope of giving some small improvement to it, with a considerable risk of doing harm instead of good, and with little less than certainty of causing much pain and distress to continue during the operations of taking to pieces and putting together, and for some time afterwards. Be it allowed that the late Government of France was so arbitrary, so unfavourable to general happiness, that a great reform was an object worth attempting at the hazard of considerable temporary distress, it by no means follows that such an attempt would be wise in a country governed by principles of much greater freedom. It would be wise rather to take this hint from France, that things may easily proceed farther towards the side of anarchy than the first reformers have any idea of. The famous La Fayette was, a while ago, a *leading* man in the equalizing party. But the present equalizers have shot so far beyond him that they look upon him as in a party opposite to themselves. Nor can it be wondered at if, in the course of another month [from September 1792], the warmest of the present leaders should be proscribed by some who may think them cold and phlegmatic, who may insist upon having things still more level and more equal" (pp. 78, 79). It appears, therefore, true patriotism to recommend at this moment, to the loudest advocates in our nation for some unknown and impracticable liberty and equality, a pause of cool reflection, before they take any measure, or speak or write any words, which *may* have a much stronger effect than they intend, which may bring them into a state of proscription under the ruling violence of men hitherto moderate members of society, whom they profess to favour and enlighten; and, lastly, which may end in consequences not at all desirable to those very men so favoured and enlightened. That France *may* come to reap great benefits from its present troubles I cannot deny. But I think this will not be accomplished by *pursuing* the perfect theories of liberty and equality, but by *receding* from those ideas, and taking up

with something more resembling what the world has hitherto experienced. To judge of the French from the scenes now acting by them, I should say that they do not appear so far superior to the rest of men, either in morals or intelligence, as to be qualified for reducing into practice any system which, with the least propriety, could be considered as founded on the principles of universal liberty and equal rights" (pp. 79, 80). "Changes of inhabitants, by birth or death, may reverse a majority" (p. 81). If we recollect right, the French lay it down as a fundamental principle, that posterity are not bound by the laws of their forefathers, or by any laws to which *they* have not given personal and actual consent. "Surely those operators begin their work at the wrong end who would *first* introduce universal liberty and perfect equality, and *afterwards* set about training men to those habits and that knowledge which alone can qualify them to use or enjoy these blessings universally and in perfection" (p. 88).—"Let him who wishes to *be* a patriot reflect well what advances towards ideal perfection seem practicable in the actual state of things and men; and to these let him confine his exertions. Let every private English subject, thankful for the present improved state of his country, and preferring the *real* though slowly-opening prospects of future improvement to the dazzling but probably fallacious prospects manifested by our reformers; let him manifest his patriotism by a patient and diligent cultivation of private life, leaving to his children that legacy of probity, industry, regularity, and knowledge, which is the best legacy he *can* leave them—for themselves and their country" (p. 90—92).

If any society exists among Englishmen, it is in some way or other; and in what way soever we are connected together, in that way is our society *constituted*; and in what way soever the society is *constituted*, that is the *Constitution* of our society. Great Britain, therefore, has a Constitution; and the laws and rules of which it consists have been trained and brought into constant use through a course of ages — *all* have a merit, as being already impressed on the publick, as already a *guide* to the actions of citizens. It is conceivable, though hardly possible, that *all* the inhabitants of a country should have formed, unanimously, fundamental laws, appointing also a legislative body, to whose

future

future laws, made within certain limits then prescribed, they promise, individually, to pay obedience till they shall unanimously retract the powers then granted to the legislative body. *Unanimously* I have a right to insist on: but let a *majority* be substituted to the *whole*, if you require it. There will be sufficient strength left in the argument. The *whole* people, assembled, having constituted these three things, have made *three* Constitutions" (p. 92—101). "This constitution comprehends both the original acts of the whole people and the subsequent acts of the legislative body. We will call these original acts of the whole people the *original* constitution of the country. Such an original constitution does not exist in England nor America; and if the approaching National Convention of France shall effect it, I am in an error. But the English, and every other community and government, have a Constitution. What the French refer to as their Constitution is but a year old; and, in the interval, many peasants in the provinces had probably come of age, and had not given their consent to it, or had the nature of *tacit* consent explained to them. This addition of new citizens, or deaths of others, by such interval, have made the French Constitution mere waste paper. Unless the assent or dissent of every additional member was taken, and the majorities calculated upon the death of the old members, it is *tyranny* (on the principles of the perfect equalizing theories) to enforce obedience to such an obsolete Constitution. It is *insult* to do it, and at the same time join in the popular cry of Equality and Liberty" (p. 102—105).

Mr. H. positively denies Mr. Paine's definition of representative government, that "it quietly decides all matters by majority." It is merely the appointment of a small number by a large one, to make laws in their stead. In other respects, except number, the Assembly of Representatives seems to be on the same footing as an Assembly of the Nation would be. Unanimity is essential in the one as the other, on the same ground. But this does not result from the nature of representative government, but from a positive law, made unanimously by the representatives, as much as if one representative had been allowed a *negative*, whereby to suppress any motion, or been invested with particular powers and prerogatives, or called a *king*. They all

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stand upon one foundation, the will of the nation, or the representatives; and whichever of the two it is, the nation may fairly annul any one or all of these determinations whenever it chuses, if this king, the representatives, and the rest of the nation, can bring themselves to a perfect unanimity. The same majority necessary to establish a law may fix on any form of government, whether hereditary or any other—by unanimous consent, or some method contrived to remedy the difficulty perpetually occurring from the change of the members of the community. Hereditary government is no more a species of slavery than government by representation. All subjection which is *excessive*, that is too great, and exceeds all its proper limits, may be called a species of slavery: and it exceeds its proper limits if, on the whole, it is hurtful to mankind. Now it seems highly probable that some instances of such excess or hurtful subjection may have taken place in *every* government, whether representative or hereditary. This seems not likely to prove that hereditary government, opposed to representative, is slavery. Much less can it prove that representative government is freedom" (p. 105—114). "An Englishman is no slave either to his hereditary king or to the hereditary house of nobles, or to the lord of his manor; and in his more private or domestic connexions he experiences no slavery springing from the hereditary part of our government" (p. 116). After all, the question between the two forms of government, here discussed, depends upon many points which require thought and experience, not on the mere assertion of a single person (p. 118). The pure theory of representation is discussed, p. 121—123.

Mr. H. proceeds to examine the modern ideas of Equality, Right, and Property. We have not left ourselves room to follow him in his discussion; but must content ourselves with recommending his arguments to the serious consideration of our countrymen at the present season, which, without hesitating or fearing to say that we are persuaded the sterling good sense and good principles of our countrymen will finally prevail, we cannot help saying is a serious and a trying one, and that every encouragement is needful to "strengthen the weak hands, and to confirm the feeble knees."

Equality

Equality of right implies an abolition of all property (p. 136). Society rather *creates* and *gives* rights than *recognises* and *secures* what man could have claimed in an unconnected state (p. 137). Every man may examine the existing civil laws, to prevent the ill effects they may sometimes have on him, as much as he may prevent the natural descent of a stone on his head. But you can by no means be said to abstain from injury if you attempt alterations in laws and constitutions of states by methods which tend to unsettle civil society, without a sufficient prospect of procuring to a state advantages which are likely to counterbalance an evil of so vast a magnitude. To endeavour to put a nation upon subverting at once the foundations of established law can be justified (if at all) only by *very mature* reflection on the present condition of the nation, on the probable future condition of it if the projected changes are procured; upon the probability of procuring them, and upon the rectitude of the means intended to be employed—by such reflection ending in a strong conviction, founded on very full evidence. There is not a shadow of pretence for applying to England, in its present situation, the idea of an *extreme case*.—"Of the rights which man (at least an Englishman) enjoys, a very small or very indefinite part is what he enjoys as a mere man. The right of *property* appears to be a creature of civil society or laws. We of this country, on coming to a power of reflection, find that we have been cast here upon a happy soil, by some course of events of Nature, of Providence, or at least of what we cannot comprehend. Let us take the matter merely as we find it. We find a number of duties expected from us, and enforced by a number of valuable rights or privileges, which it would be as much out of the power of a single man to procure for himself in a desert as that he should walk away some day into the desert with a house in his pockets, with a garden, a coal-pit, and a waggon-load of utensils on his back. As to *equality* of rights, we find one man with a right to 1000l. a-year, and a large house; another with 100l. and a moderate house; and a third having but daily or weekly the fruit of his daily or weekly labour, and inhabiting a cottage. If our rights are not equal, do you think they *ought* to be equal? If you are so much more industrious than your neighbour that you have a crown more to take in wages at

the end of the week, do you consent to share with him? If you were obliged to it, it would be bad for all the nation, by discouraging industry. If, in a course of years, by laying-up these crowns, you had 100l. do you agree that this sum should, at your death, be divided between the other's son and your own? To compel this would still be bad for the nation. And so it would be to hinder your son from making the 100 into 1000l. by honest industry, or to hinder *his* son from making it into 1000l. a-year. And to hinder people from getting money by *dishonest* industry we have laws, which (though like yourself, and other persons and things in this world, imperfect) yet do a great deal of good; as you may convince yourself by looking into other countries where law is less regular. And yet, in some respect, we *are* equal in our rights. The first duke in the nation has no more right to take your life or property than you have to take his. And so much for *Equality of Rights*" (p. 136—148).

In the following chapter, on Liberty and Happiness, Mr. H. observes, that the liberty of individuals in a society so far resembles a limited sum of money, in some cases, that it cannot be granted to one without taking it from another. If you and some others have a house in common, which you have hitherto used jointly, but desire me to regulate your use of it, I cannot grant to yourself the liberty of using it a whole day alone, without taking from others the liberty they enjoyed before. General panegyrics on liberty, speaking of it as a thing which cannot exist in too great a degree, either for the good of the individual enjoying it, or in respect of others whose liberty it may be necessary to diminish,—all such general, unqualified panegyrics appear to me to have a tendency to mislead the judgement, and to unsettle the orderly and peaceable character of a citizen, on which much of his happiness must depend. I believe a great number of persons in England, of good judgement, and well-informed, would be apt to deny, that liberty (universally taken) is necessarily connected with happiness or virtue. And a decisive *implication* of such connexion, without an attempt to support it by arguments or facts, appears to me in the light of *tyranny*. And this tyranny in favour of liberty unqualified appears like an instance of French zeal for liberty, by which the printing-presses which favoured

voured one side of the question were to be destroyed" (p. 149—155).

"The Revolution Society have said, 'Liberty is a good to be improved, not an evil to be lessened.' I think that, though frequently a good, it is sometimes an evil, and that it may exist in such a state that, whether you add to it or take from it, you do harm. I will attempt to give some reasons for thinking so. We are so made and placed, by a Power which is totally above our controul, as to be perpetually inclosed by restraints of various kinds. That Power has implanted in us wants and instincts, or appetites, sufficiently strong to secure us from living in a state of universal separation. A *family* is a society which seems almost necessarily to result from our nature. And in a family there is perhaps not a possibility for one member to contrive his actions so that they shall be no restraint on the actions of the rest. But even the intentional and mischievous restraints which other men lay upon me are part of my natural situation. All that befalls me, and is out of my own controul, I refer, in one general mass, to that Power who placed me here without asking my leave. And, from constant observation on what befalls myself and my species, I conclude, that restraint is natural to man; that restraint from *men* is natural to man; and that any attempts to realize a condition perfectly free from restraint will be abortive. I offer this argument of *analogy* as likely to have weight with a candid and experienced observer of mankind. But, as I do not presume to offer it for an argument perfectly conclusive alone, so neither do I wish to conceal that another essential part of our natural situation is discovered in this—that we are, by external circumstances and internal feelings, perpetually put upon the amendment of our condition in particulars innumerable. Thus are produced immense improvements in every department of civilized life. And this part of our nature prompts us to shake off every unnecessary restraint, and justifies us in the general idea of attempting it. Now, let any person take these two parts of our nature along with him (the one, that we are, and ever must be, subject to *some* restraint—the other, that it is allowable to use certain methods for removing unnecessary restraints), and let him carefully abstain from the commission of injury, and not forget such maxims of prudence as may promote his own cause; then let him pursue liberty

with all the energy his soul possesses, with all the glowing ardour that can inflame his breast, and he seems entitled to the highest esteem and gratitude from the citizens in whose cause he is embarked. But, as to one who takes with him only the ardour and the energy, leaving all restriction contemptuously behind him, I should certainly vote, as a citizen and as a man, that his name be struck out of the list of acknowledged patriots" (p. 159—163). Instances of hurtful liberty are, the allowing every inhabitant of England to inspect the books of public accounts, or to be eligible to a seat in parliament. Whatever may have been the real state of the case in the famous story of the Roman Cincinnatus, I cannot recollect conversing with any person, who earned his bread by handling a plough, in whom there appeared even a moderate probability of finding the proper materials whereof to make a first magistrate in a country like England, or a representative of the people—unless you would fairly educate him afresh. To do this is to take him out of his station, and it is no longer a ploughman that you elect. To discover the exact medium between the liberty which is a defective good and that which is an evil by its excess—to discover this, and apply it to practice in the laws and liberties which are to affect millions composing a nation, is surely among the most difficult problems which can be proposed to sagacity, diligence, and probity. Yet with what facility is it asserted of man, that, to be free, it is sufficient that he wills it! By this, I suppose, is meant, that, in order for men, living together in civil society, to enjoy freedom, it is sufficient that they will it. Now, certainly, if all the individuals comprehending a community agree to enjoy some freedom, it is very easy for them to enjoy some degree or kind of it. But so do individuals under the most despotic governments enjoy *some* freedom. It is not in the power of man to prevent it. In *this* sense, therefore, the boasted assertion is trifling; and, if taken in the sense of enjoying freedom in *perfection*, or in any *state* tolerably *near* to perfection, it seems false. To *will* this freedom is far, very far from being sufficient to procure it. Besides the will, there are wanted knowledge, constant observation, sagacity, perseverance through a course of time to bring a system of government any thing *near* to the perfection of liberty" (p. 163—168). As well might a ploughman comprehend the

the *rational* of the whole planetary system, or other sciences, as *man* 'see the *rational* of the whole system of government, its origin and operation:' and to what end give a private labourer, or mechanick, the idea that he can comprehend, by some short process, the points of knowledge which demand at least the utmost powers of men educated with a view to them (pp. 168, 169)? What would a Negro, brought to England, say or think on hearing an Englishman called a *slave*? Slavery, in its utmost extensive signification, as denoting any subjection which is greater than it ought to be, may be found, I presume, in any country. France, the land of new-born Liberty, contains, at this present time, numbers of men in a very depressed state of slavery, peaceable and well-disposed citizens, whose actions lie under numerous and powerful restraints from the violence of ruffian exclaimers for *Liberty* and *Equality*. This is a dreadful slavery (p. 170). "Fallacies respecting our own government, whether owing to the writer being deceived, or wishing to deceive, should put us on our guard against the delusive pen from which they fall. And, if we are so weak as to follow tamely such a conductor till we come into the wretched state in which France now is, it would give us very little satisfaction to have him turn round upon us with 'Gentlemen, I beg pardon, I thought this had been the road, but I see I have made a small mistake—let every one take care of his own neck*.' Here our author takes occasion to expose the fallacy of those who connect the abolition of the slave-trade with the cause of the Revolutionists—the connexion between which is but a *word* (p. 168—174).

The sixth chapter of this excellent pamphlet defines true Submission and Dignity; and the seventh, or concluding one, treats on the *Happiness* of mankind as the true end to be aimed at by the political philosopher and the philanthropist of every species. Original legislation implies no *rights* of the nature of those to which we usually appeal in our mutual transactions of importance. Suppose the English Constitution, Code of Laws, and all Customs, annihilated, and a new code and system to be framed, the persons delegated to frame them have

* This is too notoriously the apology of several scribblers in this cause: 'I did not mean to go such lengths as I find my friends have carried my doctrines.' EDIT.

clearly no rights to guide them, of the most usual nature of rights, because they are built upon laws, and laws have yet no existence. How far the old, established constitutions of government, which are blamed as too *complex*, are capable of being simplified without being made worse, is above my knowledge, and, I *suspect*, above that of some who speak on the subject as if familiarly known to them (p. 186—194). *Rights*, confined by social union or civil laws, are distinguished *means* of happiness; but the *end* is not to be forgotten. Legislators in established course are preferable to theoretical delegates. There are other kinds of liberty besides the being free from civil laws—a liberty in being free from the violence of rapacious individuals; which, I fear, is very imperfectly enjoyed in France at this time, but which a good many of us English think one of the most valuable of English liberties. If reducing us all to a level, which admits neither title nor rank, would increase the sum total of *happiness* in the nation, let the plan be carried into execution. But if Equality would *end* in Equality without producing happiness, let not any fancied right of that kind be permitted to make us miserable. A reform, if you please; but, before we determine on a general one, let it be enquired whether your fellow-citizens are *in general* unhappy. Then, I grant, we want a general reform, in which the unhappy individuals should themselves be active. Among these I reckon the idle, the dissipated, the slaves to sensual and expensive pleasures: for these persons our Legislature has frequently interested itself; or if the laws made on their account have rather been intended to prevent their doing harm to others, yet their own benefit seems, in general, not to have been forgotten. Would individuals proceed with spirit in reforming themselves, though they were to set about their own improvement with the greatest zeal, enough would remain to employ an enlightened, attentive, and benevolent legislature: and, though such a legislature were unremittingly employed in our behalf, yet there must remain abundant employment for the exertion of private individuals. Nothing less than the combination of these two powers can produce the grand effect to be wished, a constant and rapid increase of *happiness*" (p. 175—204).

We have been thus copious in our extracts from what we deem the best antidote

dote to the poisonous doctrines now in circulation in this country; in whose prosperity we, as all other good citizens, feel ourselves deeply interested. The worthy author announces a *cheap abridgement* of this work, with alterations.

271. *Imitations of Original Drawings by Hans Holbein, in the Collection of his Majesty, for the Portrait of illustrious Persons of the Court of Henry VIII.; with Biographical Tracts. Published by John Chamberlaine, Keeper of the King's Drawings and Medals, and F.S.A.*

FOR an account of these valuable portraits we must refer to the *Memoirs* of the late Richard Dalton, Esq. in our vol. I.XI. p. 197, only repeating here, that Mr. Vertue began to trace them for engraving, and Mr. D. actually etched 34 of them. His successor in one of his departments has undertaken to get them engraved by Bartolozzi, and has accompanied them with biographical accounts, collected from the most respectable authorities, chiefly from original MSS.; and no pains have been spared to render them correct and interesting. It is proposed, if we mistake not, to publish them in numbers, six heads in each. Those in the first and present number are,

Sir John (father of Sir Thomas) More, a judge of the King's Bench, 1518.

Thomas Lord Vaux, second of the title, who had the custody of Queen Catharine committed to him, was made K. B. at the coronation of her successor, and died early in the reign of Philip and Mary.

Catharine Duchess of Suffolk, only child and heir of William last Lord Willoughby of his family, fourth wife to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and re-married to Richard Bertie, of Berstead, in Kent, whom she followed to the Continent, to escape persecution, and had by him a son, born at Wesel, and christened Peregrine, and a daughter, Susan. She died in 1580.

John Poyis, of an Essex family, and sewer of the chamber to Queen Catharine; and died 1558.

Philip Melancthon, born 1497, Greek professor at Wirtemberg, assistant to Luther in the composition of his most material publications, and the intimate friend of Erasmus, the patron of Holbein. He died 1564, aged 64*. "Melancthon's literary character is already well known to all who have studied controversial divinity; and perhaps there is not much in it to interest readers of any other class in these days, for Melancthon

* If the dates of his birth and death are truly stated, he must have been 67.

meddled chiefly with matters of faith, which furnished the fashionable employment for the busy heads of his time. He has left an uncommon reputation for a man of his sort, for he wielded his polemical weapons with the grace as well as the skill of a fencer, and was at once the disputant and the gentleman; in other words, his zeal was tempered with charity."

Lady Margaret Eliot, wife of Sir Thomas Eliot, of whom hereafter, and re-married to Sir James Dyer, chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas. She died and was buried at Stoughton, co. Huntingdon, 1562, the Lady Williams, alias Cromwell, attending as chief mourner, with many other ladies of the first note in the county.

272. *An Attempt to ascertain the Situation of the antient Clausentum. By the Rev. Richard Warner, of Vicar's-hill, Lymington, Hants.*

MR. W's researches have fully convinced him that our antiquaries assign an erroneous situation to *Clausentum*, when they place it at, or immediately contiguous to, *Southampton*; "and, after carefully consulting whatever has been written on the subject, comparing those notices with the observations that have occurred to me on actual inspection (says Mr. W.), and attending nicely to those local circumstances which so greatly assist an enquirer in matters of this nature, I will venture to pronounce, without hesitation, that *Bittern farm*, about two miles and an half from Southampton, is the spot on which the *Clausentum* of Antoninus formerly stood" (p. v.) "We can plainly trace the vestiges of Roman labour at *Bittern*. A fosse, which divides the point whereon the *castellum* stood from the main land and part of a *vallum*, which, in its original state, before it was depressed by time and weather, must have been of great magnitude, appears to me to have been formed by that people. Fragments of Roman bricks are still visible among the rubbish of a decayed wall on the East side; and, in a search which I myself made, a few weeks ago, I discovered one almost perfect, with the initial of the maker's name in the centre (I), and ornamented with several little channels, running in diagonal directions. Let it be recollected also, that both Camden and Stukeley speak of the remains of a Roman castellum on this spot, a ruin that was doubtless originally the castellum of Clausentum" (pp. 25. 26). The distance from *Regnum* and *Venta Belga-*

rum

rum tallies with those in Antoninus' Itinerary; and a long series of Roman coins has at different times been dug up here; among which are those of Claudian, Nero, Vespasian, *Sabinus**, Antoninus, Commodus, Lucilla, Alex. Severus, Constantius, Constans, Carausius, Aurelian, Valentinian, and Valens.

Mr. W. inclines to date the foundation of this station under *Claudius*, "because his coins, from their *extreme freshness and unmutated appearance*, appear to have been deposited in the earth nearly as soon as they were coined." We doubt the strength of this argument; and this essay, as well as the translation of Hampshire, reviewed vol. LX. p. 55, confirms us in our opinion that Mr. W. is a young antiquarian. Notwithstanding this opinion, we wish him success, however long he may be, in the execution of his design of illustrating the History of that county, announced at the end of the present publication to be published in three volumes quarto, from "a large collection of materials amassed to his hands, which he has purchased at a considerable expence, and some valuable MSS. that have been obligingly communicated to him, while several eminent names in the heraldic, antiquarian, and physiological lines, have promised to forward the work by their helps and communications." The first volume is to contain the civil, ecclesiastical, and military history of the county, and the histories of the Isle of Wight, Winchester, Southampton, and the New Forest; the second and part of the third volume, parochial history; and the rest of the third, an appendix of original deeds, charters, &c. &c. Ancient and modern maps, and views of ancient and modern edifices, all (except mansion-houses and family-seats given by their respective owners) to be drawn and engraved at the editor's own expence. A subscription of six guineas to be opened Sept. 1, 1792 †, and closed March ‡ 1, 1793; and, if the subscribers amount to 300, the History will be actually com-

* Mr. W. in a note, says, "Sabinus was the brother of the Emperor Vespasian, and acquired some fame in Britain by his services under Aulus Plautus, the general of Claudian in that country. Dion Cass. LX. p. 677." All this, and a great deal more, may be found in the history of Sabinus; but we much doubt if any coins were even struck with his name. We wish to have this ascertained, as we should be sorry to find Mr. W. in such an error. EDIT.

† Since changed to Dec. 1, 1792. ‡ May.

menced; and each subscriber to pay a deposit of one * guinea; another † on the delivery of vol. I.; of the II^d, two, and of the III^d, two more. Mr. W. hopes he might be able to produce vol. I. in four ‡ years, and complete the whole in nine or ten §. If Mr. W. dies before his work is completed, his materials, &c. will be deposited, *by will* ||, with the *mayor and corporation of Lymington*, in trust, to be delivered by them to any person or persons who would engage to continue and finish the work.—In the title-page of the account of *Clausentum* is a view, undoubtedly by Mr. Gilpin; but, as no notice is taken of it in the work, we presume it a fanciful or picturesque one, like the rest in that gentleman's tours.

273. *On Establishments in Religion, and Religious Liberty. A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, on Sunday, July 1, 1792, being the Commencement Sunday. By Robert Thorp, D.D. Archdeacon of Northumberland, and Rector of Gateshead.*

THIS sermon was preached by Dr. Thorp on being appointed by the Vice-chancellor to that duty as one of the incepting Doctors in Divinity; and the Doctor takes that opportunity of establishing principles in direct opposition to those of the Professor of Divinity, the Bishop of Landaff, delivered in his Charge to his Clergy, in June, 1791.—He first points out the distinction between the principles by which the reformers of our religion vindicated the rights of private judgement from the undue usurpation of human authority, and the misapplication of those principles, by which others at this time, under the pretence of asserting their Christian liberty, maintain doctrines subversive of all order in religion. For to suppose that the religious liberty, to which we are restored by the Gospel of Christ, includes in it a discharge from all restraints of human authority in matters of religion, is a manifest abuse of that privilege, being inconsistent with that order and polity by which the faith and doctrines of the Gospel are secured and promoted. The Archdeacon then proceeds to shew that it has always been the first public concern of every well-regulated government to establish religion, as necessarily con-

* Two.

† Two more.

‡ Three.

§ Six or seven.

|| By his executors, with the delegates of the Clarendon press at Oxford. These alterations are made by Mr. W. in subsequent proposals.

rected

needed with the support and existence of the civil establishment; and that religion, in return, communicates support to the state, by improving the morals of the people, and influencing men from the convictions of conscience and a sense of the divine authority.

He then proceeds to shew the right and utility of establishments for the promotion of true religion, which he reconciles with the rights of private judgement. And under this head he adds some notes, which contain a full answer to all the objections of "The Confessional." He vindicates the subscription to the articles, required of the Clergy, in the following manner:

"One end of the institution of a visible religious society is, as the Apostle expresses it, *for the edifying of the body of Christ*. Instruction then being the lawful method of promoting religion, it follows, that a Christian society, instituted for securing the faith and doctrines of the Gospel, has a right to examine into the opinions of those who are to perform the office of teaching, and to require a sufficient assurance that they will deliver them pure and uncorrupted to the people. And this is required, not as a law to compel them to assent to any sense of Scripture which they are persuaded is not the true sense, but as a test to discover whether that sense to which their private judgement may have led them is the genuine sense, and such as ought to qualify them to be appointed public teachers."

With regard to other Christians, toleration, indulgence, and protection, are due to their religious persuasions, as far as they are consistent with the security, peace, and welfare of society. With regard to the admission of every sect to offices of trust and emolument, the determination of that question, the Archdeacon thinks, does not depend upon private considerations, but upon the general tendency of the measure.

"Every community has a right to impose such limitations and restraints on the privileges of individuals as are conducive to the public happiness and general welfare of the society at large; to determine by what qualifications the various ranks and orders of the State shall be distinguished, and what conditions and qualities shall be required of those who are to perform the necessary functions of each. Restraints of individuals for public convenience do really increase the happiness and liberty of the community in general; the members of which, by the support of that Constitution which secures to them every thing valuable in society, receive more in addition to their civil liberty than they lose by the diminution of those private rights and

privileges, which are submitted to the public direction. Civil incapacities and restraints, imposed by law, are not then necessarily evils, they are not *punishments*, they are not *persecution*; but they are salutary provisions, made without supposition of any fault, or transgression of any member of the community, for the more effectual security of the benefits of civil union."

To this passage is added the following note:

"(*Bishop of Lancaster's Charge to his Clergy, in June, 1791, p. 11, 12.*) An exclusion from civil offices is persecution; it is not, indeed, the persecution of the Inquisition, or of Smithfield; it differs from them in degree, but it resembles them in kind. I have argued myself into this opinion in the following manner:—Punishment for religious opinions is persecution; and evil of any kind, inflicted by the civil magistrate, is punishment. This evil may respect a man's person, or liberty, or property, or character. Civil incapacity, brought upon men by law, is an evil affecting their property and their character; their character, as it exposes them to the imputation of being bad citizens; their property, as it takes from them the possibility of acquiring advantages attendant on certain civil offices. These advantages, whether they consist of wealth, power, influence, or honour, are worth something; their value may be variously appreciated; yet, being worth something, the possibility of acquiring them is worth something, and the taking away from any man that possibility on account of his religion is persecution."

"This argument is proposed in very general terms; and his Lordship's acknowledged judgement and abilities must undoubtedly have led him to apply it in some sense in which it is conclusive. It is only to be lamented, that he has not restrained it within such limitations as are necessary to prevent a misapplication by those who have less discernment. For very few propositions, applicable to human affairs, can be securely assented to without many restrictions; and the same conclusions, which are true with regard to men in certain situations, may be entirely false, when applied to them as placed under different relations. Civil incapacity, brought upon men by law, is an evil affecting their property and their character. Thus, considered in itself, abstracted from any beneficial end and tendency, may in some sense be true; but, considered with relation to the production of a general good, and the promotion of the ends for which men entered into society, it ceases to be an evil. All laws impose some restraint or incapacity on individuals, and the right of imposing them is determined by the expediency. The statutes which enact that no person shall be capable of sitting or voting in the House of Com-

mons unless he have an estate of a certain value, and those which exclude all from voting for a member to serve in parliament without certain qualifications, are restraints and incapacities, justified by the beneficial tendency of such laws, in excluding those whose situations are not supposed independent. It cannot then be affirmed, in general, that *civil incapacity is an evil; and that evil of any kind, inflicted by the authority of the civil magistrate, is punishment.*

"Perhaps this reasoning is intended to be confined to incapacities on account of religion. By the act, for the *further limitation of the crown*, it is enacted (12 and 13 W. III. c. 2. s. 3) 'that whosoever shall hereafter come to the possession of this crown shall join in communion with the Church of England, as by law established.' Here is an incapacity on account of religion, to which the terms of the argument above cited are totally inapplicable. Because the tendency to promote the public happiness of the community, which has been here laid down as the principle on which all legal restraints are founded, never obtained more eminently than in that act of settlement which limited the crown to the Protestant descendants of the House of Hanover, and further (s. 4.) 'ratified and confirmed the established religion, and the rights and liberties of the people.' If it is justifiable and expedient to limit the chief magistrate himself to the condition of joining in communion with the Established Church, it is also justifiable to impose similar restraints on those who are to be admitted to the inferior offices of trust and power in the state.

"Before we vest a *property* in civil offices (*Bishop of Landaff's Charge*, p. 12), or precipitately conclude that those who do not chuse to comply with the conditions required by law, are deprived of the *rights of citizen* (p. 14), it seems that some intermediate steps should intervene, that some deduction should be made, or some reasoning offered, on the ends of government, the rights of persons and things, and the means of acquiring and losing them. If the submission of private right to public utility be necessary to secure the benefits, and also agreeable to the principles of all political societies, the legislature of every community must have a right to distinguish, by marks of favour and confidence, those whose principles give the best security of their allegiance and fidelity, and are most conducive to the welfare and peace of the publick. Every man, in the management of his private concerns, claims a right of employing those whom he thinks best qualified for his service by their principles, their honesty, their virtue, or religious persuasions, without being liable to the imputation of depriving others who, in his opinion, are not so qualified, of a *right or property, by taking from them the possibility of acquiring advantages attendant on his service.* The right which

every subject may claim in a society is protection. Rewards, privileges, and immunities, are free and discretionary donations, to be determined by considerations of prudence, expediency, and public utility."

After shewing the moderation and tolerant principles of the Established Church towards the Dissenters, the disposition of the Dissenters when in power is strongly contrasted, by quoting the words of a remarkable ordinance, passed by them in the year 1648.

"The fanatical leaders of those times, who had strenuously claimed for themselves the liberty of private judgement in matters of religion, made use of their power in passing an ordinance, dated May 2, 1648, by which they adjudged the defending of certain heresies to be felony. It ordains, 'that all persons who shall willingly maintain, publish, or defend, by preaching or writing, certain heresies therein named, with obstinacy, shall, upon complaint, and proof by the oaths of two witnesses, before two justices of the peace, or confession of the party, be committed to prison, without bail or mainprize, till the next gaol-delivery: and in case the said indictment shall then be found, and the party upon his trial shall not abjure his said error, and his defence and maintenance of the same, he shall suffer the pains of death, as in case of felony, without benefit of clergy; and if he recant or abjure, he shall remain in prison till he find sureties that he will not maintain the said heresies or errors any more; but if he relapse, and is convicted a second time, he shall suffer death, as before.' The ordinance also specifies some other errors of less demerit, and says, 'that whosoever shall maintain or defend them shall, upon conviction, be ordered to renounce them publicly; and, in case of refusal, shall be committed to prison till he find sureties that he shall not publish or maintain the said errors any more.' These heresies were taken from the speeches or writings of the Papists, Armenians, Antinomians, Arians, Baptists, and Quakers, &c. of those times."

274. *Gonzalva of Cordova: Now first translated from the French of M. Florian.*

AMIDST the dark cloud in which France is now involved, where all whole curiosity is directed to what passes in that wretched country, have their attention fixed on scenes of cruelty and tales of murder. It is some consolation to catch at every passing ray which beams across the gloom from Genius and from Virtue. M. Florian has frequently contributed to the delight and instruction of mankind; and it is no small credit to the taste of our countrymen, that his works have been immediately translated, and eagerly

eagerly circulated. The present is an historical romance. It commences with a prefatory volume, giving an account of the History of the Moors, which, as the author observes, is a subject by no means so well understood as it deserves. Gonzalva, the hero of this romance, was, by way of distinction, denominated the Great Captain; and his prowess as a warrior, with his more gentle accomplishments, his amiable and social qualities, are here very happily delineated. The reputation of M. Florian will receive no inconsiderable addition from this performance; and his talent as an elegant poet has been successfully exercised in his translation of some beautiful verses from the Moorish language. The English reader will, we have no scruple to affirm, be highly gratified by the whole; and we subjoin a specimen, which may enable those who chuse to compare the translation with the original work to judge with what spirit or success the verses, which are so very beautiful in the French, have been rendered in our own language.

“Warriors brave, and lovers dear,
Discretion’s sober whispers hear:
Oft are the virtuous and bold
By arts of treacherous villains sold;
The hero’s banners mock the wind,
But silent Treachery’s behind.

Warriors brave, &c. &c.

“Whilst, beneath these hedges green,
The songster of the Spring is seen;
Whilst to the fluttering Western gale
He carols forth his tender tale,
The hawk, swift messenger of death,
Stops at once his song and breath.

Warriors brave, &c. &c.

“The forest’s lord his foe espies,
And swift the trembling hunter flies;
Cover’d with fraud, a prey enthalls,
And down the noble victim falls.
He falls, he dies, without defence;
His foes yet trembling death dispense.

Warriors brave, and lovers dear,
Discretion’s sober whispers hear.”

275. *A Trip to Paris, in July and August, 1792.*
By Mr. Twiss.

ALLOWING that this *Tourist*, or *Trippist*, has told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; all we have to say to him is, that he has told very little to the Credit of France or its people. As to his own Credit, we leave it to his own reflections.

This gentleman has, on more than one occasion, attracted, and perhaps, without any violation of justice we may add, fa-

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tisfied the curiosity of the publick. With this impression we hastily took up his pamphlet, which professed to give us certain information concerning the affair of the 10th of August, in Paris; a subject which yet divides men the most eminent for their candour, and who mutually claim the distinguishing pre-eminence of more authentic information. Many parts of the performance of Mr. Twiss, we scruple not to confess, afforded us much entertainment, and no inconsiderable degree of information. But, as to the great question of all, we are left just as much in the dark as ever; and it is our duty to remark an obvious inconsistency and contradiction in Mr. Twiss which we are at a loss how to reconcile with his professions of impartiality and candour. But let the reader hear Mr. Twiss himself. In p. 70 he says. “I had projected many excursions in the neighbourhood of Paris, which were all put a stop to in consequence of the events of the 10th of August; of which I shall give a *true and impartial* narrative, carefully avoiding *every word which may appear to favour either party*, and writing not as a *politician* but as a *spectator*.”

Mr. Twiss then proceeds to give an account of the battle and massacre at the Tuilleries; in which he most decidedly affirms the Swiss to have been the aggressors, which has been decisively contradicted by men of equal weight with Mr. Twiss. Having read this, to our utter astonishment, when we glanced at the bottom of the page we beheld the following note:—“The whole of the foregoing account is taken from verbal information, and from all the French papers that could be procured. Although I was not an *eye-witness*, I was, however, an *ear-witness*, of the engagement, being *only half a mile* distant from it.”—If this be not trifling with the reader’s patience, we know not what is.

276. *A Sermon on the peculiar Advantages of Sunday-Schools: Preached in the Parish Church of St. Paul, Bedford, on Sunday, August 12, 1792, for the Benefit of the Sunday-Schools established in that Town.* By A. Macaulay, M. A.

TO the abilities of this benevolent Preacher, in another department of Popular Literature, we have borne testimony in vol. LXL. p. 360; and the Sermon now before us adds considerably to our good opinion of him. Plain, yet elegant; pathetic, rational, and philanthropic; the

sentiments

sentiments of this discourse would reflect honour even on the meek Melancthon *, whose language and strain of argument our author seems happily and successfully to have imitated.

It is a remark of Mr. Howard,

"That the reason of there being so few felons in the prisons of Switzerland is to be sought, not in the severity of the penal laws, nor in the frequency of executions, but in the great care that is taken, in those cantons, to give children, even the poorest, a moral and religious education."

And Mr. Macaulay judiciously adds,

"Happy would it have been for mankind, had statesmen and legislators directed their attention to this important object, more than to what is called the aggrandizement of a nation, by the acquisition of territory and the extension of commerce: for, if we consult history, from the earliest records of time, we shall find that the happiness and stability of every nation under heaven have been very closely connected with its moral character: and there is no effectual way of producing that *righteousness which exalteth a nation* but the early acquisition of virtuous habits; so that every one who contributes to the support of this institution, or who dedicates his time and labour to the instruction of these poor children, may consider himself as performing not only a common office of humanity, but an act of true patriotism."

We have not room to pursue the various arguments adduced in favour of these very excellent institutions; but the following observations must give pleasure to every reader's mind:

"I believe that our native country may boast of a greater number of charitable institutions for promoting religious knowledge among the poor than any other. The cathedral of St. Paul, in London, annually exhibits one of the noblest and most affecting sights in the world—about six thousand children, who have been brought up by charity, collected under one roof: and it appears, from the reports published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, that the number of poor children educated in charity-schools throughout these kingdoms amounts to upwards of forty thousand; but that number falls considerably short of the actual amount; for, not to mention the children of that noble foundation, Christ's Hospital, who amount to twelve hundred, there is a great

number of charity-schools, under the patronage of members of the Established Church, of which the Society gives no account. There are many schools supported by our Dissenting brethren upon the same plan; and there is scarcely a village in the kingdom but contains some worthy individual who displays his benevolence in the education of poor children. These are facts which reflect the highest honour upon the age and country in which we live, and to which we may in vain look for a parallel elsewhere. But the charity-schools established in this kingdom, excellent as their effects already have been, and must continue to be, include only a small number, comparatively speaking, of the children of the poor; and the hand of Providence hath been remarkably visible among us within these few years, in pointing out an excellent appendage to those charitable seminaries: I mean the institution of Sunday-schools; for the first hint of which the world is indebted to a private citizen of Gloucester, Mr. Raikes, at the mention of whose name every one who loves his country, every friend of religion and virtue, must feel the warmest emotions of gratitude. This wise and benevolent institution, from very small beginnings, has, within the course of eight years, diffused itself throughout the kingdom in a wonderful manner; and it is supposed that not less than three hundred thousand pupils are now under its care. Thus have we seen the grain of mustard-seed become a great and flourishing tree; under the shadow of which, the indigent, helpless lambs of Christ's flock find shelter and protection; and the worthy character, who first submitted to the public the plan of Sunday-schools, may now enjoy the satisfaction of applying to himself the sublime sentiment which an Apocryphal Writer puts into the mouth of Wisdom: *I came out as a brook from a river, and as a conduit into a pond: and I said, I will water abundantly my gardens: and lo, my brook became a river, and my pond became a sea.* Ecclesiasticus, xxiv. 30, 31."

277. *A Compendious Geographical Dictionary, containing a concise Description of the most remarkable Places, ancient and modern, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; interspersed with Historical Anecdotes. To which is added, A Table of the Names of the various Nations, and their Values in English Money.*

THE author is much indebted to Mr. Percock for this excellent work of a very useful and interesting nature, and printed in a style of great excellence. It is well illustrated with maps, and introduced by a concise and familiar explanation of the Nomenclature of the Places.

* See vol. L. iii. p. 11. EDIT.

FORBES

* We are happy to see Mr. Howard, as prevailing for the most liberal assistance, "The History of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Progress of the Christian Religion in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, from the year 1700, to the year 1790, by John Howard, Esq. London, 1791."

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

UPSAL. L. A. A. Ludeke has published *Dissertatio historica de Ecclesia Teutonica et Templo S^æ Gertrudis Stockholmiensis*; or, "A History of the German Church of St. Gertrude at Stockholm," one of the most celebrated in that city, the oldest plan of which, 1547, makes one of the plates in this magnificent work.

KONIGSBERG. Dr. Niedow has published a sketch of a theory of sleep; in which he takes it for granted that man possesses a two fold mind, animal and spiritual; and that, from his own experience, many things are foretold in dreams; and he considers death not as the end of life but a continuation of it.

BERLIN. Abbot *Dezina* has undertaken *The Literary History of Prussia, under Frederick II.* with great success, though not without many errors and defects. He differs in his estimate of the value of many works in general currency in Germany.

J. Mich. Lorenz, public professor of rhetoric and history at STRASBURG, has printed four volumes, in Latin, of a summary of the ecclesiastical and civil history of France, composed for the use of his auditors; which, for its critical investigation of authorities, is particularly valuable.

At ROME has appeared a posthumous work of Counsellor Bianconi, accompanied with a French version by Charles Fea, advocate, and illustrated with plates by Uggeri, a Milanese architect, a description of the Circi, particularly that of Caracalla, and of the games celebrated in them. The author has judiciously adopted and abridged the best remarks and objections in the voluminous productions of Paluin and Boulanger, and clothed them in a familiar, easy style.

At VITERBO has appeared an anonymous Critico-sepulchral dissertation on a monument discovered at a place called *Il Poggio delle Fornaci*, near that town, which the author supposes to be early Etruscan. Among other curious matters we meet with some learned discussions on the practice of the Etruscans in placing their sepulchres near the highways, or in some remote spots by streams; in which they were afterwards followed by the Latins and Roman.

At LEGHORN, Abbé Dom. Sestini has published an essay on some Armenian coins of the princes of the family of Ruffen, in the Ainslian collection, with a plate of nine coins, here described, and another of the Armenian alphabet, with

tables of the cities in which the kings of the four dynasties, beginning A. M. 3254, and ending A. D. 1375, resided, and a chronology of their reigns.

At PALERMO has been published a "Collection of Arabic Works relative to the History of Sicily, by Rosario Gregorio," part of a noble design undertaken by order of the King of Naples, which promises to throw great light on the history of all the Mediterranean islands of Spain, and the incursions of the Arabs on the coasts of France and Italy, as well as of Sicily. Annexed are an explanation of many Arabic inscriptions found in Sicily, and remarks on the different modes of computing time by the Arabs.

At VENICE, Abbé Toures has published "An Essay on the Literature of Numidia," intended to supply the omission of Abbé Andres, who, in his *History of Literature*, touched but very slightly on that of Africa.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A CONSTANT CORRESPONDENT wishes to be informed whether Mr. Pennant intends to complete the Voyages of our Islands, by publishing, at his own expence, Mr. Lowe's MS account of his Voyage through the Orkneys and Shetland isles, and dedicating the profits, should any arise, to Mr. Lowe's benefit; and how soon we may expect this engagement, which he entered into in his "Catalogue of his Works."

A Gentleman lately returned from Gibraltar asserted that he had got out of the rock an human skull, but had given it away to a friend at Portsmouth. As it would be useful information, it is hoped that the person who has it will confirm it to the Editor.

J. C. asks the most effectual way of destroying Snails and Slugs. His early Cabbage-plants and Lettuces, for Spring use, having been entirely eaten up by them within the last three weeks. Soot, lime, and kilndust, have been tried without effect; and picking them off (as recommended in p. 974) impracticable, as they commit their depredations in the night, and hide themselves among the large esculents in the day-time.

We are requested by J. M. to inform A CONSTANT READER that the figure of St. Lucy, after which he inquires, with the representation of human eyes, on a platter or dish, is to be met with, by an eminent master, in the gallery of Christ Church, Oxon.

The valuable paper from our SOUTHWELL Friend *Xenops*; is not to our purpose. Shall we communicate it to any Medical Work?

A CANTAB'S Ode "In Phantasiam" is an insult to common decency.

Intended for Insertion: TRUTH; T. C.; V. S.; M. R.; SUPERVISOR VARVICENSIS; YNYR; PIERRE DE GRANDISON; &c. &c.

FROM THE TURKISH.

A GAIN to see the Fair I love,
What transports does my bosom prove!
Ah! why that agonizing sigh,
When happiness so great is nigh?
Oh! Jealousy's tormenting dart!
Why torture my enamour'd heart?
Be, Zora, faithful as thou'rt fair,
And save thy Lover from despair.

Drop in our woods, the timid deer
Flies from each human step with fear:
Like her, from observation flee;
For she is sweet and mild like thee.
Oh! Jealousy's tormenting dart!
Why torture my in passion'd heart?
Be, Zora, faithful as thou'rt fair,
And save thy Lover from despair.

Vain Hope! which thus my soul alarms,
Canst thou conceal thy thousand charms?
The palm which decks the mountain's brow
Is seen by gazing crowds below.
Oh! Jealousy's tormenting dart!
Why then oppress my wounded heart?
Be faithful, Zora, as thou'rt fair,
And save thy Lover from despair.

SONG.

N W four months were nearly over,
Since the nuptial bond was tied;
Hymen never did discover
Two in whom he took more pride.

Every morning did awaken
To new joys their kneeling breast;
And by eve they were overtaken
With as eager hopes possess'd.

Still, lone, for all their pleasure
On each other they relied;
All the day, in toil or leisure,
They were by each other's side.

Excluded was the dwelling,
That they chose for their retreat,
Where each walk'd with odours swelling,
Spread fresh flowers beneath their feet.

Woods, shades, and busy alleys
Out in blue they rovd along;
Where the thrush affrighted fills,
Where the lark pours her song.

There they mark'd the branches foraging,
There they mark'd the opening leaf;
There the winged mother, humming
To its twittering young relief.

By the fire, when tir'd of wand'ring,
Sole the rising hours away;
Often conversing, often pondering,
Still they found too short the day.

Or with books, whose joys unceasing,
Zest from toils and peace receiv'd;
Thirst from knowledge still increasing,
Every day that pass'd, they griev'd.

Follies shunning, knowledge gaining,
Every hour in bliss enjoy'd,

Still their hearts in virtue training,
They were justly-Hymen's pride.

F. S.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE. No. III.

So work their mischief rebels;
Wretches! that, by a rite from hell, do teach
The art of faction to a quiet kingdom.
They have an head and followers of all sort,
Where some in coffee-houses correct at home;
O'er subscribers venture arms abroad;
Printsellers, from behind their obscure window,
Make boot upon the sacred bush of modesty,
The rights of loyalty, law, truth, and grace;
Their trash, abandon'd libellers bring home
To the press of some seditious publisher;
He, busied with his devils, quick supplies
The ballad-singers with vile rhymes of mutiny;
Plies sober citizens with lying hand-bills;
The poor mechanic porter bawls lay down,
Their cheerful burdens for equality.
But our good City's Chief, with quick-eye'd
justice,
Delivers her to Bridewell and to Newgate
These peace-disturbing villains.

HEN. V. i. 2.

LET us praise Heaven we can each one sit
And tell glad stories of the fall of traitors;
How some are seiz'd; some are going to France,
These haunted by the ghosts they have depos'd;
Their poisonous pamphlets burn'd, their pro-
jects thwarted:

Detested all:—Beneath the fretty roof,
That vaults the lengthen'd space of Rufus' hall,
Keeps law its court; Authority there sits,
Among mad Riot, and smiling at their threats;
Allowing them a breath, a little dream
To equalize, dethrone, and kill with words,
Infusing mobs with causeless discontent.
As if the charter, which walls round the KING,
Were not, as brass, impregnable: arm'd thus,
'Tis but to nod; and, straight the tipstaff's touch
Laid gently on the monitor,——farewe',
treason! RICH. II. iii. 2.

O beware, my lord, of conspiracy!
It is a squint-eyed monster, which doth make
The ill it feeds on: the peasant lives to blis,
Betranded by the laws, and knows no wretches:
But what a self-plagued heart he covers o'er,
Who smiles, yet plots; applauds, yet under-
mines. [serve

Good Heaven, the souls of all my tribe pre-
From a Republic! OTHELLO, iii. 3.

MOWBRAENSIS.

TO LAURA MARIA.

F AIREST boast of womankind,
Form enchanting, witching mind;
Softness deck'd with solid sense;
Queen of soothing eloquence;
Peerless mass of gentle song,
Loveliest of the lovely throng;
Fashion's model, nymph divine;
Take the wreath so justly thine.

Take

Take the laurel's verdant bough,
Twine it round thy graceful brow;
Take the rose and let it rest
On thy snowy, feeling breast;
No, the blushing victim spare,
Do not place thy emblem there;
For, beneath thy azure eye,
Touch'd with envy, it will die.
Take the lily, let each sweet
Glow, thy gentle sense to greet;
Mark its silken leaves, how rare!
Emblems of thy breast, my Fair!
White as Alpine snows they be;
Cold as snows that breast to me.

CARLOS.

AN HYMN FOR CHRISTMAS.

LET us with cheerful hearts display,
In gratitude combin'd,
The mercy God bestow'd this day
On us and all mankind.

He sent a Saviour from his throne,
An infant's form to bear,
Who in his person should atone
The guilt we ought to share.

His life for us a scene display'd
Of most consummate love;
For us a sacrifice was made,
To fix our peace above.

For mercies infinite as these
What vast returns we owe!
For ever prostrate on our knees
Would be too short to shew.

But God this goodness did impart,
Who knew what in us lies;
A broken and a contrite heart
He never will despise.

Such therefore let us gladly give
To God supreme above!
And ever after while we live
Revere this act of love.

Nor let our Saviour Christ the Lord
From all our thoughts depart,
But let his ev'ry work and word
Be rooted in our heart.

That at his second coming we
Exultingly may rise,
And join to praise eternally
The God who rules the skies.

Bermuda.

W.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING often lamented that Storace's charming music to the song of "Across the Downs" in the Opera of "no Song no Supper" should be attached to so foolish a song, I send the following verses adapted to the same notes; hoping that at least it may draw from your correspondents a more successful attempt.

TO CELIA.

ON yonder bush, near yonder bow'r,
A simple rose-bud grew,

That soon its blushing beauties spread,
Beguinn'd with glitt'ring dew.

Now, blooming as Aurora grown,
I wish'd to make the rose my own.
Thus, Celia, thus with joy I view'd
Your beauties as they blew,
And, as your opening charms increas'd,
More warm my passion grew.

I went to pull this blooming rose,
But, ah! no rose was there;
The faded leaves had left the stalk,
And floated in the air.

As on the winds the pale leaves flew,
Thus, Celia, thus I sung to you.
Likethis poor rose, your bloom must fade,
Dispers'd will be your charms;
Then, now you have such pow'r to please,
Oh! glad my longing arms.

Yours, &c. ES—

TO THE SAME,

PROFESSING REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

Monarchic principles in vain
Doth Celia renounce,
Her sparkling eyes deny
Whate'er her lips pronounce.

Why doth her presence strike with awe?
Why do we homage pay?
Why court her smiles, why fear her frowns,
And sigh ourselves away?

Ah! cannot lovely Celia guess
What all the honours mean?
Enslav'd, alas! is ev'ry heart;
And she the Tyrant Queen.

ES—

TO THE SAME,

TEACHING REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

Such sweet persuasion, loveliest Eve,
Hangs o'er thy lips, thy eyes,
Whoever listens must believe,
And give up Paradise.

In vain shall Politicians toil
Their Monarch to defend;
One word of thine their pains shall foil,
And bid their labours end.

Before the lightning of thine eyes
(Sweetly-delusive fair!)
Thrones, Crowns, and Sceptres, wildly fly,
And vanish into air.

So sweet thy smile, so dark thy frown
So fallible is man,
That virtue's self thy pow'r must own,
And turn Republican.

ES—

IMPROMPTU.

Light'y fly the winged hours,
Each object to improve;
Th' op'ning bud becomes a flow'r,
And friendship turns to love.

ES—

IN—

INSCRIPTION

IN MEMORY OF MR. MIDGLEY, LATE
MASTER OF COXWOLD SCHOOL,
IN YORKSHIRE.

Hoc marmor tibi sit pro speculo, Lector:
Si bonus sis, temet ipse contempleris;
Sin minus, quum pulchrâ sit virtus facio,
Hinc disces.

Viri enim ossa tegit, ad unanem probitatem
facti,

Quem omnes suspiciebant,
Bonî amore, mali reverentiâ prosecuti.

Id quidem non injuriâ:
Namque iracundiæ, etiam laceffitus, nihil
tribuebat,

Nec suas ulli unquam invidabat laudes:
Quod laudare non potuit, candide excusabat.

Sibi proprium habebat nihil;
Cum amicis omnia communicabat,
Cum cognatis, cum egenis.

Neminem unquam vidit afflictum,
Quem non libenter sublevavit.
Facultates mediocres per longam vitam nihil
auxerat;

Scilicet usu malebat splendere pecuniam,
Nec ad hæredem provinciam remisit,
Cujus erat a se ratio exigenda.

Literas docendi artifex mirus,
Igniculos ingenii,
Si qui in puero delitescabant,
Omnes elicit.

In sinceris Evangelii præceptis,
Quæ sola in concionibus tractabat,
Explicandis

Oratione quidem utebatur lucidâ;
Vocem vero vultumque ad pietatem adeo
accommodabat,

Ut facile omnibus persuaderet
Eandem sibi esse saxe vitæ normam.
Ad hæc officia tam sedulo incubuit,
Ut sæpe octogenarius senem vix se agnos-
ceret.

Vix ægrotanti cessandum arbitraretur.
Doctrinâ egregiâ, moribus suavissimâ, ser-
mone ubera,

Neminem nisi lætationem lætationemque
Ex congruâ diu sit.
Talis fuit Robertus Midgley, A. M. hujus
Parochiæ & Minister,
Scholæque Coxwoldensis per annos 53
Præfector.

Mortuus, 1761, ætatis 78,
Morbo extinctus est cæleste,
Non minus quam pater solibus plerisque.
Fratres, Lector, legibus mortuum;
Si velis, ut quam maxime desideretur,
Imitate.

INSCRIPTION ON MR. MIDGLEY'S
MONUMENT, IN HUSTHWAITHE CHURCH,
IN YORKSHIRE,

Robert Midgley, M. A.
(Son of Joseph Midgley of Thirsk, M. A.)

* Hushwaite, Yorkshire.

Fifty-three years Master of Coxwold School,
And Minister of this Parish,
Died May 24, 1761. Aged 77.
Deservedly admired for his fine taste
In classical and polite literature,
He educated several gentlemen,
Who were an honour to their country.
The Doctrines and Duties of Christianity
He cordially believed,
Zealously preached,
And assiduously practised.

Reader!

Whatever is enjoined by the Christian Religion,
Whatever conduces to the good of mankind,
Think thou see'st enforced by his example,
And then go, and do thou likewise.

* * * An engraving from a painting of Mr.
Midgley, in possession of the Rev. William
Layton, of Ipswich, his great-nephew, has
lately been executed by Fittler. Any gentle-
man educated by Mr. Midgley, who has not
received an impression, and may be desirous
of one, will be furnished on application to
Mr. Layton.

SONG.

THE horrors of the war were o'er,
And Cæsar's legions seen no more;
The Druid harp, in sprightly sounds,
Bade every heart be gay;
The valiant chiefs forgot their wounds,
And drove their cares away:

"Alas!" a Bard prophetic cry'd,
And largely wept, and deeply sigh'd,
"Not long will shine bright Albion's sun;
I see th' approaching storm.
Whatever Cæsar left undone,
Corruption will perform.
Britannia's piteous plaint I hear!
Her lance is broke in twain!
I see her drop the sorrowing tear
Upon her iron chain!"

"Curs'd be the man!" the warriors cry,
And rais'd their foaming goblets high;
"Curs'd be the man, whoso'er he be,
That will not struggle to be free,
Nor give his life for Liberty!"

Es—

ON THE MUCH-LAMENTED DEATH OF
THE LATE REV. JOHN EYRE, S. T. P.
THIRTY-TWO YEARS THE WORTHY
AND EXEMPLARY CURATE OF WILY,
IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS.

By N— D—, F. R. and A. SS.

Τῷ δὲ Θεῷ χάρις τῷ διδόντι ἡμῶν τὸ μέγ
διὰ τῆς Κυρίας ἡμῶν Ἰσθμίας Χρίστου—

WHILE mournful yews their sable
mantles spread,
And solemn cypresses shroud her gloomy shade,
Mind:

Mindless of art, or of the tuneful throng,
The Muse to Virtue dedicates her song;
A grateful tribute to her memory pays,
In plaintive dirges and in weeping lays.
O! while the happy Saint distinguish'd shines
In heavenly words, and in high anthems joins,
Descend, some gentle Seraph, from on high,
Teach me the audience of your native sky;
To sing the Victor, on the lucid plains,
Demands the musick of celestial strains.
Behold! unmov'd, the Christian hero rise
Above this world—its glittering shows & spoils;
Amidst its baits, its luring smiles, he stood,
The just, the social, pious, and the good;
Nor smiles, nor frowns, nor heights, nor
depths, controul
The steady virtues of his dauntless soul.
See him, to Mis'ry gen'rous and benign,
Diffusing mercy as the source divine! [cry,
What widow's tears, what friendless orphan's
Fail'd of redress from his propitious eye:
When did Distress, with suppliant hands, in
vain
E'er sue for pity from his heart humane?
Like Heaven, all-bounteous, he his succours
shed,
The naked cover'd, and the hungry fed.
Nor yet to earth alone his views extend,
To man he liv'd the universal friend;
See him devote his lib'ral plenty given
To fair Religion, and the cause of Heaven.
When dire Disease, too strong for Art, assails,
When Nature droops, and every power fails;
Convulsive pangs, and agonizing pain,
Assert their conquest o'er the feeble frame;
The circling vital torrents cease to roll,
And from the mortal force th' immortal soul;
See then, from fear, surprize, or terror free,
He smiles upon their dreadful artillery:
A bleeding God supports his steadfast faith,
And beams thro' all the sullen gloom of death.
He views the Chief, who led the arduous way,
Who mark'd the passage to eternal day;
The glorious field, beneath his banner, gains,
And fadeless trophies from the toil obtains;
Now soars triumphant, takes his untry'd
flight,
To hail his vict'ry in the realms of LIGHT.

*LINES, addressed to IMAGINATION, by a
Gentleman who wore the Miniature of a
beautiful married Lady.*

HAIL, Genius bright, of necromantic
power, [charm,
Who know'st our gloom with potent spell to
Spread thy light 'kerchief o'er this busy mind,
And bid delusive Hope my bosom waim.
Ah! how unlike the fairy footed days
When thy creative ardour, unrepres'd,
Threw her bright magick o'er each passing
scene, [diance dress'd!
And bade the light heart float in Fancy's ra-
Then, when sequester'd from the throng, I
loath,
And Sleep had flown to less-delighted eyes,

My Mary's portrait from my breast I drew—
Oh! above life how much those hours I prize!
Then has Love, borne on thy fantastic wing,
Bade the cold plain with living beauties blaze;
And Memory brought each gay, seductive
grace, [gaze.
That breathes enchantment on th' enamour'd
Here have I paus'd in Love's romantic pride,
And seen each native charm the fair attire,
The glance that animates the cynick's heart,
The lily's languid grace, the eyes' attemper'd
fire.

Till, lost in extacy, the raptur'd mind
No more a bright illusion can confess,
But grasp'd the hand, and drank the spark-
ling beam,
And press'd the lip—I must not hope to press.
Then have I wing'd thy bright effulgent
heights,
In all the bliss delighted Love can know;
With ardour clasp'd her image to my heart,
And sunk entranc'd upon her breast of snow.
Then have I sworn that each resistless grace
For deathless ages to my heart I'd give;
While thou hast taught the beauteous nymph
to smile,
And bid the form upon its tablet live.

I felt not then, dissolv'd in airy joy,
That these were all creative-Fancy's charms;
That, while I spoke, the beauties I ador'd
Might melt with rapture in an husband's
arms.

Then haste, bright Fancy, to my mind restore
The flatter'ing scenes my heart delights to
prove;
Whisper that Mary's breast shall heave a sigh
For him who fears her scorn, but hopes not
for her love.

C. M.

Lichfield, Nov. 20.

THE SUICIDE. AN ODE.

By W. J. ODDY.

HAIL, grisly Monarch! whose terrific
shade
Strikes to the holdest heart appalling fear;
Whose gloom-hung palace no one dares per-
vade, [ling hear:
And whose dread summons all with tremb-
Whether at glittering throne of state,
Or Pave ty's torn cot thou wait.
No welcome bosom meets the friendly blow;
All fly thy pestilential breath.
And, rather than encounter death,
Cause to endure th' extremities of every bit-
ter woe; [tunes I,
Save those brave few that, tir'd of tor-
Snatch from thy ling'ring hand the ven'ring
dart, [heart,
And nobly striking to the firm-thoug
That blood by misery tainted freely spill.

To thee, whilst others sing the joys of life,
Joys which they neither know nor feel.

Not signed

Mangled with agony, disease, and strife,
That deth contentment from their grasping
hand;

Whilst ever as they strive one woe to heal,
Successive, sharper woes swarm on life's rug-
ged strand.

Far not the yieldings of the rich-ven'd earth,
Nor the rule of even Britain's King,
Uninterrupted happiness can bring,
Nor a fortunate day the untimely birth.

To the same time my sinking lays,
And run adjoined to thy iron arms;
I late to death retours thy praise,
Thou wert my parting spirit past all harms;
Where Death's cold frowns
The writhed fragment no longer freeze,
But Mercy's white-wing'd angel crowns
The woe-worn captive here with Liberty and
Peace.

And now I point the whetted steel,
See how it smiles to drink the crimson gore;
I come, I come, life charms no more,
Ah! now the short-hold pain I feel:
See from the deep incision flows,
The blood that nurtured all my woes;
My breath heaves short; I lose the light,
My parting spirit scarce delays its flight,
It long to wing its trackless way,
Free, unincumber'd with this lifeless clay.

EPITAPH ON THE DEATH OF
JOHN AYTON THOMPSON.

IF in the morn of life each winning grace,
The converse sweet, the mind-illumina'd
face,
The lively wit, that charm'd with early art,
And mild affection streaming from the heart;
If these, lov'd youth, could check the hand
of Fate, [late;
Thy matchless worth had claim'd a longer
Furthou art best! while here we leave the sigh,
Thy death is virtue waded to the sky.
Yet still thy image fond affection keeps,
The fire remembers, and the mother weeps;
Still the Friend grieves who saw thy vernal
bloom,
And here, sad task, inscribes it on thy tomb.
A. MURPHY.

THE PAIN OF PARTING.
ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND.

BY W. SYLE.

I FEEL a weight of sadness on my mind;
My bosom vibrates to my measur'd verse;
Pain would my Muse, on Sorrow's urn re-
clin'd,
The Pain of Parting willingly rehearse.
"Friendship! sweet inmate of the generous
breast!
The fire of Harmony! the child of Love!
'Tis thou art that had each trouble on thy self;
And from the soul oppressive care remove.

"The kind solicitude, the ardent sigh,
Are the best tributes parting friends can
give.

O may they never in the memory die,
But, still more pleasing, like affection live!

"While Hope, the comforter, the guide, the
friend

Of all who sympathise with grief sincere,
Points to that blest abode where sorrows end,
And where our joys shall prompt the start-
ing tear.

"Then cease to mourn! with Heav'n's bright
skies in view,

Where angels, cherubim, and saints abide,
With zealous step let each his path pursue,
Again to meet, and never more divide!

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH.

By the Author of "The Bysm Friend."

HE away, tiny urchin, I cry'd;
To Neera thy youth p must lie:
Ah! tell her, disdain'd by her pride,
In anguish I languish, I die.
No, no, master Cupid, forbear,
Thou little significant elf;
When the rogue finds Neera is fair,
He will plead my fond tale for himself.

FROM THE GERMAN.

BY THE SAME.

"WHILE yon enlivening orb of day
To William yields its light,
He to no other life will stray,
Nor faithful Anna slight."
Thus Will to Nance with ardour said;
He kept his word, I ween,
Nor, till the sun had gone to-bed,
Met Sophy on the green.

ANOTHER. BY THE SAME.

AS Sukey made a pie, in haste
She dipp'd a tea-spoon in,
And sipping cried, "Taste, sister, taste,
'Tis bitter, sure, as sin."
'As sin!' Rebecca cried, 'Heigh day!
No sermons, I intreat;
Bitter as virtue, girl, I say,
For ah! the sin—'tis sweet.'

ORIGINAL. BY THE SAME.

DAMON and I, engag'd in trivial chat,
With my Neera o'er a bottle sat;
Cries he, "When friends their griefs and
pleasures share, [pare?"
What gift, ye gods, with friendship can com-
He cracks—grows rude—Neera blush'd—I
cried,
"Well! there no longer, Damon, let's divide.
The liquor to thy I to thee resign;
But, paws off! Pompey—my Neera's mine."

*** P. 1036, col. 1, in the third line of Stanza VI. read P P P.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, (continued from p. 950.)

Monday, **O** SSELIN presented, in the Nov. 12. name of the Committee of Legislation, the plan of a decree against the emigrants, of which the following articles were decreed.—The two first recapitulated the penal law, as carried on the motion of Buzat; the third contained the important definition of the word *Emigrant*, a definition which will put an end to much embarrassment and difficulty.

“The National Convention, considering that the former laws against the Emigrants are insufficient, that they do not include their accomplices, wishing to complete the dispositions of the preceding laws against those who have betrayed or abandoned their country in the moment of danger, decree as follows :

“I. The Emigrants are banished for ever from the French territory—*they are civilly dead*. Their goods are sequestered to the state.

“II. The infraction of banishment, pronounced by article I. shall be punished with death.

“III. Reputed Emigrants are,—1. All French men or French women, who, being out of the French territory, have not returned according to the terms of the law of the 8th of April last, without, however, relieving such as may have returned from the pecuniary penalty decreed against them.—2. All Frenchmen now absent from the usual place of their residence, who shall not prove, in the manner to be prescribed, that they have resided within France, without interruption, since May 9, 1792.—3. All Frenchmen who, though now actually present, have absented themselves from their ordinary place of residence, and who shall not prove that they have resided, without interruption, in some part of France, since May 9, 1792.—4. Those who shall depart from the territory of the Republic before the time when it shall be lawful so to do.—5. All agents of Government, who, having been charged with a mission to foreign courts in Europe, shall not be returned into France within three months of the day of their notified recall.—6. All those who since the war have quitted the French territory, not invaded, to go and reside upon French territory in the possession of the enemy.”

The exceptions to the above definition occasioned much debate. The exceptions proposed were, 1. Children who, on the day of the promulgation of the present law, shall not be more than 16 years of age, but who must enter France within one year from the date of the law, there to reside. 2. Persons banished for a limited time, provided they return within one year from the day of the expiration of this punishment, and

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shall then reside in France. 3. Transports. 4. The French established by marriage, or naturalized in foreign countries, before July 1, 1789; those who have a million from the nation, their wives, fathers, and mothers, residing with them; merchants, their agents, and workmen, clearly known to be in the habit of going, on account of their trade or profession, to foreign countries, as well as those who before their departure were certainly known to have devoted themselves to the study of the arts or sciences, and who have only absented themselves to acquire new knowledge in their several branches. 5. Those who, attacked by disease in foreign countries before May 9, 1792, died before or after that epoch, provided their heirs shall prove that they did not carry arms, nor commit one hostile action against their country.

The only part of these exceptions which underwent a discussion was the first, respecting children; on which a long and warm debate took place. After two divisions on the previous question, Danton and Petion warmly contended against the inhumanity of including children in the decree against Emigrants. It was proposed to make the age of impunity, 14 for boys and 16 for girls. At length the question was put in these words—“Shall children be excepted from the decree against the Emigrants?” And this was carried in the affirmative. The other parts of the decree were postponed.

In the course of the sitting, the ancient seals of Dauphiné were brought into the Convention, and ordered to be broken to pieces.

Tuesday, 13. This session was entirely taken up in the discussion of that important question, whether the king can be brought to trial?

M. Petion said, that he rose to make a motion relative to the order of the day. It was, doubtless, the intention of the Convention to discuss and decide upon this important affair with all possible dignity. His own opinion respecting the *invicibility* was well known; he had professed his ideas on that subject at a period when there was a degree of superstition attached to it: he thought now, that this question ought to be debated before all others. France, Europe, the World, looked up to their decision. He concluded by moving, that the following question alone should be the subject of the present discussion:—“Can Louis XVI. invoke the law of *invicibility*?” This proposition was instantly assented to by the Assembly.

M. Morison said, in order to try a culprit, it must be first proved that a penal law existed anterior to the commission of the crime.

This

This principle, long consecrated by the English nation, had been adopted into their own code, along with the sublime institution of juries. Louis XVI. was declared a Public Functionary, and inviolable :—the nation, doubtless, could revoke this disposition, but it could not give to it a retro-active effect. Some have asserted, that the penal code contains a law against all those who betray the nation.—There could not be any doubt but Louis had committed this crime ; but it was not applicable to a citizen sheltered from its operations by the shield of inviolability. Others, with more justice, have argued, that the king is responsible for every thing done without the intervention of ministers.—This objection I acknowledge to be founded—He is undoubtedly punished for every thing done without the immediate intervention of his agents ; but in this case the Constitution has pronounced that he shall be dethroned. This sentence, and this only, ought now to be enforced.

M. Saint Just affirmed a king to be an enemy to mankind ; and said, that it was not according to the principles of the municipal, but the law of nations, that he ought to be tried. Louis XVI. according to him, ought to be brought to judgement, not only for the crimes he had committed, but also for having usurped the sovereignty. He thought besides, that every individual had a right to strike at a royal traitor ; and that Louis should be instantly tried : he added, that, if he should be absolved, the Convention would be deemed unworthy of the confidence of the French people.

M. Fauchet (bishop of Calvados) set out with observing, that the dethroned tyrant was already judged ; that he was condemned to the punishment of dragging out existence in the midst of his former subjects. No other penalty than this could be pronounced against him, as it would be expressly contrary to the Declaration of Rights. But shall Louis XVI. experience impunity for all his crimes ? No : let him remain in the midst of the French nation, as a living testimony of the absurdity of employing, and the excruciations attendant upon the institution of Sovereigns—Let it be said, “ Behold this despicable, this worthless, being—it was once a king ! ” As to his family, he would not say any thing of that : the repose of France did not depend upon the effusion of blood. Courage, justice, generosity, these were the weapons and the safeguards of a Republic.

M. François Robert. It is as an example to other tyrants, that I wish Louis XVI. to be tried, that I wish Louis XVI. to be punished. Were I to depict his crimes, I would borrow the voice of the victims who perished on the day of those pompous suppers which introduced a poisoned gun of the House of Austria into France ; I would in-

terrogate the manes of those generous citizens who have been imprisoned, chained, and who have perished, in the dungeons of the Bastille ; I could retrace to your imagination the massacres of Nancy, Nismes, of Montauban, the Colonies, the Champ de Mars, and, last of all, of the 10th of August ! I would also recapitulate the cruelties exercised upon our territories by the fierce soldiers of Francis II. that is, in other words, of Antoinette, of Louis XVI. I would point out to you heaps of dead bodies, and towns reduced to ashes ; I would interrogate 50,000 desolate families ; and I would then ask if the executioner of so many Frenchmen, if he who has committed more cruelties than Nero or Don Pedro, possesses the absurd privilege of bating his hands in the blood of his equals ?—What do I say ? Equals ! Louis XVI. has not an equal in nature, save and except that woman, the execrable accomplice of all his crimes. Let it be replied to those who invoke the Constitution in his favour, that every compact is reciprocal ; that the compact between a Nation and a King is doubly so ; that, if a King is inviolable to a Nation, a Nation is equally inviolable to a King ; and that, when he has betrayed the rights of a people, he himself ceases to be inviolable ! As for me, I shall readily agree to grant life to a king ; but it is when there is but ~~one~~ only in the world ; for, as long as there are ~~two~~ despots, it is absolutely necessary that one of them should perish. [Plaudits.] Why then do I argue thus ? Because a king, who has the insolence to reign in the name of the Supreme Being, who has the audacity to style himself king by the Grace of God, is a monster who disgraces humanity, and outrages the Majesty of him who presides over the universe ! We have avenged the People ; let us now avenge the Divinity—let us thank him by the punishment of Louis XVI. for the blessings produced in consequence of the 10th of August ; and, as soon as the tyrant has fallen, let us take an engagement to abolish the pain of death for ever ! Let me also observe, in addition to what I have said, that the Constitution was vicious in its very basis ; that it was not accepted by the society at large ; that Louis XVI. himself did not adhere to it ; [here he read a letter formerly written by the king ;] and that although it placed him above the ordinary tribunes, that it did not place him above the law.

Ordered the above speech, as well as the former ones, to be printed ; and adjourned the debate until Thursday.

A citizen who acknowledged the crimes of Louis XVI. wished to plead in his defence. He petitioned for a month's delay. Several members observed, that any citizen had a right to plead for a prisoner, provided he procured his leave. The Assembly called on

on to the order of the day, relative to the delay craved.

Wednesday 14. Two letters were read from Dumourier; the first giving an account of the spontaneous change which had taken place in the Government of the Province of Hainault. Thirty magistrates chosen by the people, divide the Government. Content and joy reign, he says, in the city of Mons, where they are levying 1000 men for his army, with which he meant the next day to push forwards. The purport of the other letter was to deliver in his resignation of the command of the army, and his commission which gave it him. He wishes to enjoy his *otium cum dignitate*.

A letter was read from Gen. Labourdonnais, announcing the surrender of Ghent, without resistance.

A letter was read from Schastien Huet, announcing his intention of coming forward as Counsel for the king, should he be brought to a trial, and requesting that the trial may be put off for one month. The Assembly passed on to the order of the day.

General Kellerman appeared at the bar, and vindicated himself respecting the complaint preferred against him by General Custine for not joining him with the army under his command. This defence was very laconic, and he urged the excessive fatigue of his troops as his reason for not joining Custine. The Assembly expressed itself perfectly satisfied with his conduct, and invited him to the honours of the session. He afterwards set off to join the army in the Alps.

Thursday 15. Rhul informed the Convention, that eight communalities of the country of Nassau-Saarbruck requested the protection of the French. The inhabitants of that country have planted the tree of liberty, and wear the national cockade. He afterwards read an address from the inhabitants of the country of Nassau-Saarbruck to that purpose. They wish to be joined to the French, alleging that the Prince of Nassau has so often promised them to remit some taxes burthensome to the people, and has so often forfeited his promise, that they will no longer be on terms with him.

In an extraordinary session, held the same night, a letter was read from General Dumourier, dated Brussels. He informed the Convention, that he presented himself with his advanced guard the 13th, before Brussels. The Austrians, he says, disputed with him the heights of Anderlecht. Unwilling to expose his brave comrades to no purpose, and night approaching, he remained under arms, and the next morning was received into Brussels as the deliverer of the nation. The War Minister, he said, would give the Convention more succinct details. He concluded by observing, that the army was in the highest spirits, and that they might justly apply to it the motto, *Vires acquirit eundo*.

This letter was signed "Dumourier, Commander in Chief of the army in the Belgic Provinces."

Friday 16. Fabre read, a second time, his plan for a law relative to articles of subsistence.

Gregoire was chosen President of the Convention, by a great majority.

A letter from Dumourier was read, containing the official account of the capture of Brussels. He recommends to the Assembly the two sisters named Fering, who merit great praise as intrepid warriors.

Saturday 17. Julien, of Toulouse, informed the Convention that he had received some particulars respecting the situation of the army in the South, which required a strict enquiry on the part of the Military Committee.—The remainder of the session was taken up in the discussion of the law respecting Emigrants.

Sunday 18. The convention enacted the following article relative to the Emigrants:

In order to prove the residence required by Art. III. the certificates for that purpose must be signed by eight persons living within the bounds of the Canton; and those persons must neither be the relations, allies, farmers, creditors, debtors, or domestics of the citizens applying for the said certificates. The certificates, of a date posterior to the publication of the present decree, shall be null and of no effect. The certificates shall be delivered by the Council-General of the principal town or village in the Canton; they shall be enregistered in their records, stuck up by way of advertisement, and not delivered until 14 days after the publication.

(To be continued.)

EAST INDIA NEWS.

Whiteball, Nov. 3. The letters, of which the following are copies and extracts, were received on Thursday last by the *Manchip*, one of the Company's ships.

Sir, *Camp in Mysore, April, 5, 1792.*

I have the honour to inclose a copy of the Definitive Treaty which has been concluded between the Three Confederate Powers and Tippoo Sultan, accompanied with a schedule of the names of the districts that have been ceded by that Prince to the Allies respectively, to be laid before his Majesty.

I think it unnecessary to trouble you with a repetition of the contents of my dispatch of this date to the Court of Directors, which will come officially into your hands: but I request that you will be pleased to communicate to his Majesty the account, contained in that dispatch, of the circumstances that occurred between the signature of the Preliminary articles and the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty, and the description that I have given of the countries that have been ceded to the Company.

The troops of the Allies will separate from us in a few days, to return to their respective countries;

countries; and I shall use my utmost exertions to send all the regiments of this army to their stations in the Company's territories, and to reduce both the native troops and the different public departments to the peace-establishment with as little loss of time as may be possible.

CORNWALLIS.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

To the Court of Directors his Lordship says,

"You were informed the 4th ult., that being aware that Tippoo would practise every possible art to evade a strict execution of his engagements, I have determined to maintain the posts that we occupied before Seringapatam until every arrangement for carrying on the Preliminary Articles of Peace into full effect could be completed, and I had no reason to believe that none of my precautions were superfluous.

After sending out, by his revenue-officers, some statements of his revenue, that were evidently fabricated and incorrect, and which consequently were rejected, he at last declared, that, owing to his having lost a great number of his papers in places that had been taken by the Allies, or in his camp on the night of the action, it was not in his power to give a regular well-authenticated account of the revenues of different districts of his country, though he persevered in asserting that, after deducting the expences of collection, they did not much exceed two crore.

A statement, therefore, was formed from the best materials in the possession of the Allies, which rated his dominions at two crore and sixty lacks of net rupees: and upon which it was proposed, that the division of his country should be made according to the terms of the Preliminary Articles; but, upon its being produced, he positively objected to its correctness, offering, however, after some discussions, to allow the division to take place upon the ground that his net revenue amounted to something above two crore and thirty-seven lacks; to which, with the entire concurrence of Hurry Punt and Azem ul Omrah, I judged it advisable to give my assent.

Upon the adjustment of this indispensable preliminary point, further difficulties were stated, by his objecting, with great warmth, to cede some of the districts which had been included by the Allies in the cession of their respective portions; and, above all others, his repugnance to relinquish the Coorja country, which I was determined to obtain for the company, as being necessary to form a secure barrier for our new possession on the Coast of Malabar against every power above the Ghauts, appeared at one time to be almost insurmountable.

At this stage of negotiation the allies were not only in possession of his two sons as hostages, but also of above eleven hundred thousand pounds of the sum that he had agreed to pay, in ready money, which I should have considered as sufficient pledges from any other man for the performance of

the whole of the Preliminary Articles; but, faithful and violent as Tippoo's character was known to be, I judged it incumbent upon me to be prepared to support by force, if it should prove necessary, the rights that we had acquired by the preliminaries, and, with that view, I requested, in addition to several other measures, that Perieram Bhow would cross the Caveri and join General Abercrombie, in order that we might be ready to act with efficacy, and without loss of time, against Seringapatam, if a renewal of hostilities should become unavoidable; resolving, at the same time, that the armies should not quit the positions that they occupied until the articles of the Definitive Treaty should be arranged and actually signed.

As any material interruption, and still more a total breach in the negotiation, would have been attended with great inconvenience to our affairs, I was relieved from much anxiety when Tippoo upon further reflection, withdrew all his objections, and consented on the 26th ultimo to sign the Definitive Treaty.

By an inspection of the General Map you will readily perceive, that although, in order to reduce the Company's portion of Tippoo's revenue to the proposed sum of 79 lacks, I was obliged to relinquish a few small districts on the top of the Ghauts, that properly belong to the Barmaul, but which are not necessary for the security of our frontier. I have availed myself of our right of selection by demanding and obtaining for the Company's portion countries that are both strong in themselves, and peculiarly well calculated to form a barrier to your antient possessions. The districts ceded to us on the Coast of Malabar, consist of the whole of the tract of country below the Ghauts, laying between Travancore and the Kaway river, which is our Northern boundary: and they are so fortunately situated, that it will be difficult, if not impossible, for Tippoo, or any future sovereign of Mysore, to disturb them. Palacatcherry commands the only road by which an army can approach them from the Carnatic side. Indigul constitutes a substantial protection to Southern provinces; and by the acquisition of the Barmaul, and the country which, though composed of several different districts, is commonly called the Salce country, which gives us the command of all the passes of the Ghauts to the northward of the Caveri, we have obtained an effectual barrier to the Carnatic against all future invasions from the Westward. I am convinced that Sir Charles Oakley and General Abercrombie will select the most capable and trust-worthy of your servants to manage the newly-acquired territories; and General Abercrombie agreed so perfectly with me, that it was of the utmost importance for the national character, and for the interest of the company, that we should commence our Government of the countries

on the Coast of Malabar upon a good plan; that it was concerted between us, that it would be most prudent, before we divided them finally into districts, to appoint commissioners to make a temporary settlement with all the Chiefs for this season, and then to proceed upon an active and earnest investigation of the amount of revenue that those acquisitions are capable of paying, the extent of the different articles of commerce, the nature of the tenures of the Rajahs or other Chiefs, and the classes and numbers of the inhabitants, in order that the Supreme Government may be enabled from their reports, and the observations and suggestions of the government of Bombay, to propose a system for the future management of that country, which may include rules for the conduct of the revenue and commercial departments, and, above all, for a strict and impartial administration of justice: and, as many of the Bengal servants have had great experience in conducting the internal business of extensive Indian provinces, it is my intention to depute two of those in whom I can place particular confidence, as soon as the change of the Monsoons will render it practicable to join two Commissioners that Abercrombie will, at my recommendation, appoint, immediately to commence upon the undertaking that I have described.

That coast has been in a state of great distraction and confusion since the time that Tippoo's troops, and the officers of his government, were driven out of it; the two great and inimical classes of the people, the Nairs and Moplas, being almost at open war with each other, and great dissensions about boundaries, and revived old claims prevailing amongst the Nair Rajahs themselves; but, as General Abercrombie will, immediately upon descending the Ghauts, detach troops into the different districts, I hope that I shall soon hear that tranquillity has been restored, and the Company's authority completely established throughout all these countries.

I shall defer giving a final opinion respecting the military establishment that will be necessary in future, until I can be more minutely informed than I am at present of the condition of the forts and the internal state of the countries that we have acquired; but I am much inclined to believe that the whole of the augmentation in the native troops, that was made at the commencement of the war, may be reduced with the utmost safety.

I am at present busily occupied in sending the heavy artillery, stores, sick, &c. &c. down the Ghauts, in order to enable me to evacuate the forts that are to be restored to Tippoo: and, although I shall now have it almost daily in my power to discharge some of the public servants and bullocks, I shall not be able to reduce the departments completely to the peace-establishment until the arrival of the troops at the cantonments that will be allotted for them in our own territories:

but it must give you very great satisfaction to hear that there neither is at present, nor will be at their arrival in quarters, one single rupee of arrears due to the troops, or to any of the public departments; and that the accounts of all descriptions of military expenditure are so closely brought up, that I can at present see no good reason to prevent the three Presidencies from making up, in the course of the next six months at farthest, distinct statements of the whole of the extraordinary expences that have been incurred.

A small extra expence must be continued to some of the Bombay troops that will be obliged to remain in huts, to be made by themselves, during the next rains, on the coast of Malabar; and the Bengal native troops must also draw field allowances until they return to their cantonments in Bengal, which cannot happen before January next; but both these articles may be estimated with sufficient correctness to be introduced in the general statements of extraordinary expence.

CORNWALLIS.

Having observed, since the arrival of the Nottingham, that a letter of mine to Sir Charles Oakely has been published, in which I mention to him, that, in addition to the money that would be required to supply our own wants, I should have occasion for twelve lacks of rupees to lend to the Marattas; and having some doubts whether the official papers, that will be transmitted to you this season from Bombay, will clearly explain the nature of that loan; I have thought that it may be satisfactory to you to know, that it was merely an advance of so much money, to be repaid by the Peshwa.

When Hurry Punt and Perferam Bhow consented to keep the field during the rains, and to assist me in supporting our communications, and in maintaining possession of a large tract of the enemy's country, they stated to me their apprehensions, that, on account of the great distance from Poona, they might, unless assisted, suffer great distress from want of money to pay their troops; and, in order to obviate all difficulties on their part, I readily promised to furnish the above-mentioned twelve lacks, for bills drawn by Hurry Punt upon the Peshwa, at the current rate of exchange between Madras and Bombay, and made payable to the Bombay government at Bombay. The money was accordingly advanced to Hurry Punt, at different times, in the course of a few months after the arrival of the Confederate Armies in the neighbourhood of Bangalore; and bills upon the Peshwa were regularly granted for each payment at the rate of exchange which was declared at Madras to be then current between the two places. I could, without unfairness, have made additional charges against them for the expence of transporting the money from Madras to the army, and for interest during the time that it was upon the road; but it appeared

to me that those articles were of too trifling a nature to be introduced in a transaction between two States; and, whilst it was perfectly suitable to us to make a remittance to Bombay through that channel, I had the pleasure, at an insignificant expence to the company, to lay the Marattas under what they considered to be a very great obligation.

CORNWALLIS.

Camp at Vellore, May 21, 1792.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, May 25, 1792.

At the recommendation of Lord Cornwallis, we have issued a proclamation regarding the renewal of a commercial intercourse between the Carnatic and Mysore Countries; and directing that Merchants of all descriptions belong to the Mysore Country be henceforward permitted to enter the Carnatic, and to carry on their dealings with any part of the territories of the Company or their Allies, under the same privileges which they enjoyed before the late war.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Martinico, Oct. 17. Dreadful disturbances have again taken place here, and are likely to extend through the French islands. On the 2d inst. the white flag went up at Fort Royal, attended with 21 guns; in consequence crowds of people have flocked to the British islands to escape assassination, and left their property behind them. The national flag is still flying here, but a 40 gunship and a frigate, with a parcel of free-boaters, are hourly expected to reduce it, and we fear the contest will be bloody, there being a number of troops and patriots, or brigands, in Morne Fortune, determined to defend it.

AMERICA.

The new town of Patterson, in the state of New Jersey, which has been erected for the establishment of the Cotton Manufactory, is now completed, and the inhabitants have commenced that valuable branch of commerce. The sugar-maple lands in New York and Pennsylvania have attracted the attention of the European and American settlers of all ranks and descriptions. A number of French families, of ample resources for improving the country, are about to settle on the east branch of the Sasquehannah. A manufactory of sugar and pot-ash, in the hands of a number of citizens of Philadelphia, is about to be established, on a rich body of sugar maple on the Delaware. In short, it would seem, from the passion that has lately appeared for that species of land, that the whole of the sugar-maple country will, in a few years, vie in cultivation and wealth with the oldest and richest countries in New York and Pennsylvania. An acre of the maple land, in Northumberland county, which was of the first quality, yielded, in the first year, nine hundred and thirty bushels of wheat; and an acre of that which was of

the lower quality in Northumberland county, yielded twenty bushels of the same grain in one year.

Captain J. Brandt, of the British Canadian troops, has become the Chief of a numerous tribe of Indians, and established a considerable settlement at Grand River on the north side of Lake Erie.

IRELAND.

Cork, Nov. 25. Within this week very alarming and desperate riots have happened in this city and its vicinities. The dearth of provisions, and the large quantities of grain exported, have caused various mobs to assemble, for the purpose of preventing the further exportation of wheat and flour.

We are extremely alarmed; the mobs have destroyed the mills of Mr. Burke, and have emptied all the granaries of the corn and flour laid up for exportation. In these riots, the bellowing of the multitude evinced that they have turned their minds to politics, and that Ireland is not destitute of a vast number of republican spirits even among the rabble. The Union, the Boyne, and the True Blue Volunteers, are day and night under arms.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Dec. 14. An adjourned meeting of the Delegates was held in the New Assembly-Room, George-street, to consider the heads of a Bill drawn up by a Committee appointed by the Delegates for amending the County Election Laws. The Bill of the Committee was laid on the table; and another Bill, which it was said had been submitted to the Freeholders of Scotland some years before, was also laid on the table.

Sir T. Dundas rose, and read two or three resolutions; the purport of which was, that the property should not be separated from the superiority; and that the original qualification should be lowered.

Mr. Smith moved, in amendment to the resolutions of Sir T. Dundas, that both bills should be transmitted to the different counties, and that one adopted which should be approved by the Freeholders.

This gave rise to a warm and well-supported debate; in which the Lord Advocate, &c. contended, that both bills should be transmitted to the Freeholders.

It was argued, on the other hand, by the Dean of Faculty, Sir T. Dundas, &c. that the meeting was called for the very purpose of considering the bill drawn up by the Committee appointed by the Delegates; it was the order of the day, and no other bill, nor heads of a bill, could possibly be considered till the bill of their Committee was in the first place disposed of.

The Dean of Faculty then read the preamble of the bill drawn up by the Committee; after which, a conversation took

place, whether it should stand as it was, or receive such amendments as were made in the course of the speeches of the Delegates. This last mode was adopted; and the meeting came to vote, by a considerable majority, to approve. The Delegates therefore approved of the preamble of the Bill, and are this day to go through the heads of it.

PORT NEWS.

Dec. 1. Orders were received for the Shipwrights in the dock-yard to work a tide extra; and this morning, for all the guard-ships and every other ship in commission, immediately to complete their provisions, &c. to four months, and go out to Spithead as soon as possible. Every officer and seaman in the service has been the whole of this day employed in bending sails, or taking in stores and provisions; and so astonishing has been the expedition used, that the Duke and several other ships will go out to-morrow, if the wind serves. Every man that offers, whether seaman or landsman, is now entered; and it is but justice to say, that each person is exerting himself on the present emergency, as if it individually concerned himself. Greater exertions were never before made on the most urgent occasions. The orders for actual service were received in each ship with three hearty cheers, when the people flew to the work, anticipating the orders of their officers.

Dec. 23. An express was received by Capt. Linzee, commander of the Port, immediately on the receipt of which the Captains of the different Men of War at Spithead, and in the harbour, received orders to repair on-board their respective ships. Capt. Knight, with several Lieutenants and petty Officers, this day received their appointments for the Victory of 100 guns, in which, Lord Hood's flag will be hoisted, with Sir Hyde Parker as Captain of the fleet. On the sailing of the grand fleet, Lord Hood will reduce to practice a set of most ingenious night-signals, the joint production of Sir Hyde Parker and Mr. M'Arthur, his Lordship's Secretary. These signals are so simplified, that they cannot be mistaken, and at the same time are capable of such infinite variety that no enemy can ever be in possession of them.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The following letter, addressed to the Clergy resident, and to the principal inhabitants of the hamlets and extra parochial places, in the county of Leicester, deserves as public a circulation as can be given to it.

"Gentlemen, *Enderby, Aug. 27.*

I make no apology for calling your attention to a subject, in which the public interest is materially concerned; and therefore proceed to inform you, that from the many authenticated instances of canine madness transmitted from different parts of this county, as

well as from many others, it is but too clearly proved, that we are visited by the increasing prevalence of a most dreadful calamity; the cause of which it becomes the duty of humanity to restrain, since the ingenuity of mankind has hitherto been found too weak to control its effects.

So loud and so frequent have lately been the complaints upon this subject, as to have attracted the notice of the Grand Jury assembled at the last Spring assize, and that of the Bench of Justices at a subsequent session; and the result of their deliberations was a general opinion, that this spreading evil required to be checked by the interference of the Legislative authority.

At their request, therefore, I take the liberty to express, by advertisement, our wishes, that, should your sentiments coincide with ours (which, when your observation has been turned to the subject, there is little doubt will be the case), you would have the goodness so far to-operate with our plans, as to collect and specify, as nearly as you can, the instances which have occurred in your respective parishes and districts within your knowledge, wherein persons have been sent to the sea under apprehensions of having received this malignant infection, as well of those in whom the Hydrophobia has actually taken place. Nor will it be foreign to our purpose, to receive a catalogue of the misfortunes which the Farmers have sustained, to the great injury of their stock, and the consequent distress of themselves and families;—to say nothing of the smaller inconveniences, to which we are all daily exposed, the clamours of the village-cur at our horses heels, always offensive, and frequently attended with danger; or the depredations of the cottager's mongrel, turned loose upon the publick, to provide for himself that sustenance which his master's poverty denies him at home. But, setting these grievances out of the question, it is surely an object highly worthy of our most vigorous efforts to rescue the country from an evil, whose influence is daily and rapidly increasing, even by the imposition of a tax, calculated indeed perhaps not much to answer any purpose of augmenting the revenues of the kingdom, but of cutting off a source of its distress; not of heaping additional burthens upon the poor, but of lessening those which they already support, and inducing them, by the sacrifice of an useless incumbrance, to part with a cause of perpetual danger to themselves, and of frequent lasting misery to the publick. I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient, and most humble Servant,

C. LORAIN SMITH.

* * All communications sent to me at Enderby will be properly arranged, and inserted in the Leicester Journal, for the satisfaction of the publick."

Nov. 20. About five o'clock in the afternoon, a most violent tempest (such as has not been known for seven years) came on at

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Whitbaven. The wind was from the South-west, and raged with alarming fury till about nine; in which time an abundance of rain fell, and a great deal of lightning was seen, particularly towards the close. The roofs of several houses were injured, and many chimnies were blown down; the falling of the slates, bricks, &c. and the cracking noise on all sides, which was heard through the howling of the storm, increased the terrors of the night, and rendered it dangerous to be in the streets. In the midst of this awful scene, the bellman gave notice of assistance being wanted at the harbour: the tide, which, in the usual course, had ebbed half an hour, suddenly returned, and continued to flow for an hour, rising to the height of three feet perpendicular at the end of the Old Quay; the waves ran mountain-high, and breaking among the ships (of which there was a great number in port) forced several from their moorings, and did considerable damage to some of them. All was horror and confusion for the space of two hours and more; and many people, in their exertions to secure the vessels, were frequently in imminent danger of being washed off the Tongues, over many parts of which the water made a free passage. Happily, no lives were lost; and the damage sustained, though considerable, is much less than might have been expected. Early the next morning, but some hours after the violence of the tempest had subsided, though it still continued to blow hard, a boat laden with potatoes, and navigated by two men, arrived from Garliestown, from whence she had been driven by the fury of the elements, and providentially conducted through paths of undecribable horror, where the skill of the pilot could be of no avail.

Many respectable farmers, &c. in *Norhamptonshire*, have come to the resolution of advancing the wages of their labourers twopence a day from the 1st of January next; and it is in agitation among the farmers of that county to sell wheat to their labourers at 5s. a bushel during the winter.—It is hoped the above laudable example will be adopted by the kingdom at large.

As some labourers were digging among the old remains of a Nunnery, standing near *Nunroton*, they discovered a floor of small quarries, curiously painted with blue, green, white, and yellow; the figures represented were birds, lions, flowers, harps, crescents, stars, circles containing the 12 astronomical signs of the Zodiac, and other devices in heraldry. About two feet below the floor they found several stone coffins, in which were the larger bones and skulls, entire, of some distinguished persons, who, probably, had lain there at least 500 years.

Salisbury, Nov. 21. This day came unto be heard, at the Parade Coffee-house in this city, before a most respectable Ben. that just-

tices, an information on the Statutes of the 22d and 23d Car. II. made for ascertaining the measures of corn, when the Defendant was unanimously convicted in the penalty of 40s. for selling corn by an illegal measure; and in the further penalty of 15l. the value of the corn sold; which penalties he paid before the rising of the Bench. And, on the day following, another information, on the same Statutes, was heard at the Council-Chamber in this City, when the Defendant was convicted in the penalty of 40s. and the further penalty of 7l. 4s. the value of the corn sold, which were also immediately paid. We understand that these informations were laid, not with any lucrative view, nor from personal enmity to the parties, but merely for the purpose of convincing the public that those laws are in force, and that no one can transgress them without being subject to very severe penalties.

Witney, Dec. 1. This town and neighbourhood exhibit a high scene of industry; their foreign orders were never so extensive at this season of the year as at present; and it is computed that no less a quantity than 80,000lb. of wool is consumed weekly in this place. In fact, the villages, for 14 miles, cannot spin enough for the demand.

Cuckney near Mansfield, Dec. 2. The weaving factory of Gorton was this day burnt to the ground. The fire was discovered about five o'clock in the morning, and owing to the oil, vitriol, and other combustible matter contained in the works, after a conflagration of three hours only, the whole was consumed. The loss is estimated at 18,000l. but it was happily insured in the Sun and Royal Exchange fire-offices for the whole amount. The cause assigned for this dreadful catastrophe is this: two girls, whose business it was to take care of the fires, quarrelled about whose turn it was to carry away the ashes, and both declining the office, they were left in a tub in the place, and some of them being burning penetrated through the tub, and thence to the floor, which destroyed the whole fabric and its contents.

Manchester, Dec. 10. In consequence of the loyal and constitutional movements which have taken place at Manchester, for the purpose of forming associations on the plan of those in London and other parts of the kingdom, a tumult has arisen among the populace; which, however, has happily been terminated with little mischief.

A great crowd assembled around the Herald-office, some of the windows of which they broke, and dispersed; the next night they met stronger, and paraded the streets, singing and shouting—*God save the King!* they then proceeded to the object of their late resentment, and again broke the windows. They afterwards went to the house of Mr. Walker, where they destroyed some of the windows, here,

however, they were resisted by Mr. W. who firing upon them, they dispersed, two men in this affair are said to be wounded.

The next day some friends of Mr. Walker waited upon the Committee established for protection of property, &c. who sent a deputation to promise him support, if he desisted from the use of fire arms; advising him at the same time, as the most prudent step, to leave town in a few days, as the mob were seriously clamorous for his person. No other violence, however, than the breaking of the windows of the house of Messrs. Falkner and Walker has yet been committed.—When this account came away, a re-assemblage of the mob was apprehended, and the magistrates and military were accordingly in waiting. But, fortunately, their exertions were not wanted.

Ipswich, Dec. 17. This morning several foreign nobility, among whom was a French princess, with many other ladies of the first distinction, in all more than 100, were landed at Southwold.

Leicester, Dec. 20. At the Agriculture Society meeting of this place, premiums were given to five poor men for bringing up large families without parish assistance; and also to five servants in husbandry for long and faithful services.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Answer of Admiral TRUGBT to the Excoke's of the Commandant of the Principality of Onaglia, who pretended to be sorry for the event which had taken place in respect to the boat; (see p. 1008).

"I cannot give credit to your professions of regret, since you were not punished until an unexampled act of treachery was committed. The most savage and barbarous nations were never guilty of this life. I declare then to you that the people of the Principality of Onaglia, who did not strangle those fanatical priests who excited them to such treachery, will become objects of contempt to all Europe, and of execration to the French nation. I summon you then, if you wish to repair your honour, and that of the troops whom you command, to deliver up to me, bound, those priests who have misled the people, or to send them to Nice if I have failed. Without this reparation, I declare to you, that the peasants of the country shall all be made victims; and I am now concerting measures to set the Olive Plantations of the Canton on fire. This is my resolution. (Signed) TRUGBT."

A memoir on the important subject of preserving water in long voyages was lately read before the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. It appears from experience to be by Dr. Trutter, who is well known to be of Rotterdam, and Mr. Rant, of Cooper, on the victualling premises at Portsmouth, that

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casks fired in the making, till a thin crust of charry matter is formed over the whole internal surface of the staves, will preserve the water put into them perfectly sweet for years. The heads of the cask must also be charred, and great care is to be taken in fitting the heads that as few chips may be made as possible, for every fresh spot is liable to taint the water. The casks finished in this way are equally useful for spirits of all kinds, wines, and malt liquors; and, what has been long a desideratum in the arts, the casks when emptied are not prone to become rusty.

The grand mineral collection of J. R. Forster, part of which was in Paris, but the greater part in London, the king of Spain has bought for 100,000 livres. In this collection were many specimens, particularly of Hungarian minerals, that are probably to be met with in no other. The king of Spain has also bought several small collections, of inferior importance, at Paris. Mr. Ysquierdo, who has the superintendence of the museum at Madrid, is extremely anxious for the increase of its stores, so that it will soon become, perhaps, one of the best in Europe.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Nov. 15. A lady of beauty and accomplishments, who had lived with a gentleman in Upper Gower-street for some months on liberal terms, from some difference subsisting between them, was, by his desire, about to leave him. Her cloaths were packed up, and they had taken leave of each other on Thursday night, the one previous to that day on which she was to quit his house. Her servant left the chamber about 10 o'clock, when the lady was supposed to have retired to rest. The gentleman came home about two hours after, and was informed the lady was in bed, when he went to another apartment.—In the morning, about 9 o'clock, on the servant's knocking at the door, and receiving no answer, it was forced open, when a most dreadful spectacle presented itself—the unfortunate lady was found dead in the bed, having discharged a blunderbuss through her heart; a pistol was found lying near the bed, which in her dying agonies she had thrown off. Mr. —, in the paroxysm of his horror and grief, had seized hold of the fatal instrument, and was about to use it with too same deadly effect as the unhappy female, but was prevented by his servants, and some other persons who came in. This victim of desperation, reports say, had left another gentleman, by whom she was a mistress, and had lived with Mr. — only a few months, induced to the connexion from his superior fortune. Finding his attentions lost, joined to the remorse of having acted ungenerously and unmanly, precipitated her into eternity by her own hand!

Nov.

Nov. 22. A motion was made in the Court of Admiralty, Doctors-Commons, on behalf of the India-Company; to be heard by petition and counsel against a decree of the High Court of Appeals in the Chinsurah prize cause, when the learned judge, Sir James Marriott, reprehended the mover, and said, he could not admit so indecent a proceeding: he insisted on an obedience to the order of the court, and said, when an attempt of that nature was made to sport with justice, it was high time the Courts should stretch forth the strong arm of the law in justification of individuals. He also said, "the authority of the Court extended to the shutting up the doors of the India-House; could reach their Chairman, and their treasure and cash; and ordered the Syndic of the Company to appear personally in court next court-day, to hear the order of the Court; and would insist on the estimates of that capture being delivered in before Christmas, saying, he knew that all the accounts of the Company, down to the lowest domestic, are always made up to that time."

November 24.

The following Circular Letter was this day sent to every *Custos Rotulorum*:

"My Lord, *Whitehall, Nov. 24, 1792.*

The King having, by his Royal Proclamation, bearing date the twenty first day of May, 1792, been pleased to charge and command all his Majesty's Magistrates and Civil Officers, throughout his kingdom of Great Britain, to exert themselves for the suppression of divers wicked and seditious Writings, published and industriously dispersed with a view to excite Discontents, Tumults, and Disorders, in this realm; and his Majesty having been informed that the Circulation and Dispersion of the said Writings, and others of a similar tendency, have, nevertheless, lately been renewed with much activity in different parts of the kingdom, has commanded me to communicate to your Lordship his Majesty's Directions, that it should be given in charge to the Grand Jury, at the next ensuing General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of ———, diligently to enquire, and true Presentment to make, of all such wicked and seditious Writings so published, and industriously spread, as aforesaid, within the said county, as shall be given them in charge, or shall otherwise come to their knowledge, in order that the Authors, Printers, Publishers, and Distributors of all such wicked and seditious Writings as aforesaid may be severally dealt with, for their said offences, according to law. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant, *GREENVILLE.*"

November 25.

The following proceeding took place this evening with respect to a debating society at the house formerly the King's Arms tavern, in Cornhill. A question had been proposed for discussion which related to the liberty shown

by some Princes to the French Constitution, and to that, which others were said, in the terms of the question, to feel, though they did not discover it. The topic had been debated once before; and that so warmly as to occasion considerable tumult. On its being again announced to the publick, the neighbours, alarmed at the probable consequences, applied to the Chief Magistrate for advice and protection; who very prudently concerted such measures as (there is reason to believe) have averted an impending mischief. By consent of the master of the house, and under the Direction of the Deputy and Common Council of the Ward, peace-officers were stationed to prevent the debate's taking place. The advertisement had collected three or four hundred persons, who found the doors and staircase occupied by constables; but, though prevented from passing through one passage of the tavern which leads into Cornhill, a considerable crowd collected in this street as well as in several parts of Change-alley. Much altercation and strong symptoms of riotous excess ensued; till at length, about nine o'clock, the Lord Mayor, attended by several of the Aldermen and by the City Marshals, arrived, and admonished the crowd to depart. This advice, we are truly happy to add, was obeyed peaceably, though slowly; and about ten the street was nearly cleared.

Nov. 26. The Rev. Richard Burgh, Thomas Townley M'Cann, Esq. John Cummings, Esq. having been tried in the Court of King's Bench, upon an indictment for having entered into a conspiracy to effect their escape from the King's Bench Prison, by setting fire to a part of the wall, were found GUILTY, and ordered back to Newgate.

November 29.

The Resolutions of the Corporation of London (p. 1052) were these:

1. That it is the duty of all corporations to preserve their fidelity to their Sovereign, to be watchful for the safety of the sacred Constitution of the country, and to maintain, to the utmost of their power, the peace, the property, and the personal security of every freeman living under its protection; as it is equally the duty of every freeman to bear true allegiance to the King, and be obedient to the existing laws of the land.

2. That this Corporation, regarding the blessings which the subjects of the British empire enjoy under the present mild and happy Government as inestimable, will strengthen its exertions, by every possible means, to suppress all unlawful and seditious assemblies within this city, and to bring to justice every disturber of public tranquillity.

3. That this Corporation, in the most solemn manner, doth hereby call upon every good citizen to co-operate with them to the same salutary end; to discourage every attempt which may be made to excite the fears of the metropolis by wicked and designing men;

men; and each in his own person to be ready at all times to accompany and assist the magistrates of this city in the suppression of every tumult.

4. That this Court doth remind their Constituents, the freemen of London, of the oath by which they are bound to this purpose, viz.

The first, second, and last, clause of a freeman's oath: *Ye shall swear that ye shall be good and true to our Sovereign Lord King George. Obedient and obedient ye shall be to the Mayor and Ministers of this city. Ye shall also keep the King's peace in your own person. Ye shall know no gatherings, conventicles, nor conspiracies, made against the King's peace but ye shall warn the Mayor thereof, or let it to your power.*

5. That it be recommended to the Aldermen and Common-council, in their respective wards, to consider of the best means of preserving tranquillity, and of securing obedience to the laws.

6. That these Resolutions be printed in all the public papers of the United Kingdoms, signed by the Town-clerk.

7. That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Honourable Sir James Sanderson, Lord Mayor of this city, for the wise and timely caution taken by him to prevent any breach of the peace, by the assembling of persons, under the pretence of publicly debating on a political subject; and that this Court will, to the utmost of their power, give every assistance to his Lordship to carry into effect his Majesty's most gracious Proclamation.

RIX.

Saturday, Dec. 1.

The Secretary at War gave notice to Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Lord Sempill, both in the Army, that his Majesty had no farther occasion for their services.

Sunday 2.

The new-built church of St. Peter-le-Poor, near the Excise Office, (consecrated, the beginning of the last week, by the Bishop of London) had divine service performed in it, and two charity sermons, preached for the benefit of the children of Broad-street Ward; that in the morning, by the Rev. Dr. Glas; and that in the evening, by the Rev. Arthur Robinson Chavel; both discourses were spoken of in high terms of approbation. The Church, take the whole work together, does great credit to the different persons concerned in its erection, and carries with it a light and beautiful appearance; some small pieces of stucco work, from the over-heat of the church, fell down, two different times, at the beginning of the morning-service; which alarmed some of the congregation, without doing the least injury to any person.

The parish of St Anne, Soho, have adopted a plan, which, if it were extended to other parishes, might lessen the number of nocturnal depredations. Patrols parade the

streets from four to nine o'clock, and at nine, when the watchmen, who (instead of sentry boxes to sleep in) have an extra great coat and warm cap, go their rounds, there are other patrols to see that they do their duty, and, if necessary, to assist them. To remove the general complaint of a bad light from the lamps, it is ordered that three additional threads of cotton should be added to each of the burners.

Government has thought proper to guard against the effects of any rash designs which the unwary might otherwise be induced to execute. Great preparations of defence are making at the Tower, which is fortifying on all sides. Three hundred artillery-men and engineers have been at work there for the last three days in digging entrenchments, raising parapets, and mounting cannon on the walls. Some hundreds of old rum puncheons have been filled with earth to serve as a barricade, and all the small breaches have been filled up. This seems to be a very wise and proper precaution in Government, as the Tower is the depository of all the musketry not in use. The Bank is doubly guarded, and the environs of the capital are billeted with soldiery sufficient to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants of the metropolis—in cases even of the most sudden alarm. Several regiments of cavalry are ordered into the neighbourhood of London, who have mostly arrived, or are now on their march.

Wednesday 5.

Sir William Pepperell, attended by the Hon. Mr. Jenkinson and Mr. Maccall, had a consultation with the Minister, at his house in Downing-street, respecting a scheme on foot for the disposal of the French Refugees: the Province of Canada is mentioned as a proper place to send them to. A previous meeting was held with Mr. Burke, at his house in Duke-street. If the above measure should meet the approbation of Government, it is intended to put it in practice early in the spring.

Sir William Pepperell keeps an exact register of all the French Refugees who have fled to this country for an asylum, and is among many other gentlemen who warmly interest themselves in the cause of these unfortunate people.

Sunday 9.

A singular accident happened this morning at the asylum during divine service. The wind being extremely high, by some means, the windows over the communion table fell down just at the time the minister was reading the service. Many of the congregation, being much alarmed at the violent crash, hastily left the chapel, and others were conducted to the vestry-room till the church service was over. We do not hear that any particular accident happened, but the confusion was great.

Monday

Monday 10.

This being the anniversary of the Royal Academy, a very full meeting of the members was held in the evening for the various purposes of election to offices, and of balloting for the distribution of prizes. At eight o'clock the President, Council, and Academicians, &c. assembled in the great Lecture-room, where was previously collected a very numerous and respectable company consisting of the first characters in literature and taste in this country. After declining the successful candidates to whom the prizes had fallen, Mr. Wen, the President, addressed the Members of the Academy and the Students in a discourse of considerable length, which tended to give a very favourable idea of his talents in a new point of view.

Tuesday 11.

A man was brought before the Magistrate at the Police-office, Shadwell, who had been apprehended near Wellclose square as an impostor, by some gentlemen, in the act of begging. It appeared that the man went into a Cook's shop to buy some pig, but quarrelled about the price, and left the shop; when he was followed by a Mr. Gray, who soon after observed him tie up one of his hands, and go into another shop, where he begged, and received one penny; upon which Mr. Gray had him taken into custody, to be conveyed before a Magistrate. He refused, however, to comply, and a scuffle ensued; during which five or six shillings dropped from him, which occasioned suspicion. They searched him, and found wrapped up in distinct rags and concealed in his breeches, a great number of farthings, halfpence, sixpences, shillings, and half-guineas, and in one rag fifty-two guineas, besides a Plymouth Bank bill of 56*l*. The amount of all the money found upon him was six hundred and thirty-one pounds ten shillings and fourpence farthing; for which the magistrate gave him a receipt, committed him as a rogue and vagrant, and lodged the money with a banker, to be produced at the sessions.

Thursday 13.

This day His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the Session with the following most gracious Speech from the Throne.

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,

HAVING judged it necessary to embody a part of the Militia of this Kingdom, I have, in pursuance of the provisions of the Law, called you together within the time limited for that purpose; and it is, on every account, a great satisfaction to Me to meet you in Parliament at this conjuncture.

I should have been happy if I could have announced to you the secure and undisturbed continuance of all the blessings which My subjects have derived from a state of tranquility; but events have recently occurred

which require our united vigilance and exertion in order to preserve the advantages which We have hitherto enjoyed.

The seditious practices which had been in a great measure checked by your firm and explicit declaration in the last session, and by the general concurrence of My people in the same sentiments, have of late been more openly renewed, and with increased activity. A spirit of tumult and disorder (the natural consequence of such practices) has shewn itself in acts of riot and insurrection, which required the interposition of a Military force in support of the Civil Magistrate.—The industry employed to excite discontent on various pretexts, and in different parts of the Kingdom, has appeared to proceed from a design to attempt the destruction of our happy Constitution, and the subversion of all order and government; and this design has evidently been pursued in connection and concert with persons in Foreign countries.

I have carefully observed a strict neutrality in the present War on the Continent, and have uniformly abstained from any interference with respect to the internal affairs of France; but it is impossible for Me to see, without the most serious uneasiness, the strong and increasing indications which have appeared there of an intention to excite disturbances in other countries, to disregard the rights of neutral nations, and to pursue views of conquest and aggrandizement, as well as to adopt towards My Allies the States General, who have observed the same neutrality with myself, measures which are neither conformable to the law of nations, nor to the positive stipulations of existing treaties. Under all these circumstances I have felt it My indispensable duty to have recourse to those means of prevention, and internal defence, with which I am entrusted by law; and I have also thought it right to take steps for making some augmentation of My Naval and Military Force, being persuaded that these exertions are necessary in the present state of affairs, and are best calculated both to maintain internal tranquillity, and to render a firm and temperate conduct effectual for preserving the blessings of peace.

Nothing will be neglected on my part that can contribute to that important object, consistently with the security of My Kingdoms, and with the faithful performance of engagements which We are bound equally by interest and Honour to fulfil.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I have no doubt that you will be ready to make a due provision for the several branches of the public service.

You will certainly join with Me in lamenting the necessity for extraordinary expences, which may, for a time, prevent the application of additional sums, beyond those

which

which are already annually appropriated, to the reduction of the public debt, or retard the relief which My subjects might have derived from a further diminution of taxes: but I am confident you will feel that those great ends will ultimately be best promoted by such exertions as are necessary for Our present and future safety and tranquillity; and it is a great consolation to Me to reflect, that you will find ample resources for effectually defraying the expence of vigorous preparations, from the excess of the actual revenue beyond the ordinary expenditure.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the brilliant successes of the British arms in India, under the able conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis, have led to the termination of the war by an advantageous and honourable peace, the terms of which are peculiarly satisfactory to Me, from their tendency to secure the future tranquillity of the British dominions in that part of the world.

Your attention will now naturally be directed to such measures for the future government of those valuable possessions as shall appear, from experience and full consideration, most likely to provide for their internal prosperity, and to secure the important advantages which may be derived from thence to the commerce and revenue of this country.

I am persuaded that it will be the object of your immediate consideration to adopt such measures as may be necessary, under the present circumstances, for enforcing obedience to the laws, and for repressing every attempt to disturb the peace and tranquillity of these kingdoms.

You will be sensible how much depends on the result of your deliberations; and your uniform conduct is the best pledge that nothing will be wanting on your part which can contribute to the present security and permanent advantage of the country.

I retain a deep and unalterable sense of the repeated proofs which I have received of your cordial and affectionate attachment to Me: and I place an entire reliance on the continuance of those sentiments, as well as on your firm determination to defend and maintain that Constitution, which has so long protected the liberties, and promoted the happiness, of every class of My subjects.

In endeavouring to preserve, and to transmit to posterity the inestimable blessings which, under the favour of Providence, you have yourselves experienced, you may be assured of My zealous and cordial co-operation; and our joint efforts will, I doubt not, be rendered completely effectual, by the decided support of a free and loyal people."

Guilhall, London. Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Before Lord Kenyon and a Special Jury.

THE KING AGAINST PAINE.

This trial lasted six hours, and it is impossible for us to do justice to the admirable speeches of Mr. Attorney General and Mr. Erskine, unless we could give them at full length. We content ourselves therefore in giving the outlines of the trial. Mr. Percival opened the pleadings on this information, charging Paine with writing and publishing, or causing to be written and published, a certain seditious book or pamphlet, under the title of "The Second Part of the Rights of Man;" and also for writing and publishing the first part of the same work, and another pamphlet, entitled "Common Sense." The Attorney General said, a report had been propagated that the present prosecution did not accord with his private sentiments. He wished to relate that report, and declared, if it had been true, that he should no longer have been worthy to hold his present situation, but to be expelled from the service of his Sovereign, and of the public. He certainly thought it his indispensable duty to bring this ENORMOUS OFFENDER before a jury of his country. He then stated some passages to be libellous. After he had made important observations on each, he read a letter received from Mr. Paine, dated Paris, Nov. 11, 1792; which among other things contained the foulest slander on his Majesty and his children. The letter stated many other particulars, which treated the decrees of that Court with the utmost contempt; and concluded with a request that it might be read to the jury at the trial. Mr. Erskine delivered a speech, of three hours and twenty minutes, in favour of the defendant. Mr. Attorney General was about to reply on the part of the prosecution; when the gentlemen of the jury told him there was no necessity for giving himself the trouble; and immediately found the defendant *NOT GUILTY*. The Court was crowded at a very early hour of the morning, and soon after nine o'clock the hall was filled even to the outside doors of the passage leading to it. When the trial was over, and Mr. Erskine had got into his carriage, some persons took the horses off, and dragged it very quietly to his house in Serjeant's-lane.

Monday, 31.

What kind of a Liberty-tree was meant to be erected in this country may be now fairly guessed at from Paine's last Address to the Convention of France, some passages of which our loyalty to the best of Kings forbids us to copy. It is really the grossest and most impudent libel against the Sovereign that ever made its appearance in print; and is a convincing proof, that his boasted system of reformation would stop at nothing short of a total overthrow of our most invaluable Constitution.

P. 805. Mr. Gifford, who married Miss Courtney, is the head of the antient family of Gifford, of Chillington, co. Stafford.

P. 963, col. 2, l. 20, read "Mrs. Wilson, lady of — W. esq. of Pomfret."

P. 963. Q. X. says, "In mentioning the death of Mr. Dyot, you only say he was the oldest justice in Middlesex. You might have added, that he lived like an old English gentleman, in the midst of his numerous tenants. They, to be sure, were not like the yeomanry tenants who occupied the farms of our ancestors, and continued in them from generation to generation: few, perhaps, of Mr. D's tenants continued a year, yet he never failed of getting new ones. I never heard that the air was peculiarly unhealthy in that spot; but many of the inhabitants died suddenly, whilst taking an evening's airing on Hounslow-heath, or Finchley-common, supposed to be seized with a *leaden fever*, a disorder which prevails a good deal in those places, and the effects of which are instantaneous. Others died of a well-known *preventative*, called *Akerman's drop*. Some were so *pressed* to go to sea, that they could not well refuse. Others felt an *irresistible impulse* to visit foreign parts; these, some years ago, generally went to America, but of late have extended their voyage to the new-discovered countries: some how or other, few of them have ever returned to their old landlord. He lived and died at Dyot-house, in Dyot-street, St. Giles's; and such was the respect shewn by his tenants to his memory, that, on the ensuing Sunday the congregation in Charlotte-street chapel were not once disturbed, by any noise in Dyot-street, during the service."

P. 1058. OCT. 21. Frances Parthericke, only surviving daughter of Edward son of Edward eldest son of Sir John Clopton and Barbara his wife, sole daughter of Sir Edw. Walker, knt. secretary at war, and Garter principal king at arms, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. She was married to John P. esq. lord of the manor of Alderminter, second son of Edw. P. esq. of Ely. He died at Bath, in April, 1783, and was buried in the Clopton vault in the Lady-chapel at Stratford, where his lady was deposited, with great funeral pomp, on the Friday following her decease. She was the fifth descendant from Anne, youngest daughter of Wm. Clopton, esq. who died in 1592, and Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Geo. Griffith, knt. who died in 1596. Their eldest daughter, Joice, was married to Sir George Carew Baron Carew of Clopton and Earl of Totness, who died without issue. Mrs. P. dying also without issue, the estate devolves to Jn. Skrimshire Bootlby, esq. grandson of Hugh youngest surviving son of the aforesaid Sir John Clopton, who has advertised the mansion-house and furniture to be let.

Ibid. Mrs. Meyrick died at Hollan, in Lancashire, OCT. 22.

P. 1061. In our zeal to do justice to the memory of a gentleman whose character we have many years known and respected, we put ourselves to no little inconvenience to introduce a character of him, communicated at a very late period of the month by "An Occasional Correspondent;" and took the liberty to omit a sentence or two, not material in point of fact, but which makes it necessary to say that "the distinguished title," col. 2, l. 25, refers to "AN HONEST MAN," which, in an earlier sentence, had been left out.— In l. 7 of the same column, the words "of charity" should also be added after "negative species." We mention this in order to prevent our correspondents from sending such long and ununiform characters of their deceased friends, and as an apology for our so often excluding them.

P. 1062. Mr. Akerman's will stand thus: "To Mrs. Akerman the interest of 1000l. three per cent. consols. for her life; of which the capital is afterwards to be enjoyed by Sarah Hough, her daughter. Anne Hough, her sister, has 200l.; and Sarah has also a set of silver candlesticks. To Mrs. Rose Akass, of the parish of St. Clement Danes, the interest of 1000l. five per cent. consols. for life. After her death, one fourth to be paid to Maria Taylor, her daughter; one fourth to James; one to David; and one to John, her sons. To Maria Taylor, James, David, and John Akass, 4000l. three per cent. consols. are also willed in equal proportions. Mrs. Akerman and Rose Akass have each 50l. for mourning. All the rest of his property, not disposed of in his will, is to be divided into five parts; of which one is given to Rose Akass, and one to each of her children. To Mr. Methold and Mr. Bradley, his executors, whom he mentions in the most respectful terms, he leaves the following presents: to Mr. Methold, his sapphire ring, or six salt-cellars; to Mr. Bradley, his set of silver castors. And to the gentlemen who were his securities to the sheriffs, and to some others, he leaves rings. There is an inventory of articles of plate, of household furniture and books, which he leaves to Mrs. Akerman, together with 12 dozen of port, three of sherry, three of Madeira, and some Italian wine." The will was executed on the 18th of November, and Mr. Akerman died on the 10th. His effects were sold, at the Globe Tavern in Fleet-street, Dec. 14, 1792.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 22. **A**T Copenhagen, her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick, consort to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, hereditary prince of Denmark, a princess.

At Calverleigh-house, near Tiverton, co. Devon, the Lady of Charles Chichester, city and heir.

29. Mrs. Spillbury, wife of Mr. S. of Solsquare, a daughter.

Latob,

Lately, Mrs. Hasthorpe, of Hogsthorpe, co. Lincoln, two girls and a boy.

Dec. 5. At the Hague, the Hereditary Princess of Orange and Nassau, a prince.

8. The Lady of the Hon. the Master of the Rolls, a son.

12. At his house in Brown's-square, Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir Wm. Miller, bart. a son.

15. At Northumberland-house, the Duchess of Northumberland, a son.

At Mr. Fane's house, in Sackville-street, Lady Eliz. Fane, a daughter.

17. At his house in Fenchurch-street, the Lady of Henry Jackson, esq. a son.

19. At his house in New Burlington-str. the Lady of Col. Glyn, of the first regiment of foot-guards, a daughter.

20. At Wheatfield-house, Lady Eliz. Spencer (second daughter of the Duke of Marlborough), and wife of Jn. Spencer, esq. a son.

22. At her father's seat at Hatchlands, the Lady of Geo. Sumner, esq. a daughter.

In Devonshire-place, the Lady of John Spurling, esq. a daughter.

23. Mrs. Dampier, of Bloomsbury, a son.

25. At his house in Weymouth-street, the Lady of Sir Egerton Leigh, bart. a son.

28. At his house in Stafford-row, the Lady of W. Boscawen, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June JAMES Tyrrell, esq. of Portland, in Jamaica, to Miss Anne Codrington, only daugh. of John C. esq. of Manchioneal.

Oct. 22. At Naples, Sir James Douglas, consul-general for his Britannic Majesty at that place, to Miss Douglas, sister of Alex. D. esq. of Finsbury-square.

Nov. . . . Mr. Pett, son of — P. esq. of Cornwall, to Miss Eade, eldest daughter of Jonathan E. esq. lord of the manor of Stoke Newington.

22. Mr. Simcox, to Miss Houghton, both of Walfall.

26. Wm. Shore, esq. of Taxton, near Sheffield, to Miss Evans, of Cromford-bridge.

Tho. Hulton, esq. of Andover, Hants, to Miss Addams, eldest daughter of Geo. A. esq. of Lichfield.

At Manchester, Mr. John Duxbury, to Miss Frances Whitlow, daughter of Thomas W. esq. of Broughton, near Manchester.

27. Rev. Robert Hervey Knight, M. A. vicar of Earl's-Barton, co. Northampton, to Miss Walker, of Mear's Ashby.

28. Sir Walter Blount, bart. of Mawley-hall, co. Salop, to Miss Anne Riddell, you. daughter of the late Tho. R. esq. of Swinburne-castle, co. Northumberland.

Mr. Grant, grocer, of Portsmouth, to Miss Spenser, of Enfield.

29. Charles Drake Dillon, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Baron D. of Lismullin, co. Meath, in Ireland, to Miss Charlotte Hamilton, dau. of the late John H. esq. and sister of the present Sir Frederick H. bart.

At Begbrook, co. Oxford, d'Arcy Prettton, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Sophia Nares, fourth daughter of the late Hon. Sir Geo. N. one of the judges of the Court of Com. Pleas.

Capt. Parflow, of the King's own regiment of dragoons, to Miss Wolff, daughter of Sir Jacob W. hart.

30. At Cookham, Berks, John White, esq. of New Burlington-street, to Miss Martindale, only dau. of John M. esq. of Cookham.

Lately, at Burton, co. Nottingham, Mr. R. Heathcote, son of the Rev. Mr. H.) to Miss Hughes, sister of the Rev. Mr. H. of Burton-Joyce, in the same county.

Bradford Wilmer, esq. of Coventry, to Miss Sophia Mutton.

By special licence, at the house of Mrs. Miers, at Richmond, co. Surrey, Sir Robert Humphry Mackworth, bart. eldest son of the late Sir Herbert M. to Miss Miers.

John Thomlinson, esq. of Staple-inn, to Mrs. Smith, of Baker-street, Portman-squa.

Mark Dickens, esq. of the Prince of Wales's dragoon-guards, to Mrs. Crowe, relict of Wm. C. esq. of Lakenham-house, Norf.

Mr. John Oliver, of Bread-street-hill, to Mrs. Mary Brown, of the Queen's household.

John-Charles Joseph, esq. of the chief secretary's office, Dublin-castle, to Miss Frances Fancourt, daughter of the late Rev. John F. of Uppingham, co. Rutland.

At Kirkleatham, the seat of Sir Charles Turner, bart. the Hon. John Rawdon, brother to Lord R. and M. P. for Appleby, to Miss F. Hall, sister to John Wharton, esq. of Skelton-castle, and M. P. for Beverley.

— Clarke, esq. to Mrs. Weddell, relict of Tho. W. esq. of Waddow, co. York.

Dec. 1. John Bury, esq. of Ware, to Miss Pryce, of Fleet-street.

Mr. John Farrer, of the Stock-exchange, to Miss Lindner, of Tower-street.

3. Rev. Cha. Blackstone, fellow of Winchester-college, to Miss Bigg, eldest daughter of Lovelace Bigg Wither, esq. of Manydown, co. Southampton.

4. Rev. Mr. Golling, son of the late Sir Francis G. banker, of London, to Miss Mills, daughter of Mr. M. banker, of Colchester.

At Derby, Rev. Rowland Ward, vicar of St. Peter, in that town, to Miss Mellor.

5. Mr. John Coxeter, manufacturer, to Miss Eliz. Collier, both of Witney, co. Oxf.

6. Richard Streatfield, esq. of Copwood, Suffex, to Miss Jane Ogle, 4th daughter of Vice-admiral Sir C. O.

John Gallaway, esq. to Miss Eldridge, both of Abingdon, Berks.

8. Mr. Wm. Smith, of Mincing-lane, to Miss Anne Marten, of Fenchurch-street.

10. Capt. Geo. Rose, of the 4th (or King's own) regiment, to Miss Cherry, third daughter of Geo. C. esq. one of the commissioners for victualling the royal navy.

At Rushbrook, Marmaduke Wilkinson, esq. of Holt-lodge, Berks, to Miss Davers, daughter

daughter of Sir Cha. D. bart. M.P. for Bury.

11. Thomas Williams, esq. commander of his Majesty's ship Lizard, to Miss Cooper, only dau. of late Dr. C. of Suining, Berks.

Mr. Wm. Plumer Windus, of Thavies-inn, London, to Miss Fortune Mary Nethercoat, of Norwich.

Mr. Wm. May, to Miss James, both of Falmouth.

13. Mr. Miller, son of Dr. M. to Miss Dunhill, dau. of Alderm. D. all of Doncaster.

Thos. Wainwright, esq. of Sloane-street, to Miss Griffiths, only daughter of Ralph G. esq. of Turnham-green.

At Tixall, co. Stafford. Charles Wolfeley, esq. eldest son of Sir Wm. W. bart. to Miss Mary Clifford, eldest surviving daughter of the late Hon. Thomas C.

At Salisbury, Rev. Thomas Brereton, rector of St. Michael, near Winchester, to Miss Mary Ridding, daughter of Rev. Thomas R. late one of the prebendaries of Winchester.

Hon. Mr. Geo. Pelham, to Miss Mary Rycroft, 3d dau. of the late Sir Rich. R. bart.

14. Rich. Booth, esq. of Glendon-hall, co. Northampton, to Miss Janet Payne, sixth daughter of Sir Gillies P. bart. of Tempsford-hall, co. Bedford.

At Edinburgh, Ralph Gledstanos, esq. late captain in the 55th regiment, to Miss Mary Grant, eldest daughter of the late Colquhoun G. esq. writer to the signet.

15. At Bexley, Kent, Frederick Van Hagen, esq. to Miss Eliza Talloni.

16. Mr. Wm. Styles, of Dover, Kent, to Miss Wilman Nepean, of Paragon-house, Saltash, a near relation of Eben N. esq.

Mr. Benj. Cooke, of Plaistow, Essex, to Miss Gilbert, of Cheapside.

17. At Market Rasen, co. Lincoln, Rich. Winter, esq. to Miss Eliz. Wright.

Philip Hughes, esq. in the E. I. Company's service, to Miss Waddell, of Newman-str.

Charles Jemmett, esq. town-clerk of Kingston, and coroner of the county of Surrey, to Miss Fuhr, of Hampton-court, sister of Mr. F. merchant, of Mincing-lane.

John Hickman Barrett, esq. of Parliament-place, Westminster, to Miss Wilkes, only dau. of Heaton W. esq. and niece of Alderman W.

18. James Allen, esq. of Bromsgrove, co. Worcester, to the Hon. Miss Louisa Fitzroy, 4th daughter of Lord Southampton, and niece to the Duke of Grafton.

At Teignmouth, co. Devon, Mr. Michell, surgeon, to Miss Perriman, both of Chudleigh.

20. Andrew-Philip Skene, esq. of Hartwell, co. Northampton, to Miss James, dau. of David J. esq. of Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-str.

Rich. Carpenter Smith, jun. esq. of Charlotte street, Surrey-road, to Miss Davidson, eldest daughter of Mr. D. pawnbroker, in the Borough, Southwark.

Wm. Alex. Morland, esq. of Lamberhurst, in Kent, to Miss Lydia-Catherine Marriott, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. M. rector of Horshamden, in the same county.

At Colwick, co. Stafford, Bell Lloyd, esq. to Miss Anton, second daughter of the late Geo. A. esq. of Singborough.

22. Mr. Bennett, of Houndsditch, to Miss Hawes, of Islington.

Edmund Thomas Waters, esq. of Great Ormond-street, to Miss Methold, of Kew.

24. At Bath, John Peter Hankey, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Miss Isabella Alexander, of the Circus, Bath.

26. Christopher Cusack, esq. of Rathal-dron-castle, co. Meath, in Ireland, to Mrs. Johnston, of Queen street, M. y. h. l.

28. John Forster Hill, esq. to Miss Nicke-worth, of Kensington-palace.

DEATHS.

March **A** T. Dinapore, in the East Indies, . . . Lieut. Richard Sailer Pearson.

July 2. In his 8th year, Mr. John Farley, formerly master of the Fountain inn at Canterbury.

17. At Ramsgate, Mrs. Eliz. Grigson.

Aug. . . At Rochester, Mrs. Hester Heath, mistress of the Bull inn.

4. At Birchington, ~~on~~ Thanet, Mr. John Freind.

18. After a long illness, Geo. Lacy, esq. attorney at law, and late town-clerk of Canterbury.

21. At Sandwich, in Kent, in her 66th year, Mrs. Eliz. Brown, wife of Mr. John B. of that town.

24. At Riverhead, Jn. Petley, esq. a captain in the West Kent battalion of militia.

30. At Rochester, in his 85th year, Isaac Wildash, esq. a considerable brewer, and father of Lady Twicken, relict of the late Sir Roger T. bart.

Sept. . . Mrs. Maclane, relict of Duncan M. esq. formerly an eminent linen-draper in London, and eldest brother of Mr. Archibald M. who was in the same business. She was daughter of the late Mr. Bradney, of Lath-cheap, and married to Mr. M. Jan. 29, 1771, by whom she has left an only daughter.

In her 70th year, at Ilminster, Mrs. Boys, relict of the late Mr. B. of Bethshanger, in Kent.

4. At Canterbury, Mr. Peter Loubert, 2d-torney at law.

5. At Preston, near Wingham, in Kent, Mr. George Culmer, sen.

9. At Upstrut, Mr. Kelly Cock, farmer.

13. At Nassau, in New Providence, the Hon. John Boyd, esq. a member of his Majesty's council for the Bahama islands.

21. Of apoplexy, Mrs. Finch, of Syberts-would, in Kent.

Oct. 6. At Up-Park, Jamaica, Major Boyd, of the 20th regiment of foot; and, on the 10th, Lieut. Wanyard, of the same reg.

27. In her 34th year, after an illness of a few days, Mrs. Wells, relict of the late David W. esq. of Barbach (see p. 1060).

Nov. 3. Aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Margaret Ball, of Wolverhampton; and, in the evening

evening of the same day, aged about 90, her husband.

8. At Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, aged 120, Wm. Marshall, tinker. He was a native of the parish of Kirkmichael, in the shire of Ayr. He retained his senses almost to the last hour of his life; and remembered distinctly to have seen King William's fleet, when on their way to Ireland, riding at anchor in the Solway frith, close by the bay of Kirkcudbright, and the transports lying in the harbour. He was present at the siege of Derry, where having lost his uncle, who commanded a king's frigate, he returned home, enlisted into the Dutch service, went to Holland, and soon after came back to his native country. He was buried in the churchyard of Kirkcudbright. A great concourse of people of all ranks attended his funeral, and paid due respect to his astonishing age. The Countess of Selkirk, who, for a course of years, had liberally contributed to his support, on this occasion, agreeably to her wonted benevolence and compassion, discharged the expence of his funeral.

11. At Sandwich, aged 62, Mrs. Frisby.

13. At Wingham, in Kent, in his 17th year, Mr. Charles Brown, son of Mr. John B. schoolmaster, of that place.

17. After a short but painful illness, through a miscarriage by a slight cold, which she bore without a murmur, and closed a short but virtuous life in her 30th year, Mrs. Mary Pearce, of Lichfield-street, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert Pearce, of Barbican, ironmonger, leaving her husband, and an only daughter, the survivor of six children, to bewail her loss. Her remains were, on the morning of the 24th, interred in Tottenham court chapel. A discourse, suitable to the occasion, was pronounced at the grave by the Rev. J. A. Knight, which appeared to have its proper effect upon the numerous audience, whom respect to the deceased and the solemnity of the occasion had drawn together.

18. The Rev. Mr. Harling, late curate of Brockley, co. Suffolk. His death was occasioned by a violent blow received on his temple from a tree, which grew leaning on a lawn, at a village called Linford, about two miles from Newport-Pagnel, Bucks, against which he inadvertently rode by turning his head to look after some company behind him.—His brother and nephew both lost their lives on that day twelvemonth; the former in endeavouring to save his son, when they were both drowned.

22. In Tinsley-street, Southwark, Mr. Aaron Cracklow, hat-manufacturer.

At his house in Micklegate, York, in his 73d year, Henry Jubb, esq. many years an alderman of that corporation. He served the office of lord mayor of that city in 1773, and, from ill health, requested to resign his gown in 1790.

GENT. MAG. December, 1792.

23. At Langworth, near Lincoln, aged 84, Mrs. Wixol, widow of Mr. W. of Lincoln, printer and bookseller.

Mr. Bell, farmer and grazier at Ingoldsby, near Lincoln. He had been at market as usual; set out at an early hour, and was found dead by the road-side, between Lincoln and Saxelby, supposed to have fallen from his horse in a fit.

Mr. Robert Smith, of Fillongley, co. Warwick. As he was walking along Birmingham streets, he was suddenly taken ill (as supposed) of an epileptic fit. Some strangers passing by conveyed him to an inn, where he continued insensible for about two hours, and then died in very great agonies, universally esteemed by every one who knew him.

Mr. Antrobus, ink-maker, of Wellclose-square. While at dinner with a party of friends, at his own house, he fell from his chair, and expired immediately.

24. At Hinckley, in an advanced age, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Richard W. formerly an auctioneer there.

At her house in Rochester, in her 76th year, Mrs. Eliz. Poley.

25. At Coventry, after a lingering and painful illness, in her 49th year, Mrs. Eliz. Gardner, relict of Mr. Dan. G. of that city.

At Nottingham, in her 60th year, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Beaumont, widow of Rev. Geo. B. rector of St. Nicholas, in that town.

Rev. Mr. Whitlock [qu. Whichliff], rector of Barton, co. Nottingham.

26. Aged upwards of 80, Mr. Jn. Hardy, formerly an eminent grazier, of Moulton, co. Lincoln.

At Skipton on Craven, in his 70th year, Rev. Thomas Carr, M. A. master of the free grammar-school there, vicar of Bugthorpe, in the East riding of Yorkshire, and surrogate for the district of Craven.

At his house on Clerkenwell-green, aged 64, Charles Triquet, esq. formerly, and for many years, in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

In her 22d year, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. G. banker at Malton, co. York.

27. At his house in St. Alban's-street, in his 84th year, Fleming Pinkstan, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and one of the court of examiners of the Corporation of Surgeons of London. This gentleman has been distinguished thro' life for his very amiable and humane disposition. With respect to his professional abilities, few equaled, none surpassed him: and the poor always reaped the benefit of his knowledge.

At his lodgings in Exeter, suddenly, and advanced in years, — Tatton, esq. a general in the army, and one of the pages to the late Duke of Cumberland.

At her house in the same city, also in an advanced age, much esteemed by all who knew

know her, Mrs. Snow, relict of the Rev. John S. M. A. many years precentor of St. Peter's cathedral.

28. Mrs. Beresford, wife of Mr. B. of New Palace-yard, Westminster.

At Netherseile, co. Leic Miss Grestley.

On his tour towards Paris, aged 71, Philip Thicknesse, esq. father of Lord Audley, and formerly lieutenant governor of Landguard fort; a man of probity and honour, whose heart and purse were always open to the unfortunate. No men were ever his enemies, but those who were unworthy of being his friends. as he was as severe in his censure of those who were infamous, as he was friendly to virtue and merit. His literary talents have frequently been an ornament to our pages, and are too well known and admired to need any comment here. Few men have made greater *noise* in the world than Mr. Thicknesse, and have passed through so much (we hope undeserved) censure. He possessed a lively imagination, as his various writings (particularly those we have lately printed under the signature of *A Wanderer*) will testify; and even the present month, p. 1094, affords a pleasing specimen of his manner of embellishing a tale. He was a cheerful companion, a warm friend, but a *severe* enemy.—Mr. T. set out from Boulogne, on the morning of his death, in perfect health and remarkably good spirits; but had not proceeded to the next stage, Stiers, on the way to Paris, before he complained to his lady, who was in the carriage with him, of a sudden pain in his stomach; and (sorrow almost than she could express her concern) added, "I have a pain in my head too," when he instantly expired. See a character of him in vol. LXI. p. 2019.—His publications are, "Observations on the French Nation" (see our vol. XXXVI. p. 592); "A Year's Journey through France and Spain, 1777," 8vo. (XLVII. 236, 279); a second edition, 1779, 2 vols. 8vo. (XLI. 91); "New Bath Guide, 1778" (XLVIII. 426); "Valeudinarian's Bath Guide, 1780" (L. 236); "Queries to Lord Audley, 1782" (LII. 128); "Letter to the Earl of Coventry, 1785" (LV. 555); "A Year's Journey through the Pais Bas and Austrian Netherlands, 1784," 2 vols. 8vo. (LV. 973); "Letter to Dr. James Makittrick Adair, 1787," 8vo. (LVII. 1102; see also p. 909); "Memoirs and Anecdotes of himself, 1788" (LVIII. 621); "Memoirs of Mr. Grimsborough, 1788" (ibid. 751, 758); "Memoirs and Anecdotes of himself, 1789" (LIX. 641); "Junius discovered, 1789" (ibid. 1021); "Letter to C. B. minor, Esq. Deputy Comptroller of the Post-office, 1792" (p. 257).

29. Sir David Dalrymple, of Hailes, bart. (better known by the name of Lord Hailes) one of the senators of the College of Justice in Scotland. He was admitted an advocate, Feb. 23, 1743. On March 6, 1766, he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of

Session, in the room of Lord Nesbit; and, in May, 1776, one of the lords commissioners of justiciary, in the room of Lord Coulston, who resigned. His grandfather was the fifth brother of the first Earl of Stair, and lord advocate of Scotland in the reign of George the First; and his father had the auditorship of the exchequer for life.—When his Lordship had to perform the very disagreeable duty of pronouncing sentence of death upon a criminal, he did it with such a degree of reverence and solemnity as never failed to make a most powerful impression upon the unhappy person, and to soften the heart of the most obdurate; so that there is reason to believe his admonitions were attended with the happiest effects. Although his Lordship's constitution had been long in an enfeebled state, he attended his duty on the bench till within three days of his death. He was not only conspicuous as an able and upright judge, and a sound lawyer, but was also eminent as a man of polite literature, and an excellent classical scholar. Numerous are the works that have issued from his pen, all of them distinguished by their accuracy and learning. He published "Annals of Scotland," 2 vols. 4to. 1776, 1779; "An Enquiry into the secondary Causes which Mr. Gibbon has assigned for the rapid Progress of Christianity, 1787" (reviewed in our vol. LVII. p. 249); Languet's *Epistole ad Philippum equitem Anglum*, Edinb. 1775, 8vo. inscribed to sir Sidney Stafford Smith, bart. late lord chief baron of the Exchequer. "L. Cœli Finianii Lactantii Divinarum Institutionum Liber quintus, sive de Justitia, Edinb. 1777," 12mo. inscribed to the present Provost of King's-College, Cambridge. "Remains of Christian Antiquity, with explanatory Notes, Edinb. 1778," 12mo. inscribed to the late Dr. Newton, Bp. of Bristol. To this eminent writer also our readers have been frequently indebted for entertainment. The Remarks on the Tatler, in vol. LX. pp. 679, 793, 901, 1073, 1163, were by Lord Hailes. His own was the critique, in vol. LXI. p. 399, on the famous miniature of Milton in the possession of Sir Joshua Reynolds; which produced from the pen of our English Raphael the vindication of it in the same volume, p. 603; and the reply of Lord Hailes, in p. 836.

In his 66th year, Mr. John-Peter Aubrey, of Chequer-yard, Dowgate-hill, an eminent Baltic merchant.

30. At his house at Ham common, in his 82d year, Frederick Pigou, esq. one of the directors of the Salt-stone-office, and formerly an East-India supercargo and director.

In an advanced age, at her house on St. Davids's Hill, Devon, Mrs. Score, a maiden lady. Aho, three days after, aged 95. Mrs. Tremblot, who had lived, for a number of years past, in the same house with the aforesaid lady. They were both much respected, and are universally lamented.

In his 33d year, Mr. Jonathan Dawson, of Leicester, eldest son of the late Mr. Jonathan D. an eminent dissenting-minister.

Lately, in the East Indies, Lieut. John Evre, of the 36th regiment. During the war in India he distinguished himself as a valiant and deserving officer, particularly in the action before Bangalore. When Col. Moorhouse and Capt. Delany were killed, the command devolved upon him, and he was the first man who entered the Pettah-gate, when he received a severe wound on the head from one of Tippon's horse-soldiers. His loss is sincerely regretted by the army, and by his friends in both countries.

At Navenby, co. Lincoln, Mr. Bragg, attorney at law.

Benj. Satterwaite, esq. of Lancaster, father of John S. esq. of that place. He had been confined to his bed eight years.

Aged 78, Mr. John Elliott, of Lincoln.

Rev. Christopher Cunningham Vickary, rector of Ledford, and vicar of North Petherwyn, co. Devon.

At Kimpton, Herts, in an advanced age, Rev. Dr. Barford, rector of that place, fellow of Eton-college, prebendary of Canterbury. He printed 1. "In Pinarii primum Pythium Dissertatio habita Cantabrigiae in Scholis publicis, 7^o kalend. Julias, A.D. 1750, 1751," 4to; 2. "A Latin Oration at the Funeral of Dr. George, Provost of King's, 1756," 4to. He proceeded B. A. 1742, M. A. 1746, S. T. P. 1771.

At Concession, co. Leicester, much regretted by his friends and neighbours, Rev. John Bud, many years rector of that place.

At the house of his son-in-law, Henry Mount, esq. at Salisbury, Sir Archer Croft, bart. Leaving no male issue, the title descends to his brother, John Croft, esq. of Thatcham, Berks, born, according to the Baronetage, in 1731. He having no children, it comes next to the Rev. Herbert Croft, at present employed on the new English Dictionary; and lately promoted to the chaplaincy of Quebec, see p. 1158.

At Tottenham, aged 88, Henry Jones, esq. father of the Vintners Company. The present father is 84.

At Newcastle, in his 84th year, Mr. Wm. Greenwell, upwards of 60 years a free brother of the Merchants Company, and the eldest peer of that corporation.

At his house in York, aged upwards of 80, Dr. Wm. Mether, one of the oldest fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, and eldest physician to the army.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Gillies, wife of Rev. Dr. G. and sister of Sir Michael Stewart.

Mrs. Jannaway, widow of Mr. James J. of Wisley, Surrey.

Aged 90, Luke Zinzan, esq. singularly eminent in his profession as a dancing-master, but who had retired several years since, upon a genteel fortune, which devolves to his only son, Thomas Z. esq. of Hanwell, 90. Mid. Essex.

At Taunton, co. Somerset, aged 68, Mr. Wm. Bellamy, a capital grazier.

At Buckland-house, co. Devon, the Lady of J. H. Southerr, esq.

At Kensington, aged about 60, Mrs. Jenkinson, relict of the late Rev. Mr. J. many years vicar of Gillingham, Kent.

Aged 73, Eliz. Shadrack; of whom it is remarkable that she had regularly swept the free grammar-school at Bury 60 years.

At Aylesbury, Bucks, aged 90, Mrs. Oviatta. Mrs. Bunduck, wife of J. R. esq. and dau. and coheir of the late Rev. Edw. Lucy, of Barley-end. Her remains were interred at Ivinghoe, Bucks.

Dec. 1. Aged only 25, Mr. Gardner, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, mercer. Having had the misfortune, a short time ago, to be wounded by a nail running into his great toe, it produced a lock'd jaw, the symptoms of which appeared on the 28th ult. and baffled every attempt to save him.

2. In his 46th year, Mr. Cha. Woodcock, one of the clerks at Messrs. Gurneys' bank at Norwich. He was standing in Mr. Stephenson's house, in the market-place, on the morning of that day, when he was suddenly taken with a fit, and expired immediately.

At his house in Hill Street, Berkeley-square, in his 69th year, the Right Hon. Jos. Yorke, Lord Dover, baron of Dover-court, in the county of Kent; third son of Philip first Earl of Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, and brother to the late Earl; a general of his Majesty's forces, colonel of the first regiment of life-guards, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council, and knight of the most honourable order of the Bath. He was born July 4, 1714; created a peer Sept. 19, 1788; married, June 22, 1782, the Baroness dowager de Boetzeler, of Holland, by whom he had no issue. In the early part of his life his Lordship entered into the military department, and was a captain of a company in the first regiment of foot-guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, and aid-de-camp to the late Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy, 1745. In 1755 he was appointed colonel of the 5th regiment, or Royal Irish; in 1758 he was raised to the rank of major-general; in 1760 to that of lieutenant-general; and in 1777 to that of general. His Lordship accompanied the late Earl of Albemarle as secretary to the embassy in 1749, and in 1751 was nominated minister plenipotentiary to the States General. In 1761 he was constituted ambassador-extraordinary to that republic; having been the same year appointed one of the three commissioners, on the part of Great Britain, to the Congress of Augsburgh, for a general pacification. He was the same year elected a knight of the Bath, and sworn in one of the privy-council. In 1789 he received the command of the first troop of life guards. The title, by his Lordship's death, becomes extinct; the Earl of Hardwicke

Hardwicke succeeds to a great part of his landed property. Lady Dover, now infirm, and of considerable age, has a very handsome jointure.

At Bath, suddenly, in her chair, aged 82, Mrs. Linley, widow of Mr. L. and grandmother to the late Mrs. Sheridan. Mr. L. died Oct. 19, see p. 966.

At sea, four days before the ship reached Dover, Capt. James Hamilton, late commander of the *Duton* East India-man.

After a very long and painful illness, Mr. Thomas Land, attorney at law, son of Mr. L. master of the London inn at Exeter; a very deserving young man, respectable in his profession, and greatly lamented by all who knew him.

At Tulcombe house, near Tiverton, Devon, Rev. John Neate, rector of Tidcombe quarter, in the parish of Tiverton. He had been afflicted, for ten years past, with a severe disorder of the paralytic kind, which deprived him almost entirely of the use of his limbs. He bore his confinement with such a cheerfulness of spirit, and vigour of mind, as few people know that are even blessed with the highest degree of health; and died in his 37th year, highly respected and regretted.

3. At Woodcote-row, Epsom, after a long and painful illness, Geo. Horsley, esq. formerly commissary of the army in Bombay, and brother to the Bishop of St. David's, and to — Horsley, esq. of Enfield. His long residence in India, and close attention to business, brought on him an internal decay, for which he went to the South of France, and obtained a temporary relief. At his return he married, March 21, 1789, Miss Charlotte Talbot, daughter of Henry T. esq. of Southampton row, Bloomsbury; by whom he has left three children, a son and two daughters, the youngest born two days after his decease.

Of a paralytic stroke, aged 76, Mr. Henry Hurford, many years an eminent grocer in St. John-street.

At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, the venerable patriarch Mr. Sharp, the oldest gentleman in the island, having nearly completed his 93th year. He was attacked by an apoplectic stroke in his chamber, to which he had retired for his morning offices. At breakfast he was remarkably cheerful and talkative; and, if the weather had allowed, would have taken his customary ride on horseback round the castle of Carisbrook, which he practised so constantly, that a view of those noble ruins would have been imperfect if he had been omitted on the canvas. — He was a pattern of temperance, activity, and health. His sight was preserved to the last; nor was there any sensible decay of his strong intellectual powers. Mr. S. conducted a considerable business for a great number of years, with most commendable care and integrity. His temper was humane, and his dispositions were enlarged and liberal. His desultory character was, never to offend. He

was an uniform friend to his country and her liberties. His knowledge and belief of divine revelation, from a diligent reading of the Scriptures, were clear, rational, and firmly established. His manuscripts are numerous and valuable. At the age of 90 he wrote a keen comment on some sceptical productions, which would do honour to an episcopal pen. His son, Wm. Sharp, esq. is well known in the literary republic as a Poet and an Orator (see vol. LIX. p. 631).

4. At his house in Lower Brook-street, after a long and severe illness, Sir William Forlyce, knt. M.D. and one of the College of Physicians.

At Highbury-place, Islington, Taffel Read, esq. of Milton, Kent; a gentleman universally esteemed for the gentleness of his manners, and benevolence of his heart. He has bequeathed his whole real and personal estate, which it is supposed will amount to more than 100,000l. between the Rev. Dr. Parry, of Highbury-place, and his brother, Mr. Parry, of the Bank. His remains were interred at Lenheim, in Kent.

At her house in Exeter, Mrs. Phillips, mother of Mr. P. merchant.

Mr. John Cay, carpenter and joiner, of Walsingham, co. Norfolk. He was found dead in the Fakenham coach, in which he was returning from London; and although there were three other passengers in the coach, his death was not known till they stopped at the Chequer inn, Brandon, to breakfast.

5. In Great Ormond-street, Mrs. Sargent, widow of John S. esq. of Holford-place, Kent. At Exeter, Miss Bishop, of Weymouth.

6. At his house at Somerton, co. Somerset, Mr. Wm. Martin, cheesemonger, of Lower Thames-street.

Suddenly, aged 82, Mr. Edward Thompson, of Islington.

At Pallantyne-house, near Cupar in Angus, George Watson, esq. in the communion of the peace for the counties of Forfar and Perth.

7. At Kirkaldy, Mr. Andrew Inglis, comptroller of the customs there.

At his house in John-street, St. James's-square, Mr. Thomas Crewe, one of his Majesty's messengers in ordinary, and one of the poor knights of Windsor.

At the house of Abraham Hoskins, esq. at Burton upon Trent, in her 80th year, Mrs. Tompion, widow.

8. At Sevenoaks, Kent, in her 80th year, Mrs. Pery, widow of Rev. John P. D. D. rector of Ash, in the same county.

9. After a few hours illness, at his house in Southampton row, aged 62, Mr. Jn. Hurst.

At Perdiswell, near Worcester, the Rev. D. Slater, LL.D. and vicar of Maunteli, co. Hereford.

At Long Dalmahoy, in the parish of Ratho, in Scotland, aged 106, Wm. Ritchie. He had been twice married, and had 22 children, alternately

alternately sons and daughters; and enjoyed tolerable health till within three months of his death, when he became very feeble, but retained his senses to the last.

10. At Rye; Suffex, Mr. James Proffer, grocer, of the Borough.

At her house in St. Peter's-street, St. Alban's, Mrs. Martha Kenish.

At Serrat-green, Herts, Sir David Williams, bart. His title which was conferred on his ancestor by Charles I. 1644) and estates devolve to his son, Mr. David Williams, of Aston Clinton, Bucks.

12. Mr. Thomas Dagnall, bookseller and stationer, at Aylesbury, Bucks; who, by the most active industry, and the f i e s t dealing, had acquired a considerable property. Such was the opinion on which the community entertained of his integrity, that, although he did not openly profess the business, nor take the name, he was in fact banker to the trading part of that populous and respectable town, and to the neighbourhood in general. On Saturday, the 5th instant, being market-day, he had attended in his shop as usual, and appeared in good health and spirits; but, after tea in the evening, complained of a giddiness in his head, which soon terminated in a fit of apoplexy, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of medical skill, died on the fourth day, after having been in a state of insensibility from the moment he was attacked.

At Penrith, Thomas Whelpjale, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Westmorland militia, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Cumberland.

At Beverley, in her 101st year, Mrs. Wilberforce, a distant relation of Wm. W. esq. M. P. for the county of York.

At York, aged 74, the Rev. Jn. Peacock, rector of Hawnby, in Yorkshire, and chaplain of York castle.

13. At Newhall, near Salisbury, in his 77th year, Wm. Batt, esq.

14. Wm. Chambers, M. D. professor of medicine in the King's college at Aberdeen.

At her house in Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, in her 78th year, Lady Anne Mackworth, only sister to the late Earl of Abercorn, and aunt to the present Marquis. Her Ladyship has left the whole of her fortune to Thomas Huddleston, esq. of Hatton-street, who married her only daughter.

At Guildford, in Surrey, Mrs. Haydon, wife of Mr. H. linen draper and banker.

Mr. Charles Skynner, fourth son of the Rev. Mr. S. of Easton, near Stamford.

At the King's Arms, Dereham, after a very short illness, Mr. Garat, who travelled for a house in the hosiery line at Nottingham. He was in the 65th year of his age, and has left a wife and nine children.

15. Robt. Butler, esq. of the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, in the commission of the peace for Middlesex and Westminster.

At Bristol, Hugh Pigot, esq. admiral of the

White Squadron, and formerly representative for Brighthelm.

16. At Mount Mascal, in Kent, aged 84, Mrs. Whitchurch.

In Prospect-row, Mile-end, Henry Cook, esq. patent sponge maker, for great guns, to the Board of Ordnance, the Royal Navy, and the East India Company.

At Buckland, co. Devon, Mrs. Southcote, wife of John Henry S. esq. and sister to Jn. Fownes Luttrell, esq. of Dunster-castle, co. Somerset.

Mrs. Clapham, wife of Mr. Anthony C. brewer, of Hornucastle. She was suddenly taken ill, the preceding day, whilst speaking in the Quakers' meeting-house.

At Hull, John Horner, esq.

17. At Exeter, after a long and severe illness, Mr. Aldersey Dicken, of Tiverton; a young man as universally esteemed when living as now lamented.

At Walworth, Mrs. Ashe, relict of John A. esq. late of Arundel-street.

Mr. Thomas Munday, a partner in the house of Messrs. Adams, Munday, and Co. ribbon-weavers, Bread-street, Cheap-side, and only surviving brother of Mr. Richard M. brewer, who died March 24, 1791.

In Doctors Commons, advanced in years, Mr. Michael Fountain, proctor; and, on the 24th instant, his remains were interred with great funeral pomp at St. Anne's, Soho.

18. In his 77th year, Colin Mackenzie, esq. of Sun-court, Cornhill.

At Culzean castle, in Scotland, of a severe fit of the gout, David Earl of Cassilis. He succeeded his brother, the late Earl, in 1775; was elected one of the sixteen peers to represent the Scotch peerage in parliament, in 1776, and continued so till the last general election, 1790, when his state of health made him decline offering himself as a candidate — All the modern Peerages of Scotland set forth that the heir-apparent of this noble family is unknown; but we are warranted to say, that Mr. Samuel Paterson, jun. a clerk in the Sun fire-office, eldest son of Mr. Samuel P. librarian to the Marquis of Lansdown, is the unquestionable heir to the honours of Cassilis, in right of his uncle, the late Lieut. John Kennedy, of the royal navy, and of his mother, Mrs. Hamilton Lewis Kennedy, the issue of Lewis Kennedy, esq. youngest son of Sir Archibald Kennedy, bart. of Culzean, by the Hon. Magdalen Cochran, his wife; any pretension to the contrary notwithstanding.

19. Mr. Norris, many years a book-binder in Chapter-house-court, St. Paul's.

20. Aged 71, Mr. Henry De Milley, exchange broker.

Rev. Mr. Smith, chaplain to the 29th regiment. He dined with the officers of that regiment on the 16th, at the Castle inn at Windsor; when, on leaving the room, his foot slipped, he fell, and was so much bruised that, after languishing four days, he expired.

At

At Norwich, suddenly, the Lady of Rich. Forster, esq. eldest daughter of the late Mr. Ward, of that city.

22. At her father's house at Putney, after an illness of three days, Miss Emma Hankey, 2d daugh. of Rob. H. esq. of Fenchurch-str.

In his 70th year, Ymyr Burges, esq. of East Ham, co. Essex, in the commission of the peace for that county, and paymaster, for sailors' wages, to the East India Company, which office he had filled upwards of 30 years, having succeeded H. Crabb Bolton, esq. He was brother to John B. esq. who died at Armagh, Aug. 28, 190.

23. Mr. Edw. Revell, formerly an eminent brazier at Northampton.

At a very advanced age, Tho. Clutterbuck, esq. of Watford, Herts.

24. At Spalding, co. Lincoln, William Thompson, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.

Mr. Wm. Owen, of Coleman str. distiller.

25. Dr. Sampson, an eminent physician at Beverley, and alderman of that corporation.

26. At Morlen-college, Blackheath, in his 83d year, Mr. John Buckholm, formerly an eminent merchant in London.

27. At Tunbridge-wells, the Lady of John Trevanion, esq. M.P. for Dover.

28. Aged 70, Mr. Henry Joseph, many years an eminent pewterer, in New-street, St. Bride's, and father of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

JOHN Earl Poulett, appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Somerset, *vice* the Earl of Guildford, dec.

Sir Charles Gould, of Tredegar, co. Monmouth, advocate-general and judge-martial of his Majesty's forces, created a baronet, and permitted to take the name of Morgan.

Simon Lucas, esq. appointed agent and consul-general at Tripoli.

Ninian Home, esq. appointed lieutenant-governor of Grenada, *vice* Gore, dec.

Rev. Herbert Croft, appointed chaplain to the garrison of Quebec, *vice* Akol, dec.

Rev. John Garnett, M. A. appointed a canon of Winchester cathedral, *vice* Dr. Buller, promoted to the see of Exeter.

Mr. John Griffiths, appointed surgeon of her Majesty's household, *vice* Bromfield, dec.

Edmund Lacon, esq. mayor of Yarmouth, knighted for his spirited conduct, as a civil magistrate, in suppressing a riot.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

JOHN Bruce, esq. appointed keeper and register of state papers, *vice* Sir Stanier Porteous, resigned. Mr. B. is also appointed secretary of the Latin tongue.

Mr. Price, appointed a deputy teller of the Exchequer, *vice* his father, dec.

Edw. Wm. Vaughan Salisbury, esq. appointed constable of Harlech castle, *vice* Sir Robert Howell Vaughan, bart. dec.

Mr. George Attwood, appointed by the Company of Leatherfellers of London, master of the English free-school at Lewisham, Kent.

Mr. Kirby, keeper of the New Compter, appointed keeper of Newgate, *vice* Akerman.

Mr. Tho. Whittell, jun. appointed clerk to the sitting aldermen at Guildhall, *vice* Hooper, dec.; and Edw. Hooper, son of the late Mr. H. appointed to succeed Mr. Whittell as assistant clerk.

Lord Dunsinane, and Lord Abercromby, appointed lords commissioners of justice in Scotland, the former *vice* Lord Stonefield, resigned, the latter *vice* Lord Hailes, dec.—Wm. Craig, esq. sheriff depute of the county of Ayr, appointed one of the lords of session in Scotland, *vice* Lord Hailes, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Wm. Sheepshanks, M. A. collated to a prebendal stall in Lincoln cathedral, *vice* Buckworth, dec.

Rev. Wm. Atkinson, Warham All Saints R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Farr Yewman, vicar of East Brent, and rector of Keive, co. Somerset, collated to a prebendal stall in Wells cathedral.

Rev. Dr. Buckner, collated to the archdeaconry of Chichester, *vice* Hollingbery, dec.

Rev. Cha. Gore, M. A. Henbury V. with Aust and Northwick chapels, co. Glouc.

Rev. Edw. Lambert, Horsely R. Surrey.

Rev. Charles Johnson, B. A. Berrow R. co. Somerset.

Rev. H. Sainsbury, B. A. Beckington and Standerwick R. co. Somerset.

Rev. Wm. Walker, of Tiverton, collated to the prebend of Holcombe Burnell, *vice* Cooper, dec.

Rev. Francis Maffingherd, M. A. of Dagenham, Essex, Walsingham R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Rich. Nels, B. A. Abingdon R. near Northampton.

Rev. H. G. Manning, Burgh Castle R. near Yarmouth, *vice* Belward, dec.

Rev. Mr. Barnoun, Eling V. *vice* Speed, dec.

Rev. William Ellis, M. A. Charlewood R. co. Surrey.

Rev. Rob. Markham, son of the Archbp. of York, installed prebendary of Wetwang, in York cathedral.

Rev. John Filkes, B. D. Knaveslock V. Essex, *vice* Davie, dec.

Rev. Rich. Board, LL. B. Westerham R. Kent, *vice* Bodicote, dec.

Rev. Geo. Blathwaite, M. A. Ditcham R. co. Gloucester, *vice* Grand, dec.

Rev. Sam. Burrough, Ashby R. Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Carthew, Little Bealings R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. James Franks, M. A. Preers perpetual curacy, or St. Anne's in the Grove, *vice* Aked, dec.

Rev. Edw. Hawtrey, vicar of Burnham, Bucks, elected fellow of Eton College, *vice* Barford, dec.

Rev.

1792.] *Prices of Grain.—Theatrical Register.—Bill of Mortality.* 1159

Rev. Rob. Wetherell, LL. B. Stanford in the Vale V. Berks.

Rev. R. Paver, of Ledham, Bugthorpe V. co. York, *vice* Carr, dec.

Rev. Mr. Davison, Brantingham R. York-shire, *vice* Forster, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Mr. Payne, of Weymouth, to hold Weymouth and Wykeham Regis R. with Portland.

Rev. Hen. Willis, M.A. to hold East Shef-ford R. Berks, with Wapley V. co. Glouc.

PRICES OF WHEAT, from the Returns ending December 15, 1792.—
First District, London, 5s. 8d. being the same as in our last report, p. 1063.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Middlesex	5	10	Salop	6	
Surrey	5	7	Hereford	6	
Hertford	5	8	Worcester	6	
Bedford	5	6	Warwick	6	
Huntingdon	5	3	Wilts	6	
Northampton	5	10	Berks	5	
Rutland	5	9	Oxford	5	
Leicester	6	6	Bucks	5	
Nottingham	6	4	Brecon	7	
Derby	6	6	Montgomery	7	
Stafford	6	6	Radnor	7	

ITIME COUNTIES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flint	6	7			
Denbigh	7	0			
Anglesea	5	7			
Carnarvon	6	1			
Merioneth	7	10			
Cardigan	7	0			
Pembroke	5	5			
Cardmarth.	5	10			
Glamorgan	7	3			
Gloucester	6	5			
Somerset	6	9			
Monmouth	7	2			
Devon	6	2			
Cornwall	5	10			
Dorset	6	7			
Hants	5	12			

Total Average of England and Wales. Per bushel, 6s. 1½d. Per quarter, 2l. 9s. 1d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avon-upon, 1l. 16s. 0d.

AVERAGE PRICE, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated.

Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.	Districts	l.	s.	d.				
1	—	2	4	1	4	—	2	5	10	7	—	2	9	6	17	—	2	12	2
2	—	2	3	8	5	—	2	2	3	8	—	2	12	5	11	—	2	8	12
3	—	2	3	6	6	—	2	10	11	9	—	2	12	6	12	—	2	7	12

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Dec. DRURY (HAY-MARKET).

1. The Pirates—Catherine and Petruccio.
2. Ditto—The First Floor.
3. Know your own Mind—Deaf Lover.
4. The School for Scandal—The Prisoner.
5. The Inconstant—Richard Coeur de Lion.
6. The Fugitive—The Prisoner.
7. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
8. The Belle's Stratagem—Richard Coeur de
9. The Heiress—The Prisoner. [Lion.
10. Artaxerxes—Miss in her Teens.
11. The Tempest—The Prisoner.
12. The Pirates—Doctor and Apothecary.
13. Artaxerxes—The Farm-house.
14. Madella—The Virgin Unmask'd.
15. The School for Scandal—Richard Coeur de
16. The Inconstant—The Prisoner. [Lion.
17. The Heaux Stratagem—Ditto.
18. Jane Shore—The Cheats of Scapin.
19. The Pirates—Ditto.
20. Macbeth—The Prisoner.
21. Much Ado about Nothing—Harlequin's
22. Othello—The Patron. [Invasion.
23. The Pirate—The Cheats of Scapin.
24. Grecian Daughter—Harlequin's Invasion.

Dec. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Columbus; or, A World Discovered—Love in
2. Ditto—The Highland Reel. [a Camp.
3. Ditto—The Poor Soldier.
4. Love makes a Man—The Midnight Hour.
5. The Road to Ruin—Oscar and Malina.
6. Columbus—Hartford Bridge.
7. The Provok'd Husband—Ditto.
8. Columbus—Ditto.
9. Ditto—Ditto.
10. Ditto—Ditto.
11. The Road to Ruin—Rifra.
12. Columbus—Hartford Bridge.
13. Ditto—Rosina.
14. Ditto—The Farmer.
15. Ditto—Modern Antiques.
16. Ditto—Two Strings to your Bow.
17. Douglas—Harlequin's Masquerade; or, Murder
18. Notoriety—Ditto. [Shipton Triumphant.
19. The Duenna—Ditto.
20. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
21. Hamlet—Ditto.
22. Wild Oats—Ditto.
23. The Duenna—Ditto.
24. The Earl of Essex—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from December 4 to December 25, 1792.

Christened.	Baried.				
Males 773	Males 945	1 and 5	170	50 and 60	182
Females 759	Females 845	5 and 10	50	60 and 70	156
		10 and 20	56	70 and 80	123
		20 and 30	118	80 and 90	46
		30 and 40	175	90 and 100	4
		40 and 50	116	100	2
Whereof have died under two years old	313				
Peak Leaf	22. 9d.				

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1792.

Trifl.	Laym.
lat. Trich.	Dehous.
6 15 6	
6 14 6	
7 7 6	
8 0 6	
8 10 6	
11 0 6	
0 10 6	

No. 2. In the 1 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

BRANSCOMB and BUSH, Stock-Brokers, No. 40 Cornhill.

HYDE PARK TURNPIKE.

And the supply
for the

S U P P L E M E N T

FOR THE YEAR 1792.

(Embellished with a Perspective View of ASHBOURN, in DERBYSHIRE; the new TOLL-GATE at HYDE PARK CORNER; and WILLIEN CHURCH in BUCKS.)

Remarks on the modern Turnpike Roads	1161	An easy and effectual Remedy for Rats	1185
Observations on Swallows at Tunbridge Wells	ib.	Mediterranean Tides—Stepney Church	1186
Church Notes—Navigable Canals	1162	The Bordarii, &c. of Domelday explained	1188
Elizabeth, Countess of Bridgewater	1163	Hist. of Pembrokehire—Winkelmann	1190
New Proofs of the Madocian Indians	1164	Ivory Powder-box—The Head Family	1192
Hist. of Cinnamonatus—Miscell. Remarks	1166	Letter from Mr. Moseley on Archery	1193
Pitiable State of the Emigrant Clergy	1167	On Spiders—Jury-men—Day-labourers	1194
Etymology of London—Willien Church	1163	Hint to Correspondents—Tanfield Family	1196
Parliamentary Proceedings of last Session	1169	Meteorological Remarks made at Kendal	1197
Chronicle of the Seasons for Autumn 1792	1175	Grammat. Observations—Europe, 1774,	1198
Refined Taste for Gardening not desirable	1176	Republicans—Gravesend, Milton, Kent	1199
Remarks on Dr. Harrington on Fixed Air	1178	Hutchinson—Reynolds—Gill and Glen	1200
Topogr. Notices—Miscell. Observations	1180	REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS	1201
Langley—Cliffden Steep—Physicians	1181	SELECT POETRY, antient and modern	1207
The Fairy Toots farther investigated	1182	News, foreign & domest -- Proclamations	1217
Answers to Queries—Boylston, co Derby	1184	Births, Marriages, and Monthly Obituary	1218

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

THE great improvements which, within the memory of man, have been made in the turnpike roads throughout this kingdom, would be incredible did not we actually perceive them; and when it is considered that Windsor, not long since, was a day's journey for a stage-coach, which stopped to dine on the road, one instance is as good as a thousand. I was led to this reflexion, Mr. Urban, by observing the beautiful toll-gate lately erected at Hyde Park Corner; which struck me so forcibly, that I requested an ingenious young friend to make a drawing of it for your widely-circulated publication (*see pl. I*)

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

MR. URBAN, *Tunbridge Wells, Nov. 20.*

IN the Supplement to the Gentleman's Magazine for 1791, p. 1207, you printed a few observations of mine on the appearance of some SWALLOWS at Bath on the 21st of November last year.

Allow me to communicate some other particulars on the subject of those birds, which occurred to me here on Tuesday the 9th of October last. For many preceding days only a very few Swallows were seen about this place; but, the 9th instant, a multitude, both of Swallows and House-martins, were seen hunting for flies all round Tunbridge Wells for a considerable time. I observed them with very minute attention, and, as

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they skimmed very near the ground close beside me, in a sheltered lane where I conceive flies and insects most abounded, I remarked their several distinctions with sufficient precision. There were many House-martins, but a greater proportion of common Swallows both old and young. The old distinguished by the length of their forked tail; the latter by not having attained this distinction; as also by their being obliged to expand their tail somewhat wider, to balance and direct their flight, in consequence of its want of length. The young Swallow, on this account, might have been, by a careless observer, confounded with the House-martin, but that the back of the latter is white, whereas the Swallow's is black. These, and some other minute variations in their plumage, I could well distinguish, as I have for several years been in the habit of observing them from their first emerging from the nest till the time of their departure; when I constantly observe that the young Swallows have not moulted, nor acquired the two long external feathers which chiefly constitute the fork of the tail, and which yet every bird of this species is (I presume) found invariably to possess at their re-appearance in the Spring. On the next day, October 10th, I thought I had a glimpse of one Swallow at a distance; but I saw no more till the 17th of October, when, the morning

morning being very fair, and the sun shining, I saw pretty high in the air both Swallows and (as I conceived) Martins, but they never came near the earth within my observation, and disappeared very soon. Nor could I ever see one here since that time.

This circumstance of the young Swallows not having moulted before their disappearance with us, I conceive to be decisive of the question, as to the certainty of their migration to a warmer climate, where this great operation of nature can be leisurely performed. And as they appear in Africa in October, when they leave Europe; as they have been actually seen to take their flight towards the sea; and have been known to alight in flocks on the rigging of ships far from land*; I cannot see how their migration can be doubted.

It may also be observed, that, as no SWALLOW is seen here at his return in Spring without the long feathers in his forked tail, which he did not possess when he first left the nest, we may fairly conclude that none are bred during their absence from us. T. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

I FIND, from a church-note book in Harl. MSS, that there were formerly in Boughton Aluph church, Kent, in painted glass, not noticed by Hasted (Kent. III. 195), in the West window, the figures of the Lord Bohun, Earl of Hereford, in his coat of arms, with his wife behind him; and in the same West window, Sir Bartholomew Burwashe, kneeling in his coat of arms as a baron; and in the same, these arms:

1. Or, two chevrons and a canton Gules Criole.
2. Mortimer.
3. Gules, a lion rampant Or. Fitzalan.
4. Barry, five lions rampant Or, a canton Ermine.
5. Gules, three crescents with a bordure engrailed Ermine.
6. Four lions rampant on a canton Or, a mullet Gules.
7. Barry, three cinquefoils Or.

The following epitaph is copied from the MSS. of Peter Le Neve, and is much at the service of Mr. Shaw for his intended History of Staffordshire.

In Tettenhall church, co. Staff.

“Heere lyes closyd in cley
The body of RICHARD WROTTYSLEY,

And also DOROTHY, his wife,
Which lived together all their lyfe.
The year 1517 of our Lord
Dorothy departed out of this world;
And after, within short space,
Richard was layd in his place.
Here now our bodyes do lye;
On our soules Jhu have mercy.
We desire now every Christen man
To pray for our soules that be gon.”

The following is from Browne Willis's MSS. In Denham church, Bucks:

“Hic jacet WALTERUS DUYRDENT, armiger, qui obiit xxvii die mensis Nov. anno D'm'i mccccxiiii, et AGNES, et MARGARETA, uxores ejus, quorum a'ibus propicietur Deus. Amen.”

In the same church, another brass for Thomas Duyrdent, esq. and Katharine, his wife; but without date.

In the ruined abbey-church (now parochial) of Lannercost, in Cumberland, was this:

“Here lies the body of ———, the famous Lord of Gillelland, who dyed A.D. mcccc, the xxx day of May.”

Yours, &c.

K. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

IN reading your last Magazine, I observe that a correspondent, p. 1080, very judiciously proposes that trees should be planted by the sides of all navigable canals. Give me leave also to mention one thing. Would it not be right that the interest of the money subscribed to these late-projected canals should be limited by act of parliament? When I say limited, I do not mean to four or five *per cent.* but to ten or twelve. I do not pretend to say myself that it will ever amount to near this last sum; but I know that it has been said, that the proprietors of the shares in some canals (particularly in the Grand Junction) will, in a few years after they are completed, obtain at least 25 or 30 *per cent.* interest for their money. That men, who have the courage to risk 1000l. on a chance of success, should receive more than common interest, is certainly no more than justice; but when, at the very place of meeting, 20l. and 30l. were offered to any person who would only write his name, and transfer his right to the shares he subscribed for to another man (which was the case when the subscription was first opened for the Braunston canal), I cannot comprehend how it can be called an adventure to subscribe. I would not wish to see

* See Pennant's British Zoology, concerning the SWALLOW, &c.

see the ardour of planning schemes for the public benefit damped; but, to real public-spirited men, 10 *per cent.* is as much as they can desire; for, can that be done *pro bono publico*, which is, comparatively speaking, to enrich a few individuals, and make the community at large bear the *onus*? Besides, canals are now become quite a lottery; and there is as much gambling going forward, to all appearance, on the buying and selling of shares, as in the Alley. I do not wish it to be supposed, by all this, that I dislike canals *in toto*; for I conceive them, if properly conducted, to be the most advantageous things possible. But I think, if the interest was limited, it would not be doing an injury to the proprietors, but a service to the publick.

I have often observed by the side of rivers large lumps of a kind of dusky jelly, in places where I am confident there was none the day before. The common people have an idea that it drops from the stars, and call it, if I am not mistaken, *star-jelly*. As I have never read of, or heard this satisfactorily accounted for, I should be much obliged to any of your correspondents if they would inform me what it is, and whence it arises.

Yours, &c.

P. P. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

HAVING from a very early period of my life been a reader and sincere admirer of your useful Miscellany, I have frequently observed with pleasure the obliging readiness with which your correspondents have answered those requests, either for information or relief, which have been addressed to them. Encouraged by the recent success of *A Mother of many Children*, and *A Medical Sufferer*, I address myself to the benevolence of any of your numerous readers who are acquainted with a remedy for that almost universal and painful complaint, corns on the feet.

It is necessary to premise, that many of the boasted specifics daily advertised have been tried (by various persons) without the least benefit, or even temporary relief. I avoid enumerating the particular ones, that I may not offend the different proprietors or venders. Should any of your readers be acquainted with any method of eradicating, or even alleviating, the complaint above-mentioned, and have the goodness to communicate it, they will have the sa-

tisfaction of conveying relief to, and exciting the gratitude of, thousands, as well as to
X. Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 21.

AS Ballard, in his *Lives of Learned Ladies*, p. 199, has inserted that of Elizabeth, the wife of John Egerton, second Earl of Bridgewater, daughter of the loyal and celebrated William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle; perhaps it may not be unacceptable to the editor of the *Biographia Britannica* (whom I find by your last Magazine to be now employed on the letter E) to inform him, that there now lies before me a MS 8vo volume, intituled,

“True Copies of certaine loose Papers left by the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countesse of Bridgewater, collected and transcribed together here since her death, Anno Dⁿⁱ 1663.”

All which is evidently the fair hand of an Amanuensis; and under it is the Earl's attestation and subscription, in these words, “Examined by J. Bridgewater.”

This MS. which has never been out of the hands of the Countess and descendants, is certainly a proof of a very uncommon piety at least, which in the accounts of her has not been at all exaggerated, and which, combined with her beauty, her accomplishments, her youth, her descent, and the pathetic epitaph on her death, of that husband, who was himself distinguished for all learned and amiable qualities (and for whom, as the elder brother in *COMUS*, all lovers of Milton feel peculiar respect) appears to me, who, however, confess myself a partial judge, eminently curious and interesting. Yet I am aware that the unusual strain of religion, which breaks forth on every occasion, is open to the jests and sneers of light-hearted and unfeeling people; for which reason it is a treasure that shall never, with my consent, be unlocked to the profane eye of the public at large. It consists of Prayers, Confessions, and Meditations, upon various occasions: the first is “A Confession of Faith, with Meditation and Prayer,” dated “June 1, 1648,”—another, p. 219, is a Prayer for her Husband, when in those tumultuous times, he seems to have been in danger of imprisonment. For a farther account of this lady, her husband, and his family, see Collins's *Peerage*, Chauncy's *Hertfordshire*;

ordshire; T. Warton, on Milton's Juv. Poems, p. 113, 114, 346, 347, &c. and the Topographer, II. 13, 154, &c.

The papers of H. Etough, mentioned in your Vol. LVI. p. 25, 281, consist not only of general memoirs of his own time, but separately of those of particular people, such as Frederick Prince of Wales, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Bolingbroke, Lord Hervey, John Duke of Argyle (of whom he gives a very different account from the Biographia), &c. &c.

A LOVER OF BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 31.

THE following is translated from *L'Histoire abrégée de la Mer du Sud*, published at Paris, 1791.

"The voyage of *Madoc*, son of *Owen Gwnnedb*, Prince of Wales, grandson of *Conan*, in the North of America, in 1470, is now certain, and cannot be called in question, after the relation of *M. le Bragant*, who is so learned and versed in the ancient languages, and particularly in the Celtic.

The following is the account he gives.

Benjamin Beaty by name, an English minister, born in Wales, being at Virginia, and being on his route to Carolina, was met by a troop of savages as he was endeavouring to fly from his enemies.

The former, knowing him to be an Englishman, seized him and his companions, tied them to trees, with an intent to shoot them with their arrows.

In momentary expectation of his death, he recommended himself to God, and said his *Paternoster* out loud, in the Welsh language. The savages, astonished that he spoke their language, ran to him, called him Brother, unbound him and his companions, and led them to their village, at which they arrived, after travelling some days. He there saw a colony quite Welsh, wherein was still preserved the tradition of *Madoc's* Voyage. He was then conducted to the oratory, where they put a roll of parchment into his hand, in which was preserved a Bible in the Welsh language. Beaty returned to London with four of these Welsh-men, to gain farther instruction, and published this event in a little work, intitled, "*Journal of Two Months.*"

Cook discovered, to the North of California, a part of an ancient Welsh

colony, oppressed by the other savages, the greater part having been obliged to quit its ancient place when the Spaniards invaded Mexico, and consequently to return to the Northward.

Another account, published at London in 1777, in a Collection of Gallic Antiquities, by Mr. Owen, becomes a farther confirmation of the former recital.

"In 1669, being then an inhabitant of Virginia, and chaplain to Major General Bennet, Mr. W. Berkeley sent two ships to discover the place, which was then called Port Royal (now South Carolina), which is 60 leagues from Cape Fair, and I was sent there to be minister.

"We set off the 8th of April for Virginia, and arrived at the Mouth of Port Royal the 19th. We stopped there 7 or 8 months. Exhausted through extreme hunger and want of necessary provisions, we went across the plains to seek some, and were made prisoners by the savages, who conducted us to their colony, where we were shut up in a house. The next day they held a *maccbromet*, or council, the result of which was, that we should die the next day. Filled with consternation at this news, I exclaimed in my Welsh language, "Have I then escaped so many dangers to be at last killed like a dog!" At these words an Indian came to me, took me round the waist, and said in the same language, "No, thou shalt not die!" He immediately went to the Chief of the *Tuscaroras*, to treat with him for my ransom and that of my companions, and payed them the next day. After that he conducted us to the city, and for four months we were treated with the greatest affability. I preached three times a week to them, and they communicated their most intricate affairs to me for my advice.

"These savages inhabit the borders of the River Pantigo, not far from Cape Ann; they take the name of the Doeg Indians, which they probably preserve from the last syllable of *Madog* or *Madoc*; and Cape Ann is the same as Cape Hatteras, near Cape Fair in Carolina.

"JOHN JONES, son of John Jones of Bosleg, near Newport, in the County of Monmouth."

"Dated, New York, March 10, 1686."

Such is the account given by *M. le Fèvre de Villebrune*, in his translation of the Memoirs of *Don Ulloa*, Lieutenant General of the armies of the King of Spain, and commanding officer at Peru. It is no longer doubtful that the Welsh have founded a Colony in America, and that they must have had their origin from *Madog* or *Madoc* and his compa-

nions. That they went there without a compass I can scarcely believe; for it was well known at this epoch, since Albert the Great, who was born about the latter end of the 12th century, at which time Madoc was living, has spoken of it as a thing well known. It was even said by Aristotle, that the mariners made use of iron touched with a load-stone, which turned towards the North Pole*. If this was known at the time of Aristotle, or at least of Albert the Great, can it be thought that it was not known in the time of Madoc? can it even be presumed, that a man would go by guess, with a numerous retinue, without some vague notion of the country he went to explore, or some means of guiding himself in his passage? This account, by Albert the Great, proves that Kircher and Blancan were deceived, and that this invention was known before the year 1302; moreover, it is now proved, that the Chinese, and other Eastern people, knew the property of the load-stone long before this epoch.

Yours, &c. EDMONTONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

MR. HEY, in his excellent pamphlet, which you reviewed last month, in the just warmth of his argument against making a ploughman a minister of state, seems to have overshot himself in his assertion respecting the well-known history of Q. Cincinnatus, who was said to have been called from the plough to the consulship¹. The fact is, that he had been a man of rank and prosperity, and borne a public character at Rome, till the usurpation of the tribunes, and their partizans the plebeians, reduced him by a heavy fine, unjustly imposed on his son, to sell his estate, and retire to a poor cottage on the other side the Tiber, where he cultivated with his own hands and those of his slaves five or six acres of land which were all he had left to live on. In this retirement, overwhelmed with grief and and poverty, he saw none of his friends,

allowed himself no amusement, observed no festivals, nor even went to the city. He was found thus employed, following his plough, when he was sent for to repress the insolence of the people, and supply the place of one of the consuls, who had been slain in retaking the capital from the Sabines. He left the care of the farm to his wife, and followed the messengers. He soon prevailed with the tribunes to desist from their demand; and having restored the public tranquillity, and assisted at the election of two new consuls, retired to his cottage and his labour as before. He had not been here much above a year before the critical situation, into which the Sabines had drawn the Roman army, made it necessary to appoint a dictator. Cincinnatus was the person pitched on, and was once more torn from his retreat, where he was found in similar circumstances as before. He held this office little more than a fortnight, and returned again to his farm, without accepting any of the handsome presents offered him by his country and his friends². Dionysius Halicarnassensis³ repeats the story of his being fetched from his labours at the farm on both occasions; but Livy applies it only to his advancement to the dictatorship. He was created dictator 20 years after, on the nomination of his brother T. Quint. Capitolinus⁴, then consul the 6th time, being in his 80th year⁵.

Dionysius apologises for his repeated detail of these circumstances, that he did it to shew the world the true character of the Roman magistrates at that time, that they worked with their own hands, lived frugally, were not ashamed of an upright and innocent poverty, and, so far from aspiring to or courting royalty, refused it when offered. How different, adds he, from the conduct of men in our own time⁶! The spot where Cincinnatus lived was in the place called the *Quintian Meadows*, over-against the docks in the Tiber, near the city in the

¹ The "Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique" says, the Senate ordered that the consul's land should be cultivated at the expence of the state, but I know not by what authority.

² Dionysius Halicarnassensis, X. c. 3 and 5. III. 26. Victor de viris illustrib.

³ Hooke, l. 372. Un. Hist. XI. 506.

⁴ Livy, IV. 13.

Cicero Fin. II. 4. and Persius, l. 73. allude only to the dictatorship.

⁵ X. 3.

Vatican

* See his Treatise of Medals.

¹ Cicero de Fin. II. 4. is the only person who seems to encourage the mistake.

"The Epicureans pretend it is not necessary for a philosopher to be a learned man. As our ancestors fetched Cincinnatus from the plough to make him dictator, so you fetch all your good men out of Greece, but certainly not very learned."

Vatican district, at present between the Vigna di Madama, the porta del popolo, and the castle of St. Angelo⁷. Here, says Livy, those who account nothing preferable to riches, and think honour and virtue of no value without wealth, let them know that in this spot lived the only hope of Rome.

"All the hopes of the republic, says Mr. Hooke, l. 294, lay in an old man just taken from the plough, and in a foot-soldier raised to be a general of the horse."

The circumstance which impaired Cincinnatus's fortune was the heavy bail required for his son's appearance. Nine securities were bound in 3000 asses of brass each, which Dr. Arbuthnot puts at £.9. 13s. 9d. each. The total amount of the bail therefore which the father was cruelly compelled to pay was £.96. 17s. 6d. Livy remarks, that it was the first instance of bail being demanded in public cases at Rome⁸.

Valerius Maximus⁹ extols his moderation in his consulship, checking the zeal of the patricians, and shaming the tribunes, by his example in resigning his office.

Quintius the brother of Cincinnatus was six times consul, and each time by the influence of the Patricians¹⁰, a popular though very severe magistrate¹¹, first mentioned by the name of *Capitellinus* in his 5th consulship¹². The character he gave his brother when he created him dictator, to supply the want of power in the Consuls rather than their want of spirit, was, that he had a soul equal to such power¹³. The son of the dictator was consul A. U. 324¹⁴.

Valerius Maximus¹⁵ says, "Cincinnatus had at first seven acres, of which he forfeited three for a friend, for whom he was bound to the treasury (*quæ p. o amico ad ararium obsignavirat mul. & nomine amit*), and with the produce (*restitit*) of this little field he paid his son's fine; yet, even when ploughing these four acres, he not only kept up the dignity of his family, but was appointed dictator. Men now think themselves confined if they have not houses that cover as many acres."

⁷ Livy, III. 26. Eutrop. Plin XVIII.

⁸ Festus Cluver. Ital. Ant. q. p. 886.

⁹ III. 13.

¹⁰ IV. 1. 4.

¹¹ Livy, II. 56. 64.

¹² Ib. III. 69.

¹³ Ib. IV. 3.

¹⁴ Annient parent tantæ potestati. Livy IV. 13.

¹⁵ Liv. IV. 26.

¹⁶ IV. 4. 7.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

I AM much surprized your correspondent G. A. p. 1090, could see any connexion between the Carthaginian Hanno and Admiral Glimes, and not see that *Hannoniux dux* meant an officer a native of Hainault, *Hannonia*.

Has Verus, p. 1092, copied the date of Masholme's epitaph right, *a'o m lxxxix* without the *dni* or *century*?

The History of Pembroke, enquired after p. 1093, was announced by Mr. Wilmot, bookseller, at Pembroke, 1789, and was then beginning to be printed. It would probably include Mr. Owen's MS History, mentioned in Brit. Top. II 512.

Conquistador will find his question, p. 1101, concerning a continuation of Granger, in the loose leaves at the end of your November Magazine.

Your correspondent, who informed you that the History of Selby Abbey was to be found in Burton's *Monasticon*, begs leave to inform Mr. Tyson, p. 1107, that, whatever poor Burton intended in his *second* volume, he certainly published his account of Selby abbey in his FIRST, p. 387—412. Mr. T. will find the seal he refers to explained in p. 881 of vol. LIX; and the reading there offered differs from his only in two, or perhaps only one, *typographical* error.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

IF it be possible, Mr. Urban, that any of our countrymen can read the affecting case of the strangers who are come among us, and not be moved with their distress, how must the hearts of Englishmen be changed! If the sympathy of human nature requires the aid of actual knowledge on the spot to set it at work in our breasts, suffer me to transfer the case to yourselves. Let us suppose, my brethren, the ministers of your own churches, cathedral, collegiate, or parochial, and they are not an inconsiderable number, turned adrift with the smallest reserve of their present income; apply this to the members and students of your colleges, or of your inns of court, men who are all educated to a particular profession, which they cannot hastily change, nor, it may be, throughout their lives; suppose these men, educated to a profession of which there was no probability of change, and rather a prospect of obtaining a comfortable subsistence in; admit the expediency of ministers of re-

ligion

ligion and justice in a nation, and represent to yourselves the whole system of things changed, and every probability and hope of support from these professions cut off, without the smallest equivalent, and without any other pretence of depriving them of a livelihood but the will of a faction instigating a mob to commit every act of cruelty on their persons if they remain within their reach. But the calamity does not stop here. The French ecclesiasticks are an order of men for whom a decent provision was made by the founders and benefactors of religious houses, to enable them to live in comfortable ease, sequestered from the world, and ignorant of its manners. The question, whether it was right or wrong so to dispose of a number of men and women, is nothing to the present purpose. They have rested in their settlements on the faith of the government under which they lived, and in a well-founded confidence that it would not take their maintenance from them without some compensation. Thus did our Henry VIII. when he dissolved the monasteries in the 16th century: thus did the Emperor Joseph in Germany in the present. In our country, if the religious conformed to the new religion, they were not precluded from preferment in the national church. In Germany, the dissolution was partial and gradual. In France, it was a complete subversion, not only of the national church, but of religion in general, by a stroke of thunder, and justice and humanity have suffered in the shock. The question of taking the civic oath, or conforming to the new system, is foreign to the present purpose. A persecution, equal to any exercised by Papists against Protestants, or Christians against Jews and Moors, is revived in our time, when we thought such horrors had ceased for ever. But man is the same in every age. In vain do we hold up the massacre of St. Bartholomew, or the revocation of the edict of Nantes, as the acts of regal despotism. The tragedy is repeated by democratic fury, and the persecution by irreligion exceeds any that the most inveterate enemies of Christianity can object to the abuse of true religion.

It is, however, perfectly of a piece with the treatment shewn to their degraded captive Sovereign and his family, who are exposed to insults and inflictions on their minds, aggravated beyond any inflicted by savage Iroquois

on their captives, the Inquisition on hereticks, the Dutch at Amboyna, or the French at the execution of a Ravillac or Damien.

These are atrocities which it is not in the heart of my countrymen to commit. They can hardly conceive that any civilized people can have coolly contrived, or, in the transports of momentary rage, committed them. Yet it is but too true that they have been aggravated by every degree of wantonness. Venerable, innocent, and helpless, men have been shipped off for savage islands, sunk on the passage, massacred in the streets of the capital. Religion, though different from that professed in Protestant countries, has the improvement of mankind for its object: justice is the same in every nation: learning and talents are entitled to respect. Even in the change of the Established religion among us during our own Republican government, and in the execution of the Bartholomew act, as some affect to call it, after the Restoration, there were exceptions in favour of merit.

But, were the annals of this country stained with any acts of similar cruelty, they are few and partial. Individual prelates have been victims of an incensed mob in various reigns, but not as ministers of religion; and single convents were destroyed for love of plunder. These are the sudden effervescences of an angry populace, a rival baron, or the effect of contending parties. In the present instance it is a national act, and a reformation of the state is alleged as the cause of so many enormities. The greatest crime of these unhappy men is their innocence and helplessness. The outcry is raised that they are *priests*, and they are hunted down like wild Indians.

Once more, let us not hesitate a moment to make the case our own; and that charity which has been so liberally exerted in relief of every distress, domestic or foreign, will press forward to comprehend these miserable objects. No person can perish for want in this Christian, this Protestant, country. We shall lose the professions and the characters in the men; and, while we feel the woes and wrongs of the most distant of our kind, we shall stretch forth the arm of Christian charity to those who, from the nearest shore, are barbarously driven into them. There are few of us but can afford a single guinea from a scanty income, to swell a flock which will

will administer comfort to those who have no resources, no bread to eat. The allowance which the managers of the fund, already raised, assign to each man cannot affect the consumption of provision; and the exportation of grain, timely prevented, will check that cursed thirst of gain which distinguishes no objects but its own self-interest.

A Detester of Anarchy and Injustice.

Mr. URBAN, *Clement's-lane, Dec. 8.*
SO many able Antiquaries have attempted to find the true etymology of the name of my native city, London, that it may appear presumptuous to offer any thing farther on the subject. Yet, as a conjecture has occurred to me, which I think both new and plausible, I am induced to lay it before the publick by means of your entertaining Magazine.

Mr. Pennant, who, I believe, is the latest author who has published an account of London, says (p. 16 of the first edition), "The Surrey side was, in all probability, a great expanse of water, a lake, a llyn, as the Welsh call it, which an ingenious countryman of mine, not without reason, thinks might have given a name to our capital; *llyn din*, or the city on the lake."

But I cannot think this derivation satisfactory, because Mr. P. allows (p. 34) that "in St. George's fields have been found remains of tessellated pavements, coins, and an urn full of bones, possibly the site of a Roman camp of the Romans. In this place it could have been no other. It was too wet for a permanent station. Its neighbour, Lambeth-marsh, was, in the last century, overflowed with water; but St. George's-fields might, from their distance from the river, admit of a temporary encampment."

But the city itself, in my opinion, is clearly described by its antient name, if the following etymology is the true one.

I learn, by Lhuyd's *Archæologia*, that the British word for a valley is *ghyn*; and it is well known that the initial *g* in that language is often omitted in contraction.

That the surface of the ground which London occupies was very uneven when the Romans took possession of it is evident; the remains of Roman buildings, found at very different depths in many parts of it, and the rivulets of Walbrook and Fleet, favour this opinion.

I conjecture then that the original

British name of this city was *Glyn Din*, or, in contraction, *Lynn Din*; and, if this be allowed, it is very strikingly characteristic of the place; and, from the first name, the Romans might easily learn to call and write it *Londonium*.

Perhaps it may be objected to me, that the Welsh spell it with *ll*, which my derivation does not seem to authorize. In answer to this I say, that some nations now pronounce the letter *g* very soft: the modern Greeks (and, I believe, the Germans in some cases) do so. This soft *g* is to the English hard *g* as the Welsh *ch* is to *k*, or as *th* in *this* is to *d*. The sound of this soft *g*, and *l* following it, is so similar to the Welsh *ll*, that I think it strengthens my argument, by shewing that the British name of the city of London probably began with the soft *g* (which, for several reasons, I am persuaded was used by the antients); and is a good reason why the Welsh write it with *ll*, though Roman authors spell the Latinized name, *Londonum*, with a single *l*.

I shall conclude by observing, that the fact on which I rest my conjecture, whether that conjecture be true or not, is undeniable, namely, that the British city was a *glyn din*, a town containing valleys and rising grounds*; and that I agree with Mr. Pennant, that it is probable that it existed before the time of Julius Cæsar, as well as many more in this island, which have names clearly Welsh, but which the Romans afterwards seized, colonized, and fortified.

Yours, &c. JOHN JACKSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 15.*
WILLIEN is a small village in the county of Buckingham, about 53 miles distant from London, and two SW of Newport Pagnell, the road passing through it thence to Fenny Stratford. The only thing worthy of notice is the church (*plate II.*), which is a remarkable neat edifice of brick and stone (of the Corinthian order), erected by the Rev. Dr. Richard Buib, who augmented the vicarage with all the rectorial tithes, and left a valuable collection of books for the use of the neighbouring clergy. "Willien is in the gift of Christ-church, Oxford."

Yours, &c. W. P.

* For, though the Roman wall does not include the river Fleet, the Western bank of it might be a part of the earlier British town, or settlement.

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PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1792. (*Concluded from p. 1112.*)

H. OF LORDS.

May 30.

THEIR Lordships adjourned to Westminster-hall on the trial of Mr. Hastings, and heard the final examination of Mr. Markham.

In the Commons, the same day, the Scotch Episcopalian bill was, upon motion, rejected, on the ground that the Lords had introduced clauses which made it a money-bill: and consequently, according to the usage of Parliament, no bill of that nature could be adopted by the House of Commons but must originate in their own House. As soon as the motion was made, and the bill rejected,

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* moved for leave to bring in a new bill; which was ordered accordingly.

Mr. *Fox* remarked, that the acts, for the repeal of which he had lately moved in favour of the Unitarians, were such as required repeal consistently with the principles of the bill in favour of the Episcopalians in Scotland.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* explained the nature of the bill; the object of which was, to put the Episcopalians of Scotland on a footing with other Dissenters in a material point, *viz.* that of choosing their own parson, or minister. Under the existing laws, they could only congregate under a minister licensed either by an English or an Irish bishop.

Mr. *Fox* had no objection to this or any other bill founded on a principle of toleration; but he thought it right to observe, that the rule of objection would apply to the present bill as had been urged against his motions on former occasions in favour of Dissenters of other descriptions.

A petition from Stirling, in favour of the above bill, was presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

H. OF LORDS.

May 31.

His Majesty's Proclamation being read, The Marquis of *Abercorn* addressed the House in a speech of considerable length; in which his Lordship appealed to the good understanding of their Lordships, whether the Proclamation which lay upon their Lordships' table was not, by the temper of the times, requisite. Attempts were made, not alone in the metropolis, but in various parts

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of the kingdom, to alienate the affections of the people from the present Constitution in Church and State. He deprecated the incendiary publications which he had lately read; and objected to the meetings of those societies, which, in his opinion, were convened for no other purpose than that of overturning the Constitution. The Noble Marquis concluded by moving, as an amendment to the Address of the Commons, the insertion of the words "Lords Spiritual and Temporal," and, in the blank before the words, "the Commons."

Lord *Harrington* followed the Noble Marquis, and felt himself highly gratified by the honour of seconding the motion.

His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* (and it was the first time he ever spoke in parliament) came forward on this occasion, and in a manly, eloquent, and, we may truly add, persuasive manner, delivered his sentiments. He said, that, on a question of such magnitude, he should be deficient in his duty as a member of parliament, unmindful of that respect he owed to the Constitution, and inattentive to the welfare, the peace, and the happiness of the people, if he did not state to the world what was his opinion on the present question. He was educated in the principles, and he should ever preserve them, of a reverence for the constitutional liberties of the people; and, as on those constitutional principles the happiness of that people depended, he was determined, as far as his interest could have any force, to support them. The matter in issue was, in fact, whether the Constitution was or was not to be maintained—whether the wild ideas of theory were to conquer the wholesome maxims of established practice; and whether those laws, under which we had flourished for such a series of years, were to be subverted by a reform unsanctioned by the people. As a person nearly and deeply interested in the welfare, and, he should emphatically add, the happiness and comfort of the people, it would be treason to the principles of his mind, if he did not come forward and declare his disapprobation of those seditious publications which had occasioned the motion now before their Lordships; and his interest was connected with the interest of the people: they were so inseparable, that, unless both parties concurred,

curred, happiness could not exist. On this great, on this solid, basis, he grounded the vote which he meant to give, and that vote should unequivocally be for a concurrence with the Commons in the Address they had resolved upon. His Royal Highness spoke in a manner that called not only for the attention but the admiration of the House; and these words were patriotically energetic: "I exist by the love, the friendship, and the benevolence, of the people; and their cause I will never forsake so long as I live." His Royal Highness then concluded with distinctly saying, "I give my most hearty assent to the motion for concurring in this wise and salutary Address."

Lord *Lauderdale* severely censured the Ministers who had advised the Proclamation, and made some remarks on the encampments to be formed for the purpose of overawing the people; which called up

The Duke of *Richmond*, who supposed himself glanced at; and hoped, with some warmth, that the Noble Lord would not be suffered to make such impertinent remarks.

Lord *Lauderdale* replied, and concluded by moving the same amendment with Mr. Gray in the House of Commons.

The Duke of *Richmond* professed himself a friend to moderate reform, but he thought the present times too critical to tamper with the Constitution. In which sentiments Lord *Hay*, Lord *Suffolk*, the Duke of *Portland*, Lord *Spencer*, and Lord *Abingdon*, concurred.

The Marquis of *Townsend* was glad to see that Government meant to strengthen the hands of the magistrate by the addition of military force, and not rest merely on the efficacy of a Proclamation.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* condemned the Proclamation as founded neither on precedent, policy, or expediency. The people of England were able to enforce the laws without the army, and sufficiently inclined so to do.

Lords *Grenville*, *Bulkeley*, *Rawdon*, *Percheval*, *King*, *Stormont*, and *Grantley*, all declared in favour of the Address; which was carried without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, there not being a sufficient number of members to form a House, the *Speaker* adjourned at four o'clock.

H. OF LORDS.

June 1.

Their Lordships proceeded in the libel-bill; when a conversation ensued, in which the *Lord Chancellor* proposed an amendment, which was supported by Lord *Knox*, to add to the first clause the words, "that the judge shall declare to the jury the law on the matter contained in the record before the judge and the jury."

This amendment was opposed by Lords *Camden*, *Loughborough*, *Stanhope*, *Percheval*, and the Marquis of *Lansdown*, as unnecessary, it being the known duty of the judge to declare and explain what the law was, for the assistance of the jury.

The amendment was negatived, and the bill agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Secretary *Dundas* presented the new Scotch Episcopalian bill; which was read the first and second time, and committed for to-morrow.

H. OF LORDS.

June 5.

In a Committee on the slave-trade, counsel was called to the bar; and Mr. Wallace and Mr. Sharpless underwent a long examination, in which his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence took a considerable part.

Lord *Grenville* brought in the New-Forest bill. He spoke to the nature of it, and the effect it was intended to have.

Lord *Percheval* objected to the bill *in toto*, and charged it with being only an artful manœuvre to advantage the Secretary of the Treasury, and increase his influence in a county which had already become nearly a ministerial borough.

Lord *Carlisle* agreed with the Noble Lord, and considered the whole bill as a job to reward a gentleman who had a considerable place in that House, but from whose absence they were possibly benefited.

Lord *Cathcart* entered into a vindication of the measure, as founded upon the report of the Commissioners who had been appointed to consider the state of the crown-lands.

Lord *Rawdon* disapproved of the bill entirely.

Lords *Moreton* and *Elgin* were for the bill.

The *Lord Chancellor* was decidedly against the bill, and opposed it with many

many strong objections; among which he considered its alienating the landed property from the Crown as not the least. He was of opinion that the Crown should always possess a landed interest in the country; and that, if the estates attached to it could be so improved as to render it independent of the necessity of applying to parliament for support, it would be more honourable and beneficial to both; and that such were the constitutional principles of the country, he thought it was sufficiently evident in the determination of making forfeited lands fall to the Crown; and, therefore, he could not but consider every suggestion to take away part of that property as infringing upon and depriving the Crown of its just right, without the smallest advantage to the publick. He hoped, therefore, their Lordships would support the Crown in that ancient, legal, and prescriptive, right, to which it was constitutionally entitled, and which this bill went to annihilate.

Lord Grenville declared, that nothing could possibly be more contrary to his principles, or repugnant to his sentiments, than supporting a measure that could even be insinuated to injure the rights of his sovereign; but which, he contended, this bill did not.

Upon a division, there appeared for the bill,

Contents	41	} 53	Non-contents	29	} 35
Proxies	12		Proxies	6	

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* acquainted the House, that both Houses of Parliament had been to wait on his Majesty with their joint Address last Saturday; and that he had been pleased to return them a most gracious answer.

The Newfoundland judicature bill was read the third time, and passed; as was also the Scotch Episcopalian bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the state of the finances of India, to which all accounts, papers, &c, relative thereto, were ordered to be referred, Mr. *Beaufoy* in the chair.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas*, in a speech of considerable length, went into the most minute detail of every particular relating to the financial concerns of India, and exhibited such a statement as seemed to meet the general satisfaction of the Committee. He concluded this part of his subject by exhibiting, at one general view, the different aggregate sums

of the revenues and disbursements of each settlement for the year, considered as the period since he last laid a similar statement before the House. These appeared to be as follow:

Income—Bengal, 5,555,000; Madras, 1,844,000; Bombay, 183,000; total, 7,582,000 l.

Expenditure—Bengal establishment, 3,225,000; Madras ditto, 2,606,000; Bombay ditto, 1,184,000; total, 7,015,000 l.

The surplusses arising were, in the present period, affected by the payment of the interest of debts incurred, and by other charges, in such a manner as reduced them so as to amount to only a surplus of 3,525 l.

He then took a view, and entered into the particulars, of the principal sums and interest of the debts contracted on account of the war, and moved the usual annual resolutions.

Mr. *Francis* lamented the continuance of the war in India. He had entertained a hope that the Right Hon. Gentleman would have stated some prospect of peace; but he was greatly disappointed.

Major *Scott* was gratified with the prosperous state of India, which was exhibited on a mass of the strongest possible evidence. The facts, however, he said, which had given rise to that prosperity, had been made the grounds of accusation against Mr. Hastings.

General *Smith* considered Tippon as a man with whom no Briton ought to make a treaty. He dwelt upon his breach of the treaty of Mangalore, his subsequent cruelties, and his recent breach of faith in the capitulation of Coimbatore. He concluded by saying, "I hope Lord Cornwallis may never make peace with Tippoo until he is extirpated."

The resolutions were then read, and agreed to by the House.

H. OF LORDS.

June 6.

A conversation took place on the request of Mr. Hastings for a continuation of the trial for some days longer. Their Lordships then proceeded to Westminster-hall.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Curwen* presented a petition from the agent of the house of Keys, of the Isle of Man, for a repair of the harbour and port of Douglas.

H. OF

H. OF LORDS.

June 7.

The House having resolved itself into Committee on the New-Forest bill, the Lords *Porchester*, *Razouen*, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of *Clarence*, and Lord *Stormont*, objected to the proceeding any farther on a bill of that nature, till the consent of the Crown was obtained in the manner prescribed by the rules of that House.

Lord *Grenville* conceived that his Majesty had given his consent, though not in the form which their Lordships desired.

It was agreed that the Committee should adjourn, during pleasure, till the consent of the Crown should be obtained.

In the Commons, the same day, the servants-character bill was read the third time, and passed.

H. OF LORDS.

June 8.

Lord *Grenville* said, he was commanded by his Majesty to inform the House, that, as far as his interests were concerned in the New-Forest bill, he gave his full consent for their Lordships to act respecting it in such manner as they in their wisdom would think proper.

In the Commons, the same day, the usual orders were made for addressing his Majesty, to pay the expence of printing the Journals and Votes of the House.

H. OF LORDS.

June 11.

Earl *Batburi*, upon the third reading of the libel-bill, declared its principle to be so opposite to what he thought just and proper, that he was determined to have his protest stand against it upon their Lordships Journals.

The Commons, the same day, attended upon his Majesty's Commission in the Lords until one, and then went to the trial of Mr. Hastings.

H. OF LORDS.

June 12.

Their Lordships, being returned from Westminster-hall, resolved, that the farther proceedings on the trial of Warren Hastings, esq. should be postponed to the second Tuesday in next session.

In a Committee on the Westminster police-bill,

Lord *Longborough* pointed out many objections which he had against it. He thought that one grand object towards having a good police was, to be careful into whose hands the administration of its laws were intrusted; and he did not believe, if this bill was passed, that one respectable independent character would be found to act in the commission for Westminster. It was certain the police wanted some amendment; but he wished to see it upon a more enlarged scale than the present; and was of opinion, that dividing the city into districts would be found the most likely mode of correcting the evils that at present exist.

Lord *Razouen* objected to it, as being entirely calculated to press and hamper the poorer orders of the people; at least putting them into the power of the people who attended these offices.

The Duke of *Leeds* disapproved of the bill upon several grounds; and recommended the police of the city of Westminster being put upon a similar kind of footing with that of the city of London, as being the most respectable, and best managed, of any in the kingdom.

Lord *Sidney* did not approve of the example; for, with every degree of respect for the Corporation of London, he must aver, that, so far from their police being well managed, there were receptacles for the worst description of people to be found in many parts of it.

Lord *Grenville* defended the bill. He lamented that it was not possible to have the police of Westminster in the hands of the same description of persons as it was in the different counties and in the city of London; in the former, it was well known, that the most respectable persons were acting magistrates, and for this plain reason, that it gave influence and respect to their characters; so it was in the city of London, as the chief of her magistrates were composed of persons who had advanced themselves by trade to the first degree of importance, and therefore were held as the most respectable by their fellow-citizens; but he was afraid the same inducement would not influence gentlemen in Westminster; and, though there were some few that might feel a spirit for the undertaking, it would be but momentary, and would soon evaporate. Such being the case, it was requisite to intrust it with those, who, though not of the first rank, were willing to undertake it, and who, it might be supposed, would fulfil their duty. His Lordship then

then adverted to the different clauses, and concluded with a wish that their Lordships would pass the bill, as there was a pressing necessity for some such measure being adopted.

The *Lord Chancellor*, conceiving there would be more danger in leaving the metropolis without any regulation for the space of ten months, than could possibly arise from the bill, was so far a friend to it; he conceived prevention better than punishment; and, as this bill went to that purpose, it had also his concurrence. His Lordship also defended the clause for apprehending and punishing persons upon suspicion, because of the three points previous to their conviction: first, they must be reputed thieves, a term which, though unknown to their Lordships, he understood was pretty well known in Bow-street; next, they must be found idling, and in a suspicious situation; and, lastly, they must be unable to give a good account of themselves; that is to say, by what means they got their livelihood, or get some person to appear for their character; circumstances, he believed, the poorest man in the kingdom would not find himself at a loss for. Upon these grounds it was he gave the bill his support.—The bill passed the Committee.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Cranford* presented an account of the ordnance for the year 1790, and the sums issued on account thereof.

H. OF LORDS.

June 13.

A petition from Sir James Johnstone to his Majesty, claiming the Barony of Annaudale, was presented to the House by Lord Grenville; and, being read, was referred to the Committee of privileges.

In the Commons, the same day, no business was done, there having been only eleven members present at four o'clock.

H. OF LORDS.

June 14.

In a Committee of privileges, Lord *Macclesfield* in the chair,

The *Lord Chancellor* said a few words on the arguments used by the counsel in support of the vote given by Lord Dunblane at the late contested election, and proposed that a question might be put to the Judges on the case. The

question was, "Whether the instrument which had been produced ought to be considered as a sufficient writ in law to certify, agreeably to the statute of Queen Anne, that Lord Dunblane had appeared in the open Court of Chancery, and took the oaths subscribed to the declaration therein contained." The question was put upon the motion; which was agreed to, and the Judges allowed to the next sitting of the Committee to return their answer.

Lord *Lonsdale* moved, that the Whitehaven new harbour bill might be read the third time to-morrow.

Lord *Spencer* opposed it, upon the ground that it went to affect the property of several individuals concerned in the old harbour; and that there had not been time for them to state their objections.

Lord *Lonsdale* did not conceive any considerable objections could be made to it, since the whole town was his, and which had increased under his family from a single house to what it was at present; that he could even stop the old harbour upon his own authority; but he preferred having the countenance of Parliament; and, as to time, the bill had been before Parliament from the beginning of March.

Upon a division, there appeared for the bill, Contents 5, Non-contents 4.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the petition of the trustees of the Dissenters of the town of Birmingham, complaining of the demolition of a chapel there in July last, and praying relief, &c. be read; which was done. He then moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that an enquiry be made into the losses of the sufferers by the demolition of that chapel, &c.; and that that House will make it good. Ordered.

He made a similar motion on the loss, in certain cases, in conveying Negroes from the coast of Africa to the West Indies. Ordered.

H. OF LORDS.

June 15.

His Majesty was seated on the throne at half after three. The Commons attending in the usual form, their *Speaker* delivered a speech to the King to the following effect:

"That

"That his Majesty's faithful Commons had requested him to lay before his Majesty a bill, the principle and tendency of which was what they thought necessary for the support and maintenance of the public credit and prosperity of this kingdom. They were not satisfied with having heretofore adopted a plan for the national debt as it stood when they adopted that plan; they had directed their attention to means by which they might prevent in future the accumulation of it; and they had for that purpose agreed, that, whenever a future loan shall be had, means shall be provided for the discharge of it. They thought, on the most attentive view of the subject, and the most deliberate consideration, to prevent the inconvenience of the accumulation of the national debt on any future occasion, this was the best system that could be adopted, as providing the best means for averting the evil of a great debt, and of securing the happiness of all classes of his Majesty's subjects. It was with pleasure he informed his Majesty, that his faithful Commons found themselves able to afford relief to various classes of his Majesty's subjects; and that they had, in the present session, reduced such taxes as appeared to them to be the most burthensome; by which the trade and manufactures of this country would be increased; and by which the good-will of the people was preserved, and their attachment continued to the Constitution of this country, from which, under the favour of Divine Providence, all our blessings are derived. But, to secure and to confirm to the subjects of this realm a continuance of the blessings which they now enjoy, a measure had been agreed on, and a bill was now proposed for his Majesty's assent, which went to remove doubts of the functions of juries in cases of libels. This gave additional strength to the principle on which the security for the lives, the liberty, the wealth, the property, and the happiness, of his Majesty's subjects must chiefly depend. That his Majesty's faithful Commons were fully convinced that, by steadily and uniformly maintaining the happy form of Government under which we lived, we should best secure our rights, and best consult the order, the freedom, and the general happiness of the publick."

He then read the title of the national-debt bill; to which he craved the royal assent.

The royal assent was then given to several bills, which had passed since those that received the assent by commission on Monday. After which, his Majesty made the following most gracious speech from the throne:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I cannot close the present session of Parliament without returning you my parti-

cular thanks for the attention and diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the dispatch of the public business, and especially to the important objects which I recommended to your consideration.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, "The readiness with which you have granted the necessary supplies, and the fresh proof which you have given of your constant affection for my person and family, in enabling me to provide for the establishment of my son, the Duke of York, call for my warmest acknowledgements. I have also observed with the utmost satisfaction the measures which you have adopted for the diminution of the public burthens, while you have, at the same time, made additional provision for the reduction of the present national debt, and established a permanent system for preventing the dangerous accumulation of debt in future.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I have seen with great concern the commencement of hostilities in different parts of Europe. In the present situation of affairs, it will be my principal care to maintain that harmony and good understanding which subsist between me and the several belligerent powers, and to preserve to my people the uninterrupted blessings of peace; and the assurances which I receive, from all quarters, of a friendly disposition towards this country, afford me the pleasing hope of succeeding in these endeavours.

"The recent expressions of your uniform and zealous attachment to the established Government and Constitution leave me no room to doubt, that you will, in your several counties, be active and vigilant to maintain those sentiments in the minds of my faithful people; and I have the happiness of receiving continued and additional proofs of their just sense of the numerous and increasing advantages which they now enjoy under the protection and distinguished favour of Providence."

Then the *Lord Chancellor*, by his Majesty's command, said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 30th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 30th day of August next."

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* took the chair at two o'clock. — Message from the Lords, that their Lordships had agreed to the Whitehaven harbour bill, without any amendment.

Sir Watkin Lewis gave notice, that he should, early in the next session of parliament, move an Address to his Majesty, that his Majesty would be graciously

ouly

ously pleased to give directions, that a monument be erected in St. Paul's, at the public charge, to the memory of the late able and gallant officer, Lord Rodney, vice-admiral of Great Britain; and likewise to another illustrious character, Lord Heathfield; and that that House would make good the same.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE SEASONS.

(Continued from p. 975.)

St. Thomas's day.

THREE adventitious causes concurred with the arts of the monopolizers to raise straw to an immense price. The crop of 1791 was deficient. The damp occasioned an extraordinary consumption of forage; and the hazard of embarning damp corn obliged people to use more for thatching ricks than usual; and nothing but wheat-straw is here applied to that purpose. The new straw proved good, but not so cheap as might have been expected from the considerable quantity of it, insomuch that some persons foddered with fern, to the great injury of the poor inhabitants of the wastes, at least to such of them as could not procure any other kind of fuel. The crop of wheaten grain was not such as to alleviate the dread of wanting bread, it being scarcely ripe, and very light; and the weight of the ears had been besides greatly diminished by the voraciousness of the sparrows, which birds had beset them in the thickest clouds ever seen. These crops produced best that had been raised in common-fields, as in those situations the sun and air had had most access, and the sparrows least.

The first autumnal illnesses that prevailed were severe coughs and deflections of rheums. These were followed by sore throats and putrid fevers, which raged particularly among children. Some who escaped these disorders were attacked with a complaint in the eyes that occasioned a temporary blindness. The staggers was about among the horses; and in the middle of December the canine madness broke out. If any cunning leech can devise a remedy for the cure of the distemper prevailing among the swine, he will render the community a benefit. Attention is paid to the complaints incident to horses, cows, sheep, and dogs, but those of the hog pass unnoticed; yet that animal is of acknowledged value; and the present scarcity of swine adds to the other distresses of the times. Many of the hogs,

that survived the acute attack of the disorder in the Spring (see p. 403), died of a lingering atrophy in the Summer; and, when the time of killing came, most of those that had survived were found to have rotten livers; and the distemper continued to prevail; insomuch that, at this time, and in this district, St. Brannock might have wandered far before he had found the place whereon, as directed by a vision, he was to found a church, the site being to be where he should see a sow with a litter of pigs. The symptoms of the disorder were, incapability of eating or standing, inequalities in the flesh, and blood in the maw. All attempts to cure it proved ineffectual; and it seems very catching.

Purple beeches, sugar maples, cockspur hawthorne, sycamores, and some common elms, were denuded by the 10th of November; amber cherry-trees, black poplars, roan-trees, vines, tulip-trees, arbores, catalpas, some horse-chestnuts, some common hazels, and the residue of the ashes, by the 20th; and the white acacias, whitbeams, and the rest of the walnut trees, by the 30th. The berberries were few and fine; the grapes only fit for vinegar. By the 10th of December, the white poplars, larches, cornelian cherry-trees (*cornus mascula*), upright elms, and the remainder of the Poplars, were dismantled; and, by the 20th, the berberry-trees, the rest of the common and upright elms, the cherry-plum trees, and the maples. Old Quarles affirms truly, "that Autumns have their Springs." Butterflowers, dwarf daisies, archangel, nettles, wild hawkweed, and fowthistles, defied December, and even above the ice the little floating flower held up its daring head. The new-sown wheat, vegetating kindly, afforded a prospect as consolatory as verdant, notwithstanding it was, together with the young rye, attacked by the slugs; which devouring race of animals also fell upon the crops of early peas, and the rising succession of cauliflower, brocoli, and cabbage, plants.

Saving 48 hours continuance of extreme thick fog on the 5th and 6th of November, the demons who presided over the year allowed, in the beginning of that month, the enjoyment of some pleasant grey weather; but it was only while they were conjuring up the impetuous storm of hail, rain, thunder, lightning, and wind, that came on the evening

evening of the 13th. This heavy fall of rain, and the succeeding soaking showers, yet farther increased the floods, and the wind continued blustering throughout the remainder of the month. Notwithstanding some days were showery, some misty, and all gloomy, the wind rendered the ground dryer than it had been for three months. On the 15th the first fleet descended, and on the 17th and 18th occurred frosts sufficiently powerful to coagulate the surface of the ponds; but, after those two days, the weather again became open, although the appearance of some sea-gulls had seemingly portended a continuance of frost. A very high and sharp wind on the 7th of December waisted about a few small flakes of *snow*, which were the *first* seen this season. On the day following, ice continued in the shade all day, which it had not done before. The week after was stormy, wet, and fair, alternately, and very blowing weather preceded the anniversary of St. Thomas.

The season is arrived when the rich laudably desire to make glad the hearts of the poor, and confer considerable donations for that purpose. Much to the honour of this country, charity is a national characteristic; but, unfortunately, the liberality thus bestowed is not so completely beneficial as it would be, did the humane, with their gifts, bestow some trouble in examining into the morals, the habits, and the employments, of the persons they relieve, that humble merit might have its just reward, and vulgar viciousness its due neglect. Besides rendering a kind of justice to the worthy, this discrimination would contribute towards ameliorating the manners of the lower classes, since the prospect of participating benefactions would entice those to industry on whom reprehensions and exhortations have no effect. The misfortune is, that benefactors intrust the division and distribution of their bounties either to domesticks or parish-officers, and these people appropriate the alms according to their own prejudices, partialities, or interests, without paying regard either to the intentions of the donors, or to the defects of the indigent. Thus it happens, in many instances, that crafty worthlessness is liberally gratified whilst honest industry goes unnoticed: encouragement is thereby given to idleness, an imperfection so innate in the human disposition, that, if men can live

without working, they will; hence idle people are generally particularly numerous in the vicinities of considerable mansions, especially where milk and victuals are given daily; and, if these people do not find the doles suffice, they steal without compunction the property of their benefactors to supply the deficiency. The right application of eleemosynary gifts is to *assist* the *industrious*, not maintain the profligate. If no distinction is made, the good have no encouragement to persevere in honest industry, nor the bad any inticement to reform their conduct. Let not then the charitable and affluent consider the *number* of persons they propose relieving, but the *worthiness*; yet let them not decrease the amount of their customary donations; for, the present situation of the labouring poor is wretched in the extreme; and most intolerable is it for them, and for other sober-minded people, to observe, that, whilst they are suffering such hardships, many of their fellow-subjects are in England injudiciously relieving the French Aristocrats, and in France scandalously assisting the French Democrats. The contributions for the Emigrants proceed from folly, and those for the Conventionists from craftiness; but charity for our own deserving peasantry results from benevolence and reason. Peaceable and useful as these people are, none are so uncomfortably situated, and yet their miseries do not arise from want of pecuniary assistance from their superiors; that is more than adequately afforded in the form of poor-rates, but, for want of the money so raised being administered by intelligent and independent persons, the intended end is effected only partially. Every gentleman is expected to serve once the office of Sheriff; and, after some evasions, generally does: if every gentleman would but once in his life act as an Overseer, he would benefit the community exceedingly.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 27.

A FEMALE writer of distinguished understanding and eminent philanthropy, in cursorily treating on the new taste introduced into the gardens of this country, has indulged an idea of a fine effect to be produced by a general diffusion of it throughout the whole island, comprehending in the idea the abodes of the inferior classes; and to the realization of this conception she does

does not perceive any other impediment than the deficiency of taste in the commonality. This obstacle she attempts obviating by proposing, that the opulent should assist their humble neighbours with advice, plants, and seeds; and she would have the cottagers bestow some time upon the embellishment of their premises. However, with the candour usually concomitant to exalted principles, she acknowledges the similitude of the notion to a dream. Certain it is, that, had the idea been started by a writer of less celebrity, our perception would have condemned it instantaneously; but, as it was the offspring of a mind conspicuously enlightened, consideration becomes due to it; and we cannot be surprized that an authoress, immersed in literary pursuits of the most important nature, should not have paid sufficient attention to rural matters to be sensible of the other circumstances that oppose the project.

A general diffusion of this taste would materially innovate upon utility. The refined mode of leaving the dwelling-house destitute of appendages, and exposing it to all the vicissitudes of the weather, may not be inconvenient to the gentleman who has horses to carry him to the yards, nor to the lady who has vehicles to convey her to the gardens; but it would not suit the persons whose presence is continually requisite in every part of their premises, and whose nocturnal vigilance is necessary to the security of their property. Individuals, who cannot purchase curtains to exclude the cold, or blinds to exclude the heat, must have near their dwellings trees to break the fury of the wind, and shrubs to check the fervour of the sun. To circumscribe a farm with the fashionable belt, and to encumber the conspicuous parts of it with clumps, would be encroaching upon the ground that should be reserved for pasturage and tillage. The necessary hedge-rows are the best nurseries for timber on a farm; and oaks, elms, and ashes, are some of the proper decorations of the homestead. The oak showers down its fruit for the nourishment of the hogs, and yields timber for the reparation of the buildings; the elms and ashes furnish wood for making implements of agriculture; and all produce a regular supply of faggotting for the several operations of household housewifery. Ricks, orchards, barns, and other necessary out-

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buildings, are all appropriate ornaments to a farm; and, at the same time that they adorn, they afford the warmth and shelter that contribute to the welfare of the live-stock. In the garden, the rosemary beside the oven, the apricot-tree against the chimney, and the vine circumvolving the chamber window, are all, together with the decent screen of yew, emblems of thoughtfulness, industry, and comfort. The feature in the new system most admired, and most boasted of, is the sunk fence. This is certainly eligible for discovering the charms of the country to those who have leisure particularly to observe them; and, *vice versâ*, for disclosing the beauties of their abodes to the publick: but people who have their livelihoods to earn have not time to examine prospects, nor have they any reason to prefer an exposed dwelling to a snug one. Was this invention to be generally adopted, yet more quarrels would arise among neighbours than do at present, as cows, horses, pigs, and fowls, would have farther opportunity of trespassing; and, on the other hand, greater facility of egress and regress would be afforded to the robber; besides, there are objects on the premises of sellmongers, tanners, &c. that are best concealed from view. It is difficult to imagine, when a cottager would be able to find the leisure-hour proposed to be dedicated to the adornment of his plat. He should spend the Sabbaths in rendering his duty to God Almighty, in teaching his children the Catechisms and in enjoying the society of his kindred. The week-days must be allotted to the service of his employer, and the supernumerary hours of Summer to the cultivation of esculents and legumes; were these hours to be bestowed on the decoration of his garden, his offspring might be soliciting for sustenance whilst he was exulting in the effusions of his taste. No objects are more ornamental to a cottage than apple-trees bedecked with bloom in Spring, and bowed with fruit in Autumn. In the garden of a labourer, a row of cabbages is a better sight than a bed of flowers, and there the blossoms of the bean yield a more pleasing fragrance than mignonette. A sprig of southernwood and some pinks suffice for a Whit-sunday nosegay, and some olitatory plants are useful to the family, and grateful to the bees. In regard to trees, it is sufficient if a husbandman grafts a few

few crab-stocks for the sake of obtaining apples, and if he refrains from destroying the saplings that he sees rise spontaneously. Instead of supplying him with plants and seeds, I would sooner impress upon his mind the under lines, promulgated by honest Moses Cook in a treatise on forest-trees written more than a century ago :

“ No wood like oak that grows upon the ground [sound ;
To make our house and ships last long and
No oak like ours : by love to oaks let's then
Appear true subjects, and right Englishmen.”

The meaning of these lines may be extended to elms and ashes ; and the application of them is peculiarly apposite at this period, because they point out to the well-intentioned peasantry of this kingdom a mode proper to their sphere of evincing loyalty and patriotism.

The aspect of a country, altered as proposed, would produce at first view a supposition of general affluence, continual peace, and uninterrupted prosperity ; but, alas ! reflexion would intimate immediately, that no nation ever enjoyed those blessings yet, and that the imperfection of human nature ever will prevent the existence of them ; notwithstanding the delusive atoms that are now floating in the poisoned atmosphere of France.

Such a uniformity in the appearance of our residences would militate against the novelty and diversity that so powerfully attract the eye and delight the imagination. It would destroy many of the contrasts that contribute to exhibit rural beauties by comparison ; and upon comparison beauty considerably depends. The sameness would occasion to the eye the same languor as arises from a contemplation of the sky or ocean ; for, the particular effects of the objects constituting the picture would be lost in the one-general effect.

Alas ! taste has already pervaded the interior of plebeian abodes ; and we behold the consequences ! The display of it in viands, liquors, furniture, and dress, has already brought many men to the gallows, and many women to the brothels. Several of the present national calamities have arisen from the lower classes imitating the refinements of the higher : were they to attempt emulation in rural improvements, similar ill consequences would follow. Although this taste is rational and innocent in itself, many gentlemen have

done themselves an injury in pursuing it too far. Engaging in its nature, and flattering to human vanity, it propels insensibly to the execution of the utmost possible improvement ; and surveyors know how to apply this impulse to their own pecuniary aggrandizement ; insomuch, that often, when completion is attained, a gentleman discovers that his fortune is diminished, and that his residence is become too extensive and too tasteful for his remaining income to support in neatness and reparation. Then ensues sale or mortgage, and the mortified embellisher relinquishes the solid pleasures of the country for the loitering vaguities of the watering-places. So far have some pursued this kind of insatiation, that, when adventitious circumstances have happened to repair their injured fortunes, they have fallen into the same error a second, nay, even a third, time.

It is well that the possessors of abundant riches should adopt the new system ; but the only real benefit that can result from it to farmers, peasants, and mechanicks, is the emoluments they receive for executing the alterations in the domains of their superiors. I would have the palace, the manor-house, the parsonage, the farm-house, and the cottage, each retain a specific character ; and I would have the habitations of the artizans, tradesmen, and mechanicks, remain adapted to the callings of the occupiers ; and, though I am aware that I expose myself to the reprehension of many, yet I feel myself at liberty

“ To think and judge as cause I find :
My rule is not another's mind.”

Yours, &c.

YNYR.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

DR. HARRINGTON hath taken the advantage of your permission, to disseminate his peculiar theory in your long-established and universally-esteemed publication ; and, as that theory appears to me unphilosophical in its principles, I beg permission, also, to offer the following brief objections to it through the same medium.

Dr. H's leading principle is *concentrated fire* ; which he unfortunately makes both agent and counter-agent.

He says, that atmospherical air is a mild acid, with a mild concentration of fire ; that a combustible body is a something with a stronger concentration of fire. If these two be exposed, together,

to the action of free fire, the stronger concentration of fire in the combustible body disengages the weaker concentration of fire of the air; in consequence of which, not only the concentrated fire of the air, but that also of the combustible body, becomes disengaged, and they escape together in the state of free fire. Is this consistent with reason? Is it natural or easy to suppose or admit that fire, *closely* confined, should quit its combination to dislodge a weak fire less intimately held in union, although by that effort it must lose its own place?

To say that fire, strongly attracted by one body, will leave that body to dislodge fire, weakly attracted by another, if exposed to the action of free fire, is just as philosophical and satisfactory as to say, that the vitriolic acid of vitriolated tartar will quit its combination with the alkali, to displace the vitriolic acid from its weaker union with calcareous earth, if mixed together and exposed to the action of free vitriolic acid; and that the two bases, the alkali and calcareous earth, will become disengaged, and their respective portions of vitriolic acid entirely free; which every one knows is not the case.

The weaker concentration of fire cannot displace the stronger; and no cause can be assigned why fire, strongly concentrated by one body, should disengage itself from that strong combination, merely for the sake of flying away with a weaker concentration of fire from another body, with which fire it can have no farther affinity than ice has with water, or water with vapour, being the same thing, only in different states of combination, allowing such states of fire to exist.

If to disengage a mild concentration of fire from the acid of atmospherical air the stronger concentration of fire of the combustible body be necessary, it must follow, that a *still stronger* concentration of fire is necessary to disengage *that* before it can be at liberty to act upon the air so as to disengage its weaker concentration of fire: but, if the free fire employed be supposed to effect that, it shews that free fire is stronger than concentrated fire, and consequently that, as it can disengage the fixed fire of the combustible body, it is *more* than sufficient to set at liberty the still weaker concentration of fire in atmospherical air. But, very fortunately for us, it is not so; and Dr. H's theory is, therefore, erroneous.

In fact, it is too common with theorists to make use of forms without defining them, or without ideas to them; or without considering how far it is possible to affix any rational idea to them. This appears to me to be evidently the case with Dr. H. with respect to his theory of concentrated fire. What idea are we to form of this concentrated fire? We can only suppose that fire can be concentrated by *attraction* between the fire and the matter by which it is concentrated; consequently, a mild and a strong concentration of fire cannot liberate each other from their respective combinations, the stronger concentration being too closely and firmly attracted, to be, by any means, moved or affected by the weaker concentration, or to have any power of moving or affecting it.

But what idea are we to form of the state in which fire exists, when it forms what Dr. H. calls a mild concentration, by being combined with a few particles of mild acid, so as to form pure atmospherical air? The greatest part of the bulk of a particle of this air is formed of this mild concentration of fire. What influence does the acid particle in the centre exert upon all the surrounding particles of fire far removed from the point of contact with it, so as to destroy all their active properties, and fix and disguise them so as to have no appearance of being fire? and in what manner does it communicate that influence? We know that an acid will combine with a certain proportion of an alkali, and destroy every appearance of its alkaline properties; but, if the quantity of alkali be greater than is necessary to saturate the acid by a high concentration, the redundant alkali surrounds the acid particles, not as a mild concentration of alkali, without its natural properties, but as an alkali, disengaged, with all its properties, undisguised, and fully evident. Therefore, either Dr. H's doctrine of the mild concentration of fire in atmospherical air is false, or the operations of Nature are inconsistent, and require his farther elucidation.

With this view of the subject, it appears to me unnecessary to descend to particulars; for, till the principles are cleared from objections, their application must be unsatisfactory. I, therefore, offer these objections to you, and, by your means, to your readers, and particularly to Dr. H, who will make what use of them he pleases. Permit

me, however, to add, that my object as well as his is the investigation of

TRUTH.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20.

UNDER your Literary Intelligence of the last month you omit to congratulate the lovers of Topography upon two works, that, I hope, will see the light; I mean the "History of Surrey," by the learned Saxonist, the Rev. Owen Manning, B.D. vicar of Godelmynge, Surrey, and prebendary of Lincoln cathedral; and the "History of Reading," by a native, the Rev. Charles Coates, LL.B. vicar of Osmington and Preston, in Dorsetshire. From the knowledge I have of these two gentlemen, I have no doubt but their works will afford much satisfaction to the publick. I apprehend Mr. Manning's to be in great measure fairly transcribed for the press; and Mr. Coates's to be in as great a forwardness, as may fairly be expected from the time that his Proposals for a subscription to it were first issued forth.

I perceive, Mr. Urban, that there is to be a new edition, and a continuation, of the ingenious Mr. Granger's Biographical History. I hope the Editors will consider, in *the continuation*, those persons who are already in the possession of his work as far as it has been carried on, and will publish an edition of the continuation by itself, to be purchased by those persons if they please, either in quarto or octavo, and that they will continue down the work, not only to the end of George the Second's reign, but to this present, or the next, year; for, many valuable prints have been already published, and may be published, of very respectable persons in his present Majesty's reign. I conclude the Editors will take notice of the suggestion of your correspondent L. L. p. 999, about the omission in Granger's History of Sir J. Maynard, and will supply that defect. I could wish that your correspondent L. L. as he seems to have some information about him, would write with more temper and cool judgment.

V. S. M. R.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 8.

IN answer to your correspondent S. R. p. 1035, Sir Jacob Wolff "bears a coronet over his arms," as being a baron either of the Russian, or more probably of the German, empire.

P. 1074. The Compilers of the His-

tory of Cumberland may find some account of "Blacklock, the blind poet," in the European Mag. for July, 1791.

To Sir John Cheyney, K. G. temp. Hen. VII. (p. 1090) two coats are given, *viz.* Azure, six lions rampant Argent, and a canton Ermine; Crest, a bull's scalp Argent, attired Or: and also, Ermine, on a bend Sable three martlets Or; Crest, a bull's scalp Or, attired Argent. E.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20.

OF the learned writer of the letter in p. 309, 10, some account is given in your vol. LIX. p. 794.

In p. 576, l. 61, read p. 265.

The admirable Discourses of the late Archdeacon of Richmond, a sketch of whose glorious character you have inserted in pp. 573, 4, and 587, 8, you have slightly mentioned in p. 881, *note*, of your vol. LVIII; and in p. 12, col. 2, of LIX. A truly striking extract from the first edition of them was printed in pp. 581, 2, of XLIX.

P. 624, col. 1. "The seal from Godslow, p. 529," was engraved in p. 461 of your vol. LIII.

P. 793, col. 2, l. 7, read "rustling."

P. 886, col. 1, l. 12, r. "Falkner."

P. 910, 11. The answer to Lord King on the primitive church is noticed by Zachary Grey, in p. 67 of his "Review of Neal's History of the Puritans;" and its author is called *Slater*, not *Slaxbter*. By this answer, Dr. Grey says, "I am informed the Lord Chancellor King was himself fully convinced."

P. 967, col. 2, l. 10, read "Barton."

P. 980, col. 1, l. 53. Hence, if the epitaph be accurate, Bp. Bridges appears to have died on *March* 26, 1618; whereas, in Richardson's "Godwin De Præfulibus," his death is described to have happened "*viceesimo sexto Maii*, 1618."

SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 5.

THE Compilers of the new History of Cumberland, p. 1073, your correspondent Eusebia, p. 1106, and J. Milner, may find in the Latin Chronicle of Nuremberg short histories of John Wickliff, St. Cecilia, and St. Lucia, with their portraits annexed. The second of those personages was a Roman virgin, who lived in the sixth age of the world, and who is represented holding a pallet marked with notes of musick. Six (Wickliff's one) of the many portraits contained in this whimsical and curious

curious volume are copied in your Magazine for June last, very accurately; only, I think, the gentleman who remitted them has made a mistake in taking some of the uncouth strokes in the loose sleeve of the venerable Bede for the outlines of a fly. A copy of this Chronicle may be seen in a small library adjoining to the church at Langley, near Colnbrook; in Buckinghamshire; which library is (by the appointment of the donor) under the care of the inhabitants of an alms-house at the same place. The references are,

St. Cecilia, fol. 816.

St. Lucia, fol. 125.

John Wickliff, fol. 238.

In the same county, yew-trees grow on the chalky steep near Cliffden, but whether spontaneously is doubtful. On the summit of a scape that abruptly terminates this steep at the S. W. end is situated Taplow-church, near which on a very elevated artificial mount grows a yew of very large size. If any *birn-dines* winter in England (as, perhaps, a few may), Cliffden cliff seems a very likely *hybernaculum* for them, as its aspect is sunny, its base washed by the Thames, and its brow sheltered with wood.

The fragment so laudably preserved by Mr. Throsby, p. 1085, is in the same style as the arch that forms the entrance into the church at Hurley, co. Berks: at least so far as relates to shape and decoration, for as to the proportions I am no judge.

Your reviewer's abstract of the paper on Bees, p. 1113, is so confused, that I cannot comprehend it.

A. Z.'s, p. 1085, earnestly desire to see Virgil translated by Mr. Cowper has hurried him into the commission of an impropriety. The sacred name of God should not be invoked on a subject so little momentous; nor can the indecousness be palliated by the eccentricity of the letter, which is composed of a most extraordinary jumble of Religion, Politicks, and Poetry. SIGLA.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 5.

THE list of physicians who have been educated in his Majesty's service, with which your correspondent Verax favoured us, p. 1105, is, I think, of excellent use as well as curiosity; as the most cursory glance over the names, of which that respectable list is composed, fully proves that military practice in camps and hospitals tends to ex-

pand the mind; and the variety of cases such situations continually present, of both sexes, and all ages, are admirably calculated to give decision to the pupil just emancipated from the controul of a Clinical lecturer, before he sits down in a populous neighbourhood, in that most useful and respectable rank, a provincial physician. I only regret the list is not complete; and I hope others of your readers and admirers will assist to perfect it. My own small circle of information affords me two most respectable names, whom I hope you will do me, and many (who with your Miscellany should retain its established character for accuracy) the favour to insert:

Dr. Wightman, Elliott's (15th) dragoons, Dorking.

Dr. Hayes, hospital-staff, America, Golden-square. NORA.

REMARKS ON THE FAIRY TOOTE.

(Concluded from p. 1084.)

WITH less probability may we assign Fairy's Tootie to the Phenæcian order; the barrows of this people, being a maritime and commercial nation, are found nowhere in Great Britain but on the sea-shore, or on adjacent eminences in sight of that their favourite element. Their form is a very obtuse oval, having a central elevation less than one third of its base diameter, when nearest its original proportion. But their exposed situation, and the series of centuries they have been so exposed, have made their elevation very variable; these barrows, when the shore afford such, have a rude circle of unwrought stones surrounding them. They are coarsely constructed, because by a few hands, and on sudden emergencies; our crew was numerous in early voyages. The injunction in Horace countenances my conjecture:

"At tu nauta, vagæ ne parce malignus
Ossibus et capiti intumato, [arenæ
Particulum dare."

And again at the end of the Ode:

"Quamquam festinans, non est mora lon-
Injecto ter pulvere, curas." [ga; licebit

The *Injecto ter pulvere* applies to the covering of the bones which remained after the extinction of the pile; for not only the Phenæcian, but also all the Western Asiatic tribes (the Jews only excepted) committed the bodies of their dead to the fire. This custom doubtless prevailed before, but certainly at and after, the siege of Troy. Homer has given

Given us a magnificent description of the Pile of Patroclus: Πατροκλῆς δ' αὐτὸς ἀμφοσίνῃ καὶ νηπταρ ἐνθρον, &c. But more in point is, what Philip, the freed-man of Pompey the Great, did, when his master, the greatest Roman, was basely and treacherously murdered on the Ægyptian coast by Septimus and the other villains, whom the greater villains, Pothinus and Theodotus, had set on. The faithful "Philip wrapped the dead body of Pompey in his own shirts; and, seeking up and down the sands, found at last some rotten planks of a little fishing-boat, not much, but yet enough, to make a pile for the body of him that might have been Emperor of the world." This kind of tumulus, which was hastily erected upon such occasions, may, for distinction-sake, be very properly called the Marine or Nautical. But Fairy Tooté agrees with this in no one particular; it is 15 miles from the sea, and in a part of the island with which they had no commerce; is not on an eminence; not an obtuse, but an acute, oval; differs very considerably in elevation; not hastily and rudely, or suddenly, constructed, but is a work of time, labour, and accurate design; does not, as for the most part the Phenæcians do, contain one, but very many bodies. Moreover, the Phenæcians passed through the fire; these at the Tooté were deposited as they departed.

With the first description *only* agrees Fairy Tooté.

Its central elevation is very near one third its longitude; neatly ovated at both extremities; is indubitably a building not erected in turbulent times, but of still peace, and extreme personal exertion; and, as it comes *nearest* to the original mode of interment, I feel an inclination, not much short of persuasion, that this is a monument of the first settlers in Britain. Before this mode of sepulture, the cadavers were deposited in caves. "Abraham paid Ephron 400 shekels of silver current money with the merchant for the cave of Machpelah, which was before Manvre, for a burial-place, and herein were deposited the bodies of Isaac and Rebecca, Jacob and Leah." This was 1860 before Christ, when the descendants of Adam first passed over into Europe; they also, no doubt, when it became necessary, withheld, like the Patriarch, "to bury their dead out of their sight, and, when such could be obtained, caves were used:" but, to a people journeying forward

through unexplored regions, such receptacles could not so frequently occur as mortality demanded; when this was the case, and often it must have been the case, it is not unseemingly to suppose, that, obeying the obvious suggestion, they substituted, in the stead of natural, artificial, caves, as a defence against the predation of savage beasts; or, as memorials, nothing comes nearer in resemblance, nothing better answers these purposes, than such Tumuli as Fairy Tooté. These caves were first formed by placing two huge stones perpendicular, and on the ends of those one horizontal; the Greek character Π gives you the exact idea: on these, massy stones were placed, then less, forming the tumulus into somewhat the figure of the human body when extended; the whole was finished with a covering of turf; something of this remote usage is visible yet among us,

"Where *beaves the turf* in many a mould'ring heap."

It had, when thus completed, the appearance of a little hill, containing one, more, or many catacombs; one only when the emigrators were progressive, and more or many when stationary; the first hastily erected on the spur of occasion, the second capacious, and of immense labour. Of the former kind I believe to be Caretgar Cynric Rwth, in the parish of Cerrig y Drudion, Denbys-shire; and these other of Carn Llechart, and Mynydd Drimneu, in Glamorgan; and of the latter we have, as I take it, a model in Fairy Tooté; of which, as far as our proceeding has advanced, I send you the ichnography, which will give your readers a more distinct idea than literary description. In the cells, on both sides the grand avenue from A to B were the bodies deposited; as there are many skulls in each cell, they were perhaps family repositories. In the cell C were found the leg-bone of an ox, and, as I conjecture, the tooth of a large red-deer, both now in my possession. The stones, of which the cells are composed, are many of them 2 or 3 tons each, in the very state which nature formed them, having, in several instances, massy acute angles, which are not wanted in their station, and could, had the use of the sledge been known to the builder, be broken off with a few strokes; and as such detachments would have greatly facilitated their carriage, which, for the larger ones, must have been considerably distant, and rendered the

the work also more uniform, no reason but the want of that or some such like instrument can be suggested for these irregular ponderous masses remaining as they are. But the use of iron was known here centuries before the invasion of Cæsar; it was therefore built before the Julian æra. Again, the wall in the introductory avenue is built of selected small flat stones, very true, and every joint locked with great exactness; but neither earth, clay, lime, or any other cement, is used. Now the Romans first used lime as mortar in this country, which has since been *constantly* the cement here employed. Tacitus says, the Britains built Temples, and adopted the Roman rites and ceremonies; this wall is therefore at least 1800 years old, because so long has the use of lime, as mortar, been known in this island. Moreover, since the introduction of Christianity by St. Damianus, whom Elutherius sent over in the reign of King Lucius, bodies have been interred with their *heads to the West*; these at the Toote have their heads to the North. All other tumuli have afforded some deposit; this produces none, neither urn, ashes, coin, weapon, inscription, nay, not the trace or mark of the workman's tool. If it be now demanded, who could have erected this immense and singular monument in so remote an age and sequestered a country; I can only answer, that the most seemly conjecture I can offer is, that Fairy Toote is the work of the Druids, and was the burial-place belonging to their great temple at Stanton Drew, about 3 miles hence. I consider this temple as vastly superior to any thing of the kind in Europe, the scale on which it is constructed is much more extensive than that famed one of Stone-Henge, and is a stupendous representation of what is erroneously, but commonly, called the Pythagorean celestial system; erroneously, I say, for there can, I think, be little doubt but that the temple of Stanton Drew existed long before the birth of Pythagoras, which was near 600 years before Christ. There yet remain of this astonishing fabrick three circles, representing the Sun, Earth, and Moon, and some detached stones in the places of Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn. The circles were probably the temples of the Deities whose orb they represent, the very least of which is as extensive as the whole of Stone-Henge.

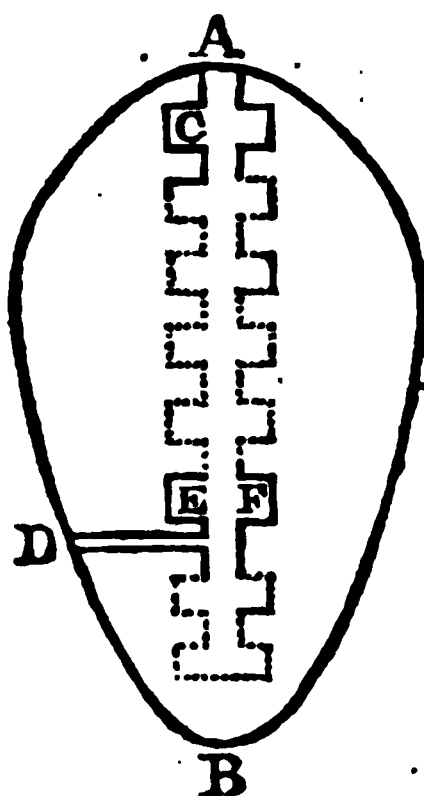
These, Mr. Urban, are the arguments and ideas which occurred to my mind

thinking on this subject; I offer them freely for discussion, neither tenacious of my opinions, nor anxious for the fate of my conjectures, but desirous, I confess, to elicit the notions of the very able Antiquarians of this age and nation.

I am very sensible, by many, this speculation will be considered among the *Græculorum nuga nugacissima*: be it so; in my turn, I will be comforted in the thought, that there is also much trifling speculation, even among the philosophers and *illuminati* of present Europe, less innocent, and more dangerous, than this, at all events, by their introduction: I have the pleasure once more of assuring Mr. Urban, that I am his humble servant,

THOMAS BOREL.

Blagden House, near Bristol, Sept. 21.



D, A lateral section, where were found the cells. E and F exactly corresponding with C at the South extremity.

N. B. The dotted lines are merely conjectural, being unexplored; but, as far as could be discovered from C and E F, there appeared a continuation of that form. T. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 13.

IN regard to your friend Samuel Getholl, (p. 884), I wish to observe, that Bishop Tanner, in his *Bibliotheca*, hath registered a *Thomas Ashburn*, a divine of Oxford, and a friar-hermit of the Augustine order; and, at the close of the article, mentions the *Thomas Ashburn* in question, and a Carmelite; but leaves it uncertain whether he was the same person. The Bishop, however, commits a mistake, I think, in saying there was a house of Austin friars at Ashbourne, as, in his *Notitia*, he notices not any such. As to *THOMAS ASHBURN*, he was probably of *Bredjal Park* (see the *Bibliotheca*, p. 88). Mr. Getholl too seems to be mistaken in suggesting there was a house of Carmelite friars near *Ashbourne*, as we have reason to believe there was not one house of that order in all the county of Derby.

Yours, &c.

L. E.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

IT seems to me to be highly probable that D. H. p. 904, has well supposed Frindsburg, in Kent, to be the parish styled *Fridsburgi* in the passage cited at p. 807 from *Elenchus Scriptorum*, &c. He certainly is not mistaken if Dr. Robert Gell was the son of William Gell, who was vicar of Frindsbury from 1608, perhaps earlier, to 1619. As the Register of that parish does not commence till the year 1669, no information can be procured from it concerning that family. William Gell was ordained deacon, April 1, 1580, and priest on August the 24th following; and he occurs in 1614 a minor canon of Rochester cathedral.

P. 994. In answer to the enquiry of W. M. be pleased to inform him, that I copied from a news-paper of the year 1787 (I have a notion from the *Kentish Gazette* of May 22) the following paragraph:

“Death—Tuesday, at Stockwell, James Cranmer, esq. a lineal descendant from the very celebrated Archbishop of Canterbury.”

P. 995. Sir John Smith, in the reign of Charles I. is here said to have been the last person created a Banneret.—Qu. Was not Sir John, afterwards Earl Ligonier, a knight banneret? If my memory does not deceive me, there was a report of his being so made by the late king, immediately after the battle of Dettingen.

W. & D.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 15.

AFTER attentively considering the letter communicated to you by S. S. (p. 981), I must own I see no reason to alter my sentiments of the notion I have adopted concerning the cypher *I. H. S.*; and, with becoming deference to your polite correspondent, I am inclined to think that the Hartshorn inscription, instead of weakening, confirms, my opinion. For as, according to my interpretation, *I. H. S.* is only an abbreviation of *Ihesus* in the Greek, so I conceive the corresponding cypher to be an abbreviation of *Christus* in the same language; the first letter, or character, appearing to me to be intended for *X*, or *x*, the Greek *Cbi*, and the second for *P*, the Greek *Rho*. That the last letter was meant for *Sigma* there can hardly be a doubt. Abbreviations of both these words are frequently to be met with upon the same monument, or coin, or other piece of

sculpture. The initial and final letters were probably first used in abbreviations, as may be seen in the different places illustrating the Constantinopolitan coins, &c. inserted towards the end of the third volume of Dufresne's *Glossary*. Afterwards the *H* (*Eta*) was introduced in one cypher, and *P* (*Rho*) in the other. There are duplicates of both on the pannels of the font in Penhurst church, an engraving of which is given in *Biblioth. Topog. Britannica* *. *C*, however, is there used instead of *X*. The supposing of *I. H. S.*, three Greek letters, to allude to so many Latin words, I judged to be an insuperable objection to the long-established mode of decyphering them; and it applies with the same force to S. S.'s explanation of *XRS*. The sculpture of the Hartshorn inscription, from its being somewhat rude, has increased the difficulty; and it is therefore to be regretted, that a *fac-simile* of the characters on the pews in Repton church was not taken before they were demolished. If S. S. will turn to p. 993, col. 2, of the same Magazine, he will find that a part of the motto on a knight's tomb in Whatton church is “*Adoramus te Xpe*,” and he will, I dare say, concur with me in opinion, that the second letter in *Xpe* is not meant for a *p* but an *r*.

Yours, &c.

S. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Hartshorn, Nov 8.*

MR. Getholl wishes to know if any family, of the name of Boylston, ever lived at a village of the same appellation, situated in the Western part of Derbyshire. Be pleased to communicate to him the following memoranda regarding the above place, which I lately extracted from an ancient Book of Records, viz. “that one Thomas was formerly Lord of Boylestone, and held the same by the half of a knight's fee. And the said Thomas was Lord of Draycot under Needwood, a member of the aforesaid village of Boylestone, and held the town of Draycot of the Earl of Ferrers, by service of hunting, viz. that he should find one hunter with a horse, and if the horse should die in the service of his lord the earl, then his lord the earl should find another horse for him to ride upon.”

From the above-mentioned Thomas descended Hawise, a daughter and heir; and from her descended a Reginald de

ae. This, I presume, is sufficient answer in some degree your correspondent's query. The name of I soon after find changed into Pecche, as heir to the above. But as my MS. is quite im- and confused, being entirely dates, I shall trouble you no upon this subject, particularly *Getboll* has promised you some account of the village at Boylston. Draycot is said above to be member of that place, the one Derbyshire, and the other near es distant from it, and on the side of the river Dove, in the of Hanbury; I should wish to some farther evidence respecting h of the above, and whether h connexion does at present I shall also be very thankful for dy assistance of your correspond- id others in whatever may serve trate the Parochial History of shire. Yours, &c. S. S.

Having lately noticed several for the destruction of those some vermin, rats, and amongst one or two, I think, in your : Miscellany; and, as I think times desirable to blend the h the *dulce*, perhaps the follow- act from Plot's Natural History rdshire, p. 354, may be as accept- the generality of your readers of the most curious disquisitions. g of the damage done to corn : and rats, he says,

free themselves of which *vermin* ive been the contrivances of inge- in : but none that I know of so clear *experiences* as what was reported to me *collector* of *Standon*, who seriously told e was nothing would more infallibly ese mischievous *animals* (especially / from a *house* or *burn*, than laying e in their *baunts* : for, though they / enough in other respects, yet, te- curious of their *fur*, if but dawbed s fluff, it is so troublesome to them, e will even scratch their skins from n *backs* to get it off, and, though he not they ever destroy themselves s account, yet they will never abide e where they have suffered in this "

is, Mr. Urban, should be found rther trial to be equally effica- or nearly so, with those pono- gredients generally made use of, ppy will it be for those, who have T. MAG. Supplement, 1792.

a numerous offspring continually exci- ting their fears, to have so simple and in- nocent a substitute !

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

A MEDICAL Sufferer, p. 803, ap- pears to be unsatisfied with respect to any account he has seen of "the continual influx of waters into the Me- diterranean through the Straits of Gib- raltar;" from which I conclude he has not seen "An Essay on Cosmology, by Thomas Vivian, lately printed at Bath." For those who may have no opportunity of seeing this Essay I have transcribed the explication of this phenomenon, and shall be glad to see the remark of any correspondent on this account.

Yours, &c.

C. D.

"To account for this [the waters of the Ocean flowing always into the Mediterra- nean], some have supposed a communication under-ground, by which the waters return to the Ocean. But this supposition would not answer the end. The waters would not pass unless the level of the Ocean was lower than the Mediterranean; and, if this was the case, they would not flow from the Ocean into the Mediterranean.

"Another way for accounting for the con- tinual influx of waters, both from the Ocean, and by the numerous rivers, without any vi- sible return, is by EVAPORATION. The power of this some have endeavoured to cal- culate, and shew that it is equal to the effect. But they should have taken into the account the two eddies* on the coasts of Africa and Spain, by which a great part of the waters seem to return to the Ocean. In reality, they do not return to the Ocean; but, by falling again into the current, they make the quantity appear greater than it really is; as the same waters flow in and out several times.

"Evaporation is doubtless equal to the ef- fect of preserving a balance between the two great bodies of water; for, the balance is preserved, and no other cause appears. But to this it has been objected, that, in this case, the whole Mediterranean would in time be an heap of salt.

"To this it may be replied, that, though by the evaporation so much of the saline par- ticles are not taken up as to be perceived by the taste, yet much may be raised this way, made specifically lighter than the atmosphere by their extreme diminution and adherence to the air rarefied by the sun. In this way the water (and some saline parts with it) may be raised high, and wasted over the countries that surround the inland sea, and

* Probably the ship mentioned by the Medical Sufferer was got into one of these eddies, and thus strongly driven Westward.

thus pass over (instead of under) the Continent into the Ocean.

"Those parts of the evaporated waters that fall again on the lands, after executing the gracious purposes of watering the earth and making it fruitful, will return again into the sea. But even of those rivers, by which they return, a great part is evaporated again in a climate warm and abounding in fair weather.

"However, a great part of the salt brought daily from the Ocean is disposed of in a different manner, in supplying the many millions of inhabitants bordering on that sea with that indispensably-requisite article of life, of which the consumption is very great. So that a great part of the inhabitants of Europe, Asia, and Africa (some even of America), are supplied daily with one of the necessities of life, which makes their food wholesome and palatable, by a stream of salt water flowing in continually from the Ocean to the Mediterranean.

"Between these two operations (the supply of salt water on one hand and the consumption of salt and evaporation of water on the other) a nice balance is preserved by the providential care of our Heavenly Father. For, it does not appear that the waters of the Mediterranean are either saltier or fresher than they were some thousand years ago. And as to the *quantity* of waters, we see a provision made for regulating that. Should the waters sink below the usual level in the Mediterranean, the Ocean would flow in more abundantly: and, if they should rise there above the usual level, the supply would be lessened."

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 16.

YOUR correspondent M. S. p. 592, will accept my best thanks; and I shall now, with your permission, give a few more particulars relating to Stepney church. The imperfect mention made of it, p. 401, was written, in pain, at the commencement of a severe indisposition, and sent inadvertently with the View. I had always intended, previous to its appearance, another visit to Stepney; but a long excursion into the country, after my recovery, protracted the matter so far, that the account was published without amendment. Mr. Urban will vouch for my absence from town. Thus far I think necessary to repel the just observations of D. N.; whose gentle reprehensions I take in good part. He must certainly have supposed me perverse indeed to mistake a Crucifixion for a Virgin Mary; but the fact is, he has committed precisely the same mistake (I hope not from the same cause) I had fallen into, thus:—viewing the building, I observed a

decayed representation of the Virgin in the spot mentioned by M. S. and unfortunately placed it over the porch; so N. D. in observing and drawing the windows, has given us the South as the East window. Those drawings are faithful, and, no doubt, the mistakes are equally unintentional. As D. N. does not doubt my candour, I hope he will accept my excuse, and believe me sincere in thanks. Besides, I have done penance for my errors, by being locked for upwards of an hour in this injured church; where I might have waited till the ensuing Sunday, had not ringing two of the bells liberated me, by bringing an impertinent boy, who had done it through pretended ignorance, to my relief. As an atonement, I have drawn the bas-reliefs; which, with Mr. Urban's leave, shall soon be presented to his readers.

In the wall, on the North side of the altar, stands a light Gothic tomb to the memory of Sir Henry Colet, kn. citizen and mercer, lord-mayor of London, &c.; which tomb has undergone several reparations, one at least injudicious, as I presume the original design was without Ionic pillars: Gothic and Grecian architecture mixed makes a poor figure. The dates of repairs are 1605, 1697, and 1782. This Sir Henry was father of the founder of St. Paul's school. On a house not far from the church is a bust of Sir Henry.

A brass plate, let into a tablet of dark marble, tells us,

Here lyeth the wife of John Brewster, esqvir,
Whose heavenly death declares her happy
lyfe;

Fame, say thy worst of her I thee desire,
And thou must blase her for a godly wyfe.
Of rich and poor thou knowest beloved was
she.

Speake thou, therefore, the rest of her for
I say no more; her name was Thomasin,
To whom, no doubt, the Lord forgave her sin.
Now blessed is Almighty God therefore,
And prayd be his name for evermore.

Obit anno ætatis suæ 46.

Annoq; D'ni 1596.

There are several other tablets and mural monuments close to the altar. The pews, and indeed the whole of the church, exhibit neatness and cleanliness. The altar is handsomely decorated with painting, and the organ is large and elegant. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

IN the account of the Island of Balam, p. 1049, you have been imposed

sed upon by the artifices of a writer, inhumanly desirous of distressing the friends, at home, belonging to the Bulam association.

From the arrival of the Duke of Savoy, a Sierra Leone ship, which brought home Mr. Dalrymple, chairman of the Bulam Committee, every day produced paragraphs of a similar tendency, until Mr. Dalrymple published his Narrative of the expedition. This Narrative, Sir, tolerably correct as far as it goes, by no means discloses the *whole* truth, especially with regard to the *flourishing* situation of Sierra Leone, the real motives for our going there, the subsequent misfortunes which attended that expedition, and the very cool treatment the Bulamites received when arrived at that settlement. For this reason, Sir, I beg leave to trouble you with a few facts in answer to the very erroneous account imposed upon you; and shall be very brief, hoping that you will, in a future number, for the purpose of extending *Discovery*, give room for Mr. Dalrymple's Narrative entire.

The account says, "the gentlemen engaged in the Bulam settlement will be concerned to hear that that plan is entirely defeated." The direct contrary is the truth; for, the island bids fair to become, in a short time, a most valuable acquisition to this country, and valuable to the purchasers. Its soil is excellent; and I think it a healthier and more temperate climate than that of Barbadoes, which is esteemed the most healthy of the Windward islands. The account recites also, that "the *principal* part of the Colonists have been massacred by the Natives;" which is also untrue. We were 250 in number; and, as Mr. Dalrymple says, six only were killed; and those six lost their lives owing to a mistake of the Natives (for which they afterwards expressed the most sincere contrition): nor would this have happened, had not the above six unfortunate persons been sleeping in a tent. The following is still more curious: "and those of them [the Bulam people] who remained alive, *took refuge* among their *countrymen* at Sierra Leone."

Our ship, the Calypso, with a large part of our people, certainly went to Sierra Leone; but, Sir, we had no business there, and it was contrary to the sense of four of the Committee, who protested against the measure. When the majority voted to go to Sierra Leone, the wives of three of our Committee,

Mrs. Paiba, Mrs. Drake, and Mrs. King, were far gone in their pregnancy; when they arrived at Bulam, they wished to go to some European settlement to lie-in, because they thought they should have better medical assistance than at Bulam, and because the approach of the rainy season at Bulam rendering it very difficult to erect houses there in that season, Sierra Leone was fixed on.

Others of the majority of the Committee wished to stay at Sierra Leone until the rains should be over, and then return to Bulam. These, Sir, were the motives of the majority who voted for the Calypso's going there; whereas the ladies who were pregnant, and their husbands and servants, should have been conveyed to Sierra Leone in the sloop; and the Calypso, with those who chose to return, should have been dispatched from Bulam directly to London. The island of Bisseo, which lay in her way home, would have furnished any refreshments the Calypso stood in need of. By this plan, the Association would have saved some hundreds of pounds, the Calypso would have arrived in London two months sooner than she did, and, what is of more importance, the lives of several of our people, who caught the Sierra Leone fever whilst there, would have been preserved. The account goes on, and says, "the Government at Sierra Leone received the unfortunate adventurers with much humanity; and a vessel is fitting out there to bring them back to this country." The Bulam people did not stand in need of their humanity, *nor did they experience any*. I do not know, nor did I hear, of any of the gentlemen of the Bulam Association receiving any civility from Mr. Clarkson, or any of the other gentlemen settled at Sierra Leone, except Mr. Dalrymple and Mr. King, who were old acquaintances of Mr. Clarkson. On the contrary, they behaved very cool and distant, and, in some respects, unfriendly.

Even in his geography the writer of the paragraph I allude to is mistaken; he states, "Bulam, an island at the mouth of the Gambia," whereas it is near the mouth of the Rio Grande. If the writer of the paragraph was induced to mis-state facts, for the purpose of serving the Sierra Leone Company at the expence of the Bulam Association, I am much mistaken if he has not defeated his own wicked purpose. The advantages

advantages that Nature has bestowed upon Bulam must make it rapidly rise superior to any settlement on the coast of Africa; all which are very much inferior to Bulam both in climate and soil.

A Member of the Bulam Association.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Nov. 22.

ON looking over the Monthly Review for July, 1790, in which Mr. Wyndham's *Wiltshire* is noticed, I felt myself greatly dissatisfied with the meagre and very imperfect account that is given of the *Villani* and *Bordarii*, so frequently mentioned in Domesday. By most writers they have indeed been considered "as men of slavish condition*." Having long since embraced a very different opinion, I could wish to be indulged with the favour of adducing my authorities for this difference of sentiment. The subject is confessedly curious, and presents itself as an interesting one both to the commentators on Domesday, and the historians of our antient tenures. It may, therefore, be presumed, that an attempt to liberate the character of our Saxon ancestors, which has so long been held in Egyptian bondage, however arduous the task, will meet with a candid reception from your numerous and intelligent readers. I am not so confident as to expect that I shall impress immediate conviction; but, if I can throw a little more light upon what has hitherto been considered as rather obscure, it may, perhaps, awaken the curiosity of some other correspondent, who has superior resources, and may prompt him to take a more comprehensive view, and to state with the requisite judgement and perspicuity what I, comparatively, can but barely notice.

As this disquisition may lead me to say something relative to the difference between the *bide* and the *carucate*, I shall, with your indulgence, throw my remarks into the form of letters, that I may not obtrude too much in any one Number of your very useful Miscellany by a long and tedious dissertation.

THE BORDARII.

My reason for not postponing the *Bordarii* to the *Villani* (as in the Register) must be attributed to the following remarkable passage in Mr. Wyndham's Introduction: "The Lord kept the *dominium*, or demesne, in his own hands." This the Reviewer inatten-

tively passes over; and I hope he will forgive me for suspecting that he had very substantial motives for his acquiescence or silence. But, unless it be an error of the press, why not *dominium*, with such good authorities as Bracton, Cowell, Spelman, and Blackstone? I have seen *manerium sive dominium*, the manor or lordship, but never *manerium sive dominicum*, the manor or demesne; and I have also met with *de dominico meo ejusdem manerii*, and *pars manerii dominica*. The expression, however, is by far too general. The demesnes were sometimes greatly too extensive, and too much intermixed with other lands that were remote from the mansion-house; for, they were not always laid out like a park, nor had every lord such a predilection for husbandry. Care was usually taken to reserve a sufficient quantity of land, so as amply to supply the house with provisions, out of which very considerable portions were not unfrequently let off to tenants at an annual rent, and were then, agreeable to their original appropriation, styled *bordlands*, the occupiers *bordarii*, and the rents *bordland* rents, and sometimes *table* rents; for, whether we construe the Saxon *berd*, or *borde*, by *domus* with some, or by *mensa* with others, is not very material, since to supply the house or the table with provisions conveys precisely the same idea.

Mr. W. says, "the *Bordarii* were holders of land by particular services; though it is not precisely known what those services were. The name, indeed, seems to indicate an obligation to supply the lord with provisions of some kind or other." How could he forget that our antient and incomparable lawyer, Bracton (who lived while the tenure did not barely exist), has given a description of it, which is copied into the Law Dictionaries under the word *Bordarii*:—"Est dominicum quod quis habet ad mensam suam et propriè, sicut sunt *bordlands*, Anglicè, i. e. *dominium ad mensam*." And is it not common in our days for gentlemen to covenant with their tenants to supply them annually with so many hundreds of cheese, and so many pounds of butter, weekly, during the term of their respective leases? Yet, I believe, no person ever thought himself at a loss in guessing at the nature of such tenure, or *services*, if they deserve that name.

Mr. Cunningham, in the Preface to his Law Dictionary, says, that "it will be

* See Mr. Kelham's Domesday illustrated.

be written in such a manner as to render all previous information unnecessary." Having thus raised his reader's expectations extravagantly high, let us, if you please, Mr. Urban, hear what he says:

Bordagium, "the tenure of bordlands—*quæ per prædictum servitium tenentur, capitalem quandam mansionem in loco ad hoc consuetudo*"—and then he immediately adds, "this was a sort of tenure which subjected a man to the meanest services." Here he connects *capitalem mansionem* with the *meanest services*. The next period is equally curious, and worthy of the compiler: "he could not sell his house without leave of the lord." And is this a proof that a man is subject to the meanest services?

Bordaria, "a cottage: from the Saxon *bord*, domus." In support of this opinion, he gives us a quotation from Dugdale's *Monasticon*—"cum 18 servis, 16 villanis et bordariis, cum 60 acris prati."—What an admirable proof that *bord* signified a cottage, and that the *bordarii* were *cottagers*!

Bordarii, "by some esteemed to be boors, husbandmen, or cottagers"—as though these terms were synonymous! He next gives us Spelman's unhappy conjecture, that they were cottagers who resided on the borders of the village, and thence called *borderers*.—After which we have a quotation from a MS: "*tenentes per servitia plus servilia quam villani, et qui tenent nisi paucas acras*." A little lower he says, "they were distinct from the *Servi* and *Villani*, and seem to be those of a less servile condition [*plus servilia*, and less servile], who had a *bord*, or cottage, with a small parcel of land, allowed to them, on condition that they should supply the lord with poultry and eggs, and other small provisions, for his *board* or entertainment." But this last article is again contradicted, and very strongly too, under another article—

Bordlands, "the lands which lords keep on their hands for the maintenance of their *board*, or table." After the quotation from Baileton, given above, he says, "the *Bordarii* (often mentioned in Domesday) were such as held those lands which are now called *demesne* lands."

* Lord Coke classes the *Bordarii* with cottagers; but I have several times had occasion to think that his Lordship was but an indifferent etymologist.

Thus we see the *Bordarii* by turns exalted and depressed by such an accumulated mass of contradiction, that it is hardly possible not to be reminded of Ovid's *rudis indigestaque moles*. It shews too what degree of credit is due to the above-quoted boasted assertion in the Preface. I believe, however, that your readers will now be disposed to think, that a little *subsequent* information will not be altogether unnecessary; though, from these various opinions, confused and desultory as they are, it seems pretty evident, that the *Bordarii* occupied a part of the lord's demesnes purposely reserved to furnish provisions for his house. But, as some of the Barons then lived as luxuriously as they now do, it is not easily to be believed that a little poultry, or a few eggs, would add much to the splendour of their entertainments; or that such large estates as the *Bordarii* occupied (which must occur to every one who has but just looked into Domesday) would have been granted to them for such a very inconsiderable return.

I have some minutes of a rather extraordinary suit, instituted (temp. Q. Eliz.) by a lessee under the Crown, to recover the demesnes from the copyholders, who, it was supposed, had unjustly usurped them. The defendants pleaded, that the lands, which he styled *demesnes*, had always been called and known by the name of *bordlands*, and that the demesnes, properly so called, were in lease to others.

This cause was tried first at *Nisi Prius*, where the defendants gained a verdict. It was then removed into the Exchequer, where judgement was also given in favour of the copyholders. Still dissatisfied, the lessee had the resolution and address to bring it before her Majesty in council, where the whole underwent a minute revision, before Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Walter Mildmay, Sir Roger Manwood, Chief Baron, and the rest of the Barons, who passed a decree in favour of the copyhold tenants, in which the lease granted by her Majesty was declared to be void; "for that the *Bordlands*, though antiently demesne; had been divided among the copyholders, and had, for the last 60 years, been granted by copies of court-roll together with their antient copyholds."

The principal plea alleged by the appellant was, that *demesne* lands were not demisable by copy of court-roll.

But

But Manwood and the other Barons overruled it, by observing, that “the allegation of the said Bordlands, otherwise demesne lands, not to be demisable by copy, was untrue, for the name of demesne lands is not any proof thereof; because all customary and copyhold lands were sometimes demesne lands, and may retain the name of demesne lands, and nevertheless be in truth customary and copyhold lands.” I was favoured with a sight of the decree, which is long, as it recites the whole proceedings from the commencement of the suit, which lasted seven years; and I could not help remarking, that the phrase “Bordlands, otherwise demesne lands,” runs all through it.

These Bordlands (to which extensive rights of common belong) were almost 500 acres, and lay dispersed in small parcels, over several large common fields and meadows, that are still uninclosed. In the reign of King Edward I, before they were granted by copy, they were let to various tenants for about 12l. a-year; they are now worth 100l. a-year. One estate, containing 46½ acres, was then valued at 14s. 2½d. a-year; it is now worth so much per acre. The meadow was valued at 1s. an acre; and now it lets for 40.—The demesnes (properly so called, still granted by lease for lives) are worth but little more than one-third of the bordlands, and, like them, were laid out in a very disjointed or unconnected manner, and, what is not a little remarkable, with a redundant portion of the least fertile land in the parish.

Taking the Demesnes and Bordlands together at 550l. a-year, such an appropriation for provisions must have been considered as something handsome: for, as the lands always were and still are open in common, no partial improvement worth notice can have taken place; consequently no objection can be made to my using the present instead of the antient valuation, since the proportional values, compared with the produce, would in fact amount to the same. I would just beg leave to add, that the lands in this manor which are granted by copies of Court-rol (exclusive of the demesnes and Bordlands) are computed to be worth 1000l. a year, provided they were let at an annual rent.

The proprietor of these estates, who is descended from an antient and noble family, has two other manors in the same county, where the demesnes were laid

out in the same intermixed state, and with an adequate share of the poor lands; and, as my researches and enquiries have been extended to some other manors, I think that the additions made to Cowell (edit. 1701, voc. *Inland*, by which he meant the demesnes) seem to have been written with too little knowledge of the subject; the author says, “it was that which lay next or most convenient for the lord’s mansion-house, as within view thereof; and therefore they kept that part in their own hands for supportation of the family and hospitality.”

From the preceding opinions and circumstances, I have been led to conclude, that the *Bordarii* were not of that inferior cast which most writers suppose, and far removed from that disrespeccable class in which they are ranked by Mr. Kelham. In my humble opinion, they appear to have been husbandmen or farmers who occupied part of the lord’s demesnes, and paid their rent (*reditus* or return) principally, if not entirely, in provisions, but of a somewhat less elevated rank than the *Villani*. M. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan 4.

IN answer to the enquiries of J. C. p. 1093, I am happy to announce, that a History of the *County of Pembroke* is undertaken by Mr. *Joseph Allen*, of the town of Pembroke, and is in a considerable degree of forwardness, as I understand by a correspondence with which he hath favoured me. There is room for the publick to hope for a valuable acquisition to County History from his labours; especially if the necessary encouragement and patronage will be afforded to the undertaking; for this province abounds with a very great variety of curious matter, capable of yielding a pleasing fund of information and entertainment.

OWAIN O VEIRION.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 5.

AS my observations, occasioned by a passage* in Winkelmann, p. 605, were made after diligent reflexion, and with a conviction of their truth, so I am

* The work of Winkelmann was not “erroneously” said to be translated into Italian. The edition in which I have read it, printed at Rome, 1783, has on the title-page, “*Storia delle Arti del disegno presso gli Antichi di Giovanni Winkelmann, tradotta dal Tedesco.*”

still inclined to defend them against the objections of a learned and ingenious Foreigner, p. 1090. He is pleased to pay me compliments which I am conscious of not deserving, and which, indeed, are rather inconsistent and contradictory in themselves. I cannot flatter myself with possessing any great "solidity of argument," if I "frequently amuse my readers with paradox, and sometimes bewilder them with error." I wish he had at least endeavoured to substantiate this charge by proofs from my former communications to your Miscellany; at present I must confine myself to his strictures on the Essay in question.

Of the first cause which I supposed to counteract the effects of our Northerly situation, "the variety of picturesque objects in our own country," I can say, that I have heard it confirmed by the opinion of foreigners, though I must confess that I have not drawn it from an experimental comparison between other countries and my own. We have a system of picturesque beauty* (I mean Mr. Wheatley's Essay on modern Gardening), explained and illustrated merely by objects within this island; and to that I refer a Foreigner for the description of many scenes, which might almost have inspired the pencil of a Claude Lorraine or a Salvator Rosa, and which have inspired the pencils of a Gainsborough and a Booth. If he is not satisfied with this, let him travel over North and South Wales, let him visit the counties of Hereford, Worcester, Derby, Cumberland, and Northumberland, and he will be convinced. 2dly. Your correspondent very much misrepresents my meaning by intimating, that I suppose the arts to be confined to free governments. What I asserted is, I believe, generally allowed to be true, that "a free form of government very much favours the progress of the fine arts;" but not that it necessarily produces them. In commenting on the 3d cause that I assigned, which he allows to be just, he has himself fallen into an error. Spenser borrowed largely from the Italian poets, but certainly did not copy them "almost *literatim*:" and the same imputation is still less applicable

to Milton. If to Shakspeare alone, among the English writers, the praise of originality be confined, the number of original poets, in all languages collectively, will be found to amount to not more than four or five; one only among the Greeks; not one among the Romans or the French.

In short, your correspondent has not considered the matter in the extensive light it deserves; for, it is manifest that not a single cause alone, but a combination of favourable circumstances, is requisite to introduce and encourage the fine arts among any nation. Our intercourse with our Southern neighbours would not alone have been sufficient for this purpose. The taste of the Egyptians was always rude and barbarous, in spite of their vicinity to Asia Minor and Greece; and the small space of the latter of these countries included in itself two nations entirely different in this respect. The severe laws and military government of Lacedæmon precluded all admittance to those refined arts, which were so successfully cultivated in the luxurious and uncontrolled democracy of Athens.

When I said, that "sublimity seems to imply something supernatural," I perhaps used an indeterminate expression. I ought to have said something out of the ordinary course of Nature, as are cataracts and hurricanes. Yet the highest kind of sublimity is that which soars beyond the limits of Nature into the regions of visionary terror. The forests of Lucan or of Tasso would make but a feeble impression on the imagination, if the ideas of enchantment and superstition were removed.

Arboribus suis horror inest.

I wish that all mention of my supposed youth had been omitted: if my arguments are good, they will stand of themselves; if they are proved to be wrong, I am very ready to relinquish them.

M—s.

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, Jan. 5.*

THE use of the piece of ivory, p. 981, was to carry gunpowder in: it is not quite perfect. I had one in my possession lately of the same shape, carved with every beast and bird that was an object for the sportsman. There was a ring attached to the upper part of the fillet that girds the middle, for a small belt to pass through to sling over the shoulder. By pressing the brass wire behind the centre, the mouth of it was

opened

* We have more writers who treat professedly of picturesque beauty than any other people; and we have led the way in Europe to a pure taste in the embellishment of the passage.

opened, through which the powder issued. If a drawing of it is anywise necessary, I believe I can procure it for that purpose.
W. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 17.*
TO complete the series of epitaphs of the *Head* family, in *Thorpe's Registrum Roffense*, and those in the *Topographer*, vol. III. from St. Mildred's church, Canterbury, I inclose the following, in Ickham church, Kent, on a flat stone :

Here lieth the body of
Dame SARAH BARRETT, daughter to
Sir George Ent*, knt. wfe to
Francis Head, of Rochester, esq.
and to Sir Paul Barrett, of Canterbury,
knt. She had 4 sons, and 2 daughters,
by the former; and by the latter,
whom she survived, had one son†, and
a daughter‡. She departed this
life Oct. 6th, 1711, aged 63 years.

Arms: In a lozenge, Or, a chevron
Sable, charged with three lions passant
gardant Or, between three mullets Sa.
impaling B. a chevron between three
hawks bells, Or.

In the high chancel, on a flat stone :

Corpus RICARDI HEAD, baronetti,
filij natu maximi Francisci Head, bar.
et Margaretæ uxoris suæ, subtus
depositum jacet. Obiit decimo octavo
die Maii, vicesimo septimo anno ætatis,
annusque Domini 1721.

Subtus etiam duo fratres, et duæ sorores‡
ejusdem, Georgius et Henricus, Sara et
Margareta, obdormiunt.

Arms: Those of *Head* quartering
Smith/by and *Greene* quarterly.

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbit, Dec. 10.*
WITH your leave, the following
extract, from the 12th Number
of Mr. Addison's *Freeholder*, may not
improperly occupy a place in your ex-
cellent *Miscellany* at this time :

"That rebellion is one of the most heinous crimes which it is in the power of man to commit, may appear from several considerations. First, as it destroys the end of all government, and the benefits of civil so-

ciety. Government was instituted for maintaining the peace, safety, and happiness, of a people. These great ends are brought about by a general conformity and submission to that frame of laws which is established in every community, for the protection of the innocent, and the punishment of the guilty. As, on the one side, men are secured in the quiet possession of their lives, properties, and every thing they have a right to; so, on the other side, those who offer them any injury in these particulars are subjected to penalties proportioned to their respective offences. Government, therefore, mitigates the inequality of power among particular persons, and makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a match for the mightiest of his fellow-subjects; since he has the force of the whole community on his side, which is able to controul the insolence or injustice of any private oppressor. Now, rebellion disappoints all these ends and benefits of government, by raising a power in opposition to that authority, which has been established among a people for their mutual welfare and defence. So that rebellion is as great an evil to society as government itself is a blessing. In the next place, rebellion is a violation of all those engagements which every government exacts from such persons as live under it; and, consequently, the most base and pernicious instance of treachery and perfidiousness. The guilt of rebellion increases in proportion as these engagements are more solemn and obligatory. Thus, if a man makes his way to rebellion through perjury, he gives additional horrors to that crime, which is in itself of the blackest nature. We may likewise consider rebellion as a greater complication of wickedness than any other crime we can commit. It is big with rapine, sacrilege, and murder. It is dreadful in its mildest effects, as it impoverishes the publick; ruins particular families; begets and perpetuates hatreds among fellow-subjects, friends, and relations; makes a country the seat of war and desolation, and exposes it to the attempts of its foreign enemies. In short, as it is impossible for it to take effect, or to make the smallest progress, but through a continual course of violence and bloodshed; a robber or a murderer looks like an innocent man when we compare him with a rebel.

"I shall only add, that as, in the subordinations of a government, the king is offended by any insults or oppositions to an inferior magistrate; so the Sovereign Ruler of the universe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to those whom he has set over us; Providence having delegated to the supreme magistrate in every country the same power for the good of men, which that Supreme Magistrate transfers to those several officers and substitutes, who act under him, for the preserving of order and justice."

X. M. &c.

J. M.
Mr.

* There is a good head of Sir George Ent, by *H bite*, from a drawing by *Logan*.

† Who both died under age. The present Thomas Barrett, esq. of Lee, being great grandson of Sir Paul, who died 1686; by his first wife, Mary Stanley.

‡ The only surviving sister married William Egerton, LL.D. younger son of the Hon. Thomas Egerton, of Tatton Park,

Mr. URBAN, *Glasbampton, near Worcester, Jan. 8.*

I THINK myself under great obligations to your correspondent *Sagittarius*, for the hints he has suggested with respect to my Essay on Archery. I presume that it is to him I am also obliged for an anonymous letter with which I was some time since favoured, containing observations similar to those inserted p. 1106 of your Magazine.

The common amusement of archery in Swizerland, and other parts of Europe, was by no means unknown to me; but I judged it proper to defer the consideration of modern archery, at least for the present. I was likewise acquainted with "the remarkable instance of practical skill displayed by William Tell." That celebrated archer is mentioned in p. 321 of my Essay; but, as the circumstances of his history were universally known, it did not seem expedient to relate them in detail; particularly as they are esteemed fabulous. I confess myself guilty of a fault, in having omitted a similar tale recorded of a Goth; which may not, perhaps, have fallen under the observation of your correspondent. This Goth, being commanded by Harold to exhibit his skill, struck an apple, which was placed on the head of his son, at the distance of a bow-shot, and divided it asunder. This archer also, like Tell, carried two spare arrows under his girdle; and, being asked for what purpose he had brought them, replied, that, had he unfortunately killed or wounded his son, it was his intention to have directed them at the heart of Harold, by whose command he had been forced to expose himself and his child to an experiment so dangerous and distressing. The story is mentioned by Bonfrerius, when treating of Judges, 20th ch. v. 16.

I have the pleasure of informing *Sagittarius*, that I have read Mr. Walker's Essay, which he recommends, but think the most material circumstances it contains are inserted in my work. I was ignorant, indeed, that the bow was said to have been used by the troops of "the immortal Fin Mac Cumhal," as mentioned in the ancient Chronicles of Ireland. The history of *Giraldus Cambrensis* had induced me to suppose that archery was first introduced among the Irish by Henry II.; and this appears to have been the opinion of Lord Lyttelton and Rapin. It is evident that the bow

was not used by the Irish armies at the time of Henry's invasion. I was ignorant also, that archery was discontinued in Dublin about the year 1734. I had not seen the statute of Edward IV. which Mr. Walker produces at full, but I had quoted the most material parts of it on the authority of Mr. Barrington's Essay.

Sagittarius has justly observed, that an account of the revival of archery in the present century would form a proper Supplement to my work. But I conceive, as that amusement is becoming rapidly more general, and is therefore to be considered as in its infancy, a description of it will be with propriety reserved till some future time. The present ingenious age may probably introduce practices in the art unknown to our ancestors; or may revive, with additional splendour, those which are now almost forgotten. In order to vary the usual practice of butt-shooting, targets have lately been elevated in the air, after the Persian custom; and, in the progress of a few years, equestrian archery may be introduced! If I may presume to hint a circumstance, among the improvements in archery, to the directors of the next meeting of archers on Blackheath, I would recommend them to open the exhibition with some flights of whistling-arrows, according to the ancient custom on such occasions. The effect would be pleasing, and might be produced with ease and safety. Indeed, I have often wondered that, in those societies which are numerous, they do not invariably adopt this practice on target-days.

I cannot close my letter without again expressing my obligations to *Sagittarius*, and assure him, I esteem it a misfortune that he has not informed me to whom I am indebted.

Yours, &c. W. M. MOSELEY.

P. S. I should be happy if some gentleman, conversant in medals, would inform me in what work I may find a medal of Constantine's, thus described: "it is stamped with the figure of a woman sitting under a trophy, and resting one hand upon a *cross-bow*, with this inscription under it, *Francia*; and *Gaudium Romanorum* round it." Camden says he has seen one of them. There is a medal of Constantine's in Branduri's Numism. which answers the description, except that the cross-bow is wanting.

W. M. M.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

BY accident I have seen, in p. 747, a question relative to spiders; and will thank you to inform your correspondent, that they are capable of living for a very long time without food or air; for, though no Naturalist, yet I had the curiosity, some little time since, to put one in a small phial, and corked it up. From my attention being engaged by other matters, I quite forgot my poor little prisoner for a month, whom, to my great astonishment, I found as brisk and plump as ever. I had too much of the milk of human kindness to keep him any longer, therefore know not how long he might have lived. It was one of the large garden spiders, to be found only in the Autumn.

AN ODD SORT OF A BEING.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Dec. 12.*

THE trial by jury in England is of great antiquity, and, no doubt, was instituted on the primary establishment of our civil government. In nations that are free from despotism, it has been highly countenanced, and considered as one of the greatest blessings arising from a civilized state; and England, possessed with a Constitution which favours and protects such wise policy, is peculiarly boasted of. But, whoever has attended any of the courts of justice, on trials by jury, in the country, either at the Assizes, or the General Quarter Sessions, cannot but acknowledge that there is a cause which seems highly to detract from the merit of the institution, and must regret that such men, as are usually impanelled in these places of judicature, should have vested in them the power of deciding in matters where the lives and properties of the subjects are so deeply concerned; for, it is very obvious, that often their slender capacities scarcely enable them to discriminate plaintiff from defendant. I am by no means prejudiced against a description of men because their minds are so contracted as not to admit of proper notions, nor do I say that there are no exceptions; on the contrary, I am fully persuaded there are many husbandmen and farmers very useful and intelligent men. A late act of parliament has extended the functions of juries, by empowering them to decide on the matter of law as well as on the matter of fact; which evidently shews the necessity there is of impanelling men of competent understandings.

It appears to me, that men of education, rank, and property, are the proper persons to fill that important station. If a plan were universally adopted, of composing juries of gentlemen who have a thorough knowledge of the rights and privileges of Englishmen, and independence sufficient to support them, the abuses which are repeatedly committed by illiterate juries would be abolished, and the enormous expences occasioned by special juries might be avoided; and we should also see men of rank equally as anxious to discharge their duty to their countrymen in this respect, as they are now to add their names in the commission of the peace for the respective counties. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Warwickshire, Dec. 8.*

I AM at a loss to ascertain the motives of the writer of the article "On the present state of Day-Labourers throughout England," p. 894; and which I should have noticed sooner, had not absence from home have prevented my answering it in time for your succeeding number. I was at first led to expect that his dismal description of their situation might be only intended to awaken the attention, and stimulate the feelings, of their more opulent masters towards an alleviation of their condition; but I was afterwards obliged to suspect that the design, or, at least, the tendency of it might be to render that numerous and necessary order of men discontented with their station, and to excite tumult and revolt. Instead of such an exaggerated statement of the distresses of the lower class of men, it becomes every good citizen, in these seditious times, to convince them, what is indeed the fact, that they are more mildly treated, more amply provided for, and more impartially protected, than the peasantry of any other nation on the globe.

The writer of the article alluded to begins with asserting, that "the condition of the peasants of Great Britain is nearly as oppressive as those vassals of France, who are compelled to lash the waters of the moats all night, in order to silence the frogs, whose croakings might otherwise disturb the repose of the lord or lady of the castle." He then intimates, "that the manufacturers of populous towns, when they want bread, appear in numbers, state their grievances, and are redressed; but the village peasants have no such resource." God forbid, Mr. Urban, that they should should

should ever have recourse to such resources, or ever stand in need of them! May they continue to pursue their necessary occupations in a peaceable and contented manner, nor ever be excited, by any fomenters of sedition, to such illegal combinations and tumultuous insurrections as are pointed out to them!

Although the writer protests against any exaggeration in his account, and signs it with the solemn form of an oath, I must take the liberty of telling him, that it is at least an erroneous and partial statement of their condition. He says, "that in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Northamptonshire, the *utmost* wages of the common day-labourer is one shilling a day." That may be the *ordinary* wages in those counties, but certainly cannot be the *utmost*. In this country, and probably in those, a good workman can get seven or eight shillings per week; and, if he takes his work by *the great*, as is now usually done, may earn even nine or ten. Again, he says, "that there are many lost days in the year," when he cannot "labour in the fields;" but, there are few masters but what at those times can find their workmen some other employ. He omits too the earnings of his wife, who, either within or without doors, can get two shillings a week; so that his calculation is very defective, and his statement unfair. His pathetic story too of the family "who ate nothing but bread" seems strained a little too far. The husband's earnings are said to be only six shillings a week, and yet that within the week they ate nine shillings worth of bread. Pray then, how was the baker paid the remaining three? Besides, nine shillings worth of bread, which would weigh about ninety pounds, seem much more than such a family could consume, as it would amount to more than three pounds a-day for each parent and *each* child. He goes on with lamenting, that "the health and ruddy cheeks of the day-labourer and children have been destroyed by the impolitic tax upon windows; and that they now appear with cadaverous countenances, like felons escaped from prison." Now, who, except this writer, can be ignorant that the cottages of the day-labourer are never taxed at all? And, therefore, all his fine declamation on this subject is misplaced and thrown away. "But the condition of the *disabled* poor," he says, "is impossible to be conceived

or described; what little they have is taken from the poor-rates, and consequently they are detested by the overseers and churchwardens, who use every means in their power to drive them into what the Negroes in the West Indies call the *parson's pen*, i. e. the church-yard." There may be, and certainly have been, hard-hearted overseers, but that they are universally, or even generally, such, is not from a few instances to be inferred. It is equally certain, that the poor are too often more clamorous and more importunate than their necessities require. The old English pride, that formerly flowed in the blood even of our peasants, no longer flushes in their cheeks; the *shame* of being maintained by the parish has long forsaken them; and their greatest endeavour now is to throw themselves on the parish as soon, and as heavily, as they can. I believe there is no other country, where there is a national maintenance for the poor, *provided by law*; and, in many parishes, that maintenance has become so burdensome as to amount to five shillings in the pound, one fourth of the landed property. This provision then surely ought to be held out to the poor as an object of their gratitude, and they should be taught to *respect* the persons of those who are appointed to superintend and provide for them, instead of regarding them as monsters of cruelty and oppression. I can assure the writer, that there are numberless houses for the poor in this kingdom, conducted with as much propriety and attention as that which he applauds near Dover; and that they are often better clothed, better fed, better attended, and better accommodated, in those receptacles, than they have ever been in the days of their health and vigour.

SUPERVISOR VARVICENSIS.

*** SIMPLICIUS, on the same subject, shall appear in the Magazine for January. We have received another to the same purpose, from "No false Swearer," which is at present under consideration.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 14,

A GENTLEMAN, whose signature is G. M. p. 601, proposes to give information of an English translation of *Homer*, by the Bp. of Orlery; and the account appears to be very satisfactory. But who is this Bp. of Orlery, now defunct? I am in the dark, and cannot help myself, as there is no series of the prelates of that see in any book I have

have; and 500 or 1000 of your readers, Mr. Urban, I am inclined to believe, are in the same predicament. But the paper in question, it may be said, is in answer to *Academicus*. But in what year, and in what month, and in what page, am I to find Mr. Academicus? So that I am in the dark here again. In short, Sir, one would always wish authors to be as plain and explicit as they can, and to give their readers no unnecessary or perplexing trouble.

Another culpable piece of conduct, Mr. Urban, in many of your very numerous correspondents, is, that they say, *Mr. Jackson*, or *Mr. Thompson*, &c. without giving the Christian name of the person; as if there was no other person of the name in England but the party there spoken of; whereas every body knows what numbers of Jacksons and Thompsons we have in this island. One name might do in the Saxon times, where few surnames were used, the Christian names were so various, and the country was not so populous as now; but at this time, it is inexcusable in writers to omit the Christian names of such popular denominations as Smith, Taylor, Wood, &c. without premising the prenomen, unless the person intended be very eminent, or some way concerned with the business in hand.

Yours, &c. L. E.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 15.
SIR *Lawrence Tanfield*, whose monument is mentioned, vol. LXI. p. 896, was made a Justice of the Common Pleas, 13 Jan. 3 James I. and Chief Baron of the Exchequer 25 June, 5 James I. *.

There are whole-length figures of him and his wife recumbent, on a table under a canopy, supported by six marble pillars. At their heads a female figure kneels with her face towards them, and at their feet a man in armour kneels with his back towards them; the former is said to be the daughter of Sir Lawrence, the latter Lord Falkland, mentioned in the epigraph, who was killed at the battle of Newberry, and whose helmet hangs against the wall. There is a profusion of weeping cherubs and other ornaments. At the East end of the canopy are the arms, Az. 2 chev. Sa. between three [martlets?] Sa. The wives arms are Az. three trefoils Or.

* Dugd. Orig. Juridic.

P. S. W. has omitted one of the inscriptions, which it seems was her ladyship's own composition. It is on the North side, and is this:

Here shadowe lie	So shall I be
Whilst life is fadd,	With him I lov'd
Still hopes to die	And he with me
So him she hadd	And both us blessed.
In blifs is he	Love made me poore,
Whom I lov'd best	And this I writ,
Thrice happy she	My heart did do it,
With him to rest,	And not my wit.

In the Church of Burford are several old tombs without inscriptions; a part of one near the above monument has part of the inscription, but I had not time to decipher it. Here is a date of 14 . . .

Against the North wall is a tablet for a family of Harman, and underneath the figures of nine sons and seven daughters kneeling.

The Lenthalls have an old seat in the town, and a pew in the church, but no memorial of any kind for any of the family; this was probably Tanfield's seat; the *Magna Brit.* says Lenthall bought Lord Falkland's estate here.

There are many monuments for the family of Bartholomew, and an aisle, or chapel, called Baken.

There is an ancient hexagonal (qu. octang.) font, with a representation of the crucifixion and other figures, which have been lately *beautified* by being *white-washed*. Mr. Gough has not noticed this font.

Near the church-yard gate is a small school, with an inscription over the door, that in 21 Eliz. it was the residence of Alderman Wisdom.

Plot says, that "Henry II. granted to this town, *Gildam & omnes consuetudines quas habent liberi Burgenses de Oxeneford*, most of which, he says, it has since lost, and chiefly by the overruling power of Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Lord Chief Baron; yet it still retains the face of a corporation having a common seal, &c." Yours, &c. Q. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Gravesend*, Sept. 28.
SOME coins which have been lately found in the Bark Fields, in the parish of Southfleet, sufficiently confirm the late Mr. Thorpe's conjecture, that here was situate the *Fagniac* of the Romans. The Watling-street is visibly to be traced through Swanscomb Wood to Dartford Hill.

F. G. S. S.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

PERHAPS

the following remarks on the weather and natural history of a part of the country, where nothing of the kind has been before attempted, may prove acceptable to your philosophical readers. It will be necessary to add, that this year has been the wettest we have experienced since the commencement of my Journal in 1787.

Kendal, Jan. 8.

JOHN GOUGH.

Abstract of a Meteorological Diary, kept at Kendal, for 1792.

Explanation of the Table.—The first column contains the month; the second, the mean height of the barometer in inches and decimals; the third and fourth, the greatest and least heights; the fifth, the space moved through by the mercury; the sixth, the mean of the thermometer; the seventh and eighth, the mean of the hottest and coldest days; the ninth, the height of the rain in inches; the tenth, the number of wet days.

Month.	Barom. mean.	Great- est height.	Least height.	Space.	Therm. mean.	Hottest day mean.	Coldest day mean.	Rain.	Wet days.
January	29,59	30,37	28,72	8,32	33,8	45,00	19,66	3,7614	15
February	29,84	30,45	29,32	7,01	38 95	45,83	28,16	5,3622	27
March	29,60	30,42	29,98	9,63	40,00	46,50	28,66	6,4854	25
April	29,789	30,26	29,16	5,77	46,88	55,00	38,66	10,0295	19
May	29,865	30,33	28,92	6,89	49,5	54,83	41,16	6,3036	20
June	29,855	30,39	29,37	5,03	55,00	61,33	50,50	3,6486	18
July	29,792	30,10	29,45	5,25	58,86	64,66	53,33	5,7102	25
August	29,875	30,22	29,08	5,50	60,59	68,33	50,33	7,2120	18
September	29,644	30,23	29,00	8,19	50,57	61,16	42,00	10,8348	27
October	29,709	30,45	29,00	5,92	46,3	57,00	39,66	5,7768	25
November	29,876	30,35	29,04	7,74	43,49	50,66	32,00	5,7414	18
December	29,682	30,28	28,74	13,41	38,35	50,83	29,66	12,688	26

Annual Means, &c.

[29,738] | [88,66] [46,84] | [83,5539] [251

N. B. The means in the foregoing Table are taken from three observations each day, without one omission. The space moved through by the mercury is found by adding together the differences arising from the subtraction of the different heights of the column, in the barometer, at each successive change.

6. Bees busy on the gooseberry blossom.

8. The redstart, *motacilla phoeniceus*, seen; the same began to sing on the 25th.

11. Swallows, *hirundo rustica*, two seen: they were numerous on the 13th.

15. Blackcap, *motacilla atricapilla*, singing.

23. *Pbryganea bicandata*, plentiful. Few swallows seen since the 13th. The sand-martins mentioned in March have been stragglers, as they disappeared again. The cuckoo, *cuculus canorus*, heard this day.

Notes for the year 1792.

- February 1. The hedge-sparrow, *motacilla modularis*, singing.
4. Thrush, *turdus musicus*, singing.
12. Rooks, *corvus frugilegus*, building.
15. The chaffinch, *fringilla caelebs*, singing. The female was seen on the 25th: none were observable in January. Is the return of these birds proclaimed by the song of the male?
- March 6. Yellow wagtail, *motacilla flava*, singing.
18. Woodcocks, *scolopax rusticola*, are very abundant at present, after disappearing for a fortnight. These visitors, perhaps, are on their return from Ireland to the Continent.
24. The wheatear, *motacilla aenanthe*, a female taken on the hills.
29. The land martin, *hirundo riparia*, two seen, and again on the 31st.
- April 4. The redbreast, *motacilla rubicula*, has retired to the woods.
25. The whitethroat, *motacilla sylvia*, singing.
29. The shrew, *orex araneus*, abroad; and a wasp, *vespa vulgaris*, and the stonechatter, *motacilla rubicola*.
30. The swift, *hirundo apus*.
- May 14. The corncrake, *rallus crex*, crying in the grass. N. B. This bird breeds here in June.
15. Young sparrows, *fringilla domestica*, fledged.
22. The quail, *tetrao coturnix*, rare here.
- June 4. Cockchaffer, *scarabaeus melolontha*, on the wing.
- A little hay cut between the 16th and 27th.
- August 7. The swifts have been gradually

dually disappearing since the 5th. They have remained with us 104 days this year.

13. The redbreast is returned to the town. All the song birds are silent at present, except the redbreast, about the houses; and the yellowhammer, *emberiza citrinella*, in the hedges. Hay-harvest nearly finished.

17. Oats reaped.

September 5. Swallows, *hirundo rustica*, in flocks. These birds were seen till the 24th; not after.

25. The fieldfare, *turdus pilaris*.

October 2. The woodcock, *scolopax rusticola*.

15. The harvest finished.

November. The chaffinch, *fringilla caelebs*. Large flocks of the females, separate from the males, seen in the hedges on the first, some as late as on the 12th.

17. The water ouzel, *sururus cinclus*, fishing, and fishing in the shallow parts of the river.

Progress of Vegetation, determined from the time of flowering of wild Plants.

February 26. Galanthus nivalis.

March 21. Ficaria verna, viola canina. 22. Narcissus pseudo-narcissus. 28. Mercurialis perennis.

April 4. Ribes gloffularia. 6. Adoxa moschatellina, Anemone nemorosa, Oxalis acetosella. 12. Plum-tree, Alchemilla vulgaris, Prunus spinosa. 15. Cherry-tree, Primula veris, Cardamine pratensis, Leontodon taraxacum. 17. Pear-tree. 29. Geum rivale, Stellaria nemorum. 30. Erysimum alliaria.

May 6. Hyacinthus non-scriptus, Trollius Europæus. 9. Paris quadrifolia, Orchis morio. 15. Geranium sylvaticum, Asperula odorata, Lychnis dioica. 17. Saxifraga granulata. 20. Cratægus oxyacantha.

June 1. Ophrys ovata, Pinguicula vulgaris. 7. Comarum palustre, Lychnis flos-cuculi. 10 Digitalis purpurea.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 30.

SCRUTATOR, p. 885, has done me the honour to refer me to Arbuthnot for a refutation of my opinion concerning *spoonful*: yet, notwithstanding *spoonfuls* may have been written by some, who are judged authors of the first rank, I am still unconvinced: *they* were as liable to mistakes and erroneous orthography as any others; and, if *they* wrote without a proper regard to the rules of grammar, are *we* necessitated to follow their example? Or shall

authors, who wrote half a century ago, be regarded as the criterion of the English language, even where they palpably err in grammatical construction? It is not custom, however generally established, that determines the propriety of language. What others can urge for the use of *spoonfuls*, I am at a loss to conceive; but, certain I am, there are rules which confine the plural *s* to the substantive. In the French language, the adjective sometimes precedes, sometimes follows, its substantive; and, if they are in the plural number, both have the characteristic of the plural; but the English adjective is never, or very rarely, affected by the number or gender of its substantive: and thence, I think, it follows, that substantives, whether they *precede* or *follow* the adjective, should invariably possess the characteristic of the plural. W. F.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 8.

YOUR correspondent H. R. D. p. 502, is incorrect in his citation from Euripides, writing *ὑπερ τελευτία* for *ὑπερτελευτία*, in one word; but this, I suppose, is only an error of the press. The common school-dictionaries, without going so far back as Euripides, would have been sufficient to convict BION of rashness. Ainsworth to this purpose refers to Lucr. III. 993:

Nec miser impendens magnum timet ære
saxum

Tantalus, ut fama' est, casta formidine torpens.

Which certainly Mr. Gibbon had in his eye. Yours, &c. T. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

THE following remarks on some of the principal states in Europe, in August, 1774, is worth preserving:

“THE state of Europe is much the same as when I wrote last. Despotism seems to be every where increasing. The King of Sweden, from a limited, has now made himself an arbitrary monarch. The King of Prussia, it is thought, will soon seize Dantzick, as he had done already, in concert with the Austrians and Russians, a large part of Poland. He has given encouragement to the Jesuits to fix in his dominions, promising them all the privileges of their order under his protection; but they do not care to trust him, because they think him a greater Jesuit than themselves. He once took them in, by permitting them to build a grand church at Berlin, and then seizing it; and, under a pretence of the Protestants being persecuted in Romish countries, making them pay a large

large sum of money before he would permit them to open it. They remember this trick.

"When the order of the Jesuits was to be suppressed, that is to say, when the Pope and Conclave were deliberating upon it, it was thought her Imperial Majesty of Hungary would have interceded for them; but, to the surprize of the world, she was one of the readiest to execute the Pope's Bull, and turn them out of her dominions. The reason I have lately learned from a worthy friend at Brussels, who had it from the secretary of the cabinet council there to Prince Charles. It was this: "Her Majesty, like most other princes, always had a Jesuit for her confessor; and when the general of the order was seized at Rome, among his papers they found her Majesty's confessions for a considerable time past, written out at large by her confessor, and transmitted to the general at Rome. This was one principal reason of his being sent prisoner to the Castle of St. Angelo, where, I believe, he lies yet, and was probably the reason of his being seized at first. in consequence of some private intelligence given to her Imperial Majesty, and by her to his Holiness."

Yours, &c. A COUNTRYMAN.

Copy of a Letter absolutely sent to the Treasurer of the Society against Republicans and Levellers, from Swaffham.

"SIR,

"I AM the widow of a man of republican levelling principles, who was the greatest of tyrants to his wife and family. I would therefore strongly recommend it to my sex in general to reprobate the whole crew. Their *new light* leads only to deeds of *darkness*, and making no distinction of ranks they often think the *maid* as good as the *mistress*, though they will not allow the *man* as good as the *master*. Being a zealous friend to my King and Country, I highly approve of the institution to which you are treasurer; and, as the widow's mite was accepted, I beg you will add my subscription of a guinea to the purposes of your excellent Society.

"I am, Sir, a Female Friend to the Liberty and Rights of Man, but a Foe to Licentiousness, Rapes, and Rapine."

Mr. URBAN, *Gravesend, Sept 18.*

STEPHEN Allen, Gent, mentioned in p. 770, was one of the jurats of the corporation of Gravesend and Milton. His arms, a chevron between three mallets. He died June 9. 1712, aged 42, and was buried in Milton Church-yard with Katharine his wife, who died Sept 22, 1719, aged 46; also here are interred seven of their children. Within Milton Church lies Elizabeth Penstone, wife of William, and daughter of T. Heyward, of East Milton, who died

March 23, 1635. Within Gravesend Church is only one atchievement, on which are the arms of *Holker* impaling *Allen*. Mrs. Thorpe, late Holker, lies buried in Bexley Church-yard, under a large curious fossil stone, brought by the request of Mr. Thorpe from the grounds of Mr. Durham of Green-street Green, in the parish of Darenth.

Any information concerning Petworth marble, or fossil stone, or the names of such authors who have treated thereon, will much oblige F. G. & S.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 19.

I HAVE just been taking a cursory view of Mr. Kett's Sermons, at Bampton's Lectures of last year, and am extremely sorry to see, p. 5, an insinuation of censure, and an harsh invective, against Mr. Hutchinson, for his construction of words in the original language of the Old Testament, which leave me in doubt, whether Mr. Kett has ever read his writings with sufficient impartiality to form a just knowledge and a right judgment of them.—I confess I am very little conversant in them myself; but, from what I have read on the Hutchinsonian controversy some years ago, in your Magazine, and in a few other pamphlets written on the occasion about that time, I do not recollect that any charge was ever exhibited against him, or his followers, for interpreting any one Hebrew word in a sense which could be fairly refuted by plain matter of fact in nature; so far from it, that I understood his advocates endeavoured to prove that his constructions were consistent with, and described the operations and effects of, natural causes; and thence pleaded, that his interpretations were founded on the authority and evidence of sense, in opposition to many parts of our translation, which absolutely contradict the testimony of our senses and reason. As to his chimerical notions in other respects, I believe his opponents have not been behind-hand with him in their reveries. I confess, that the reasoning advanced in your vol. XXXIX. p. 284-6, has had great weight with me in believing that the language of Revelation, rightly understood, gives a true account of nature, or that the word of God conveys a right knowledge of his works. I could wish Mr. Kett would turn to the little piece here referred to, and either refute the arguments in support of his insinuation, or embrace the principles and doctrine

doctrine which they go to inculcate, that God is consistent with himself both in his word and in his works.

Though I am not much acquainted with the writings of Mr. Hutchinson, yet the whole Works of Sir Isaac Newton, and particularly his Principia, have engaged much of my time, with the most diligent attention; which enables me to say, that the name of this great man would have suited Mr. Kett quite as well as that of Cartesius in this paragraph. Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, Dublin, Oct. 5.

ALLOW me to avail myself of your Magazine to recommend it to some friend of the late SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, to collect materials for his Life, and publish them in a digested form. It would be a delightful task to follow that great man in his rambles through the remains of Roman grandeur, and the effusions of the fine arts in Italy! This could be done by means of the letters which he wrote during that period of his life, and whole merit, no doubt, hath induced those, by whom they were received, to preserve them. The Journal of his Tour in the Netherlands would also be acceptable to the publick. I have heard it mentioned as a production of uncommon merit. In truth, the pen and the pencil of Sir Joshua were rivals! What a pity that the colours of the latter were so fading!

Besides a Life of this eminent painter, I think a Complete Collection of his Writings ought to be given to the publick; together with his correspondence. Such a publication would be a valuable accession to the stock of elegant literature. It would be a curious and interesting History of the Fine Arts, during the term of Sir Joshua's public life; occasionally glancing at the state of polite learning in that period.

With respect to the form of such a work, I would not recommend a gossiping plan; I would rather propose, as a model, the chaste plan of Mr. Mason, in his Memoirs of Gray. Such a plan has been recommended here for a Life of the late Right Hon. Henry Flood; a man whose fund of literature and powers of mind entitle him to a distinguished rank in the literary world.

P. S. Mr. Boswell's Account of Corsica afforded me so much pleasure, that I should be happy to learn that he proposed to favour the publick with his tour in his Netherlands. Yours, &c. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 22.

YOUR correspondent, THE RAMBLER, p. 882, mistakes the meaning of the word *Gill*. *Dells*, *Glens*, and *Gills*, are nearly synonymous terms, and do not signify water-falls (any more than every mountain current), but a stream between the banks or hills, which are sometimes wooded, and very frequently rocky and steep. The river Eden, about a mile from its source, murmurs along the gloomy recess of two rival rocks 12 or 15 yards deep, and not in many places more than 2 yards distant from each other at the surface; this place is called *Hell-Gill*; but with what propriety I leave others to judge. Descriptions of such romantic scenes form some of the greatest beauties in the writings of our Northern tourists; and few have expressed themselves more concisely, without losing the effect, than the Scotch Bard, Burns, where he says,

Whyles oure a Lynn * the Burnie † plays,
Or through the Glen it wimpled ‡;
Whyles round a rocky scar it strays,
Whyles in a wiel § it dimpled. T. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

I N digging for oaker some years ago in the pits not far from this city ||, my man informed me, they had found bones of a very uncommon size. Curiosity urged me to inquire frather into the fact. The man told me, when I came there, that in digging he had discovered the ground to fall: he apprehended it was a pit-fall; told his master of it, who told him very carefully to dig about that place, which he did, and found a cave of a very great size, and bones of the size of an elephant, excessively large. I was exceedingly surprized when I saw them, never having seen any near the size. Whether these bones were buried by the Deluge, or whether they were in the caves of our ancestors, I should be glad if any of your correspondents could inform me what they are, or if they have ever seen any like them?

Having read in your Magazine many different opinions concerning the migration of swallows, I certainly am of opinion, from long observation, that in the winter they do go to some warmer climate, and return in summer. J. N.

* Lynn, a water-fall. † Burnie, a brook.
‡ Wimples, winds. § Wiel, a whirlpool.
|| The name of the city is omitted. Ed11.

278. Gibbon's *History*. Vol. IV. Chap. III. 4to.
(Vol. IX. Chap. L. 8vo.) (Continued from
p. 1032.)

PAGE 279, 8vo. "The intermediate state of the soul it is hard to decide; and those who most firmly believe her immaterial nature are at a loss to understand how she can think or act without the agency of the organs of sense." Let not this difficulty induce any person to doubt of that immateriality; we are equally at a loss to understand how the soul acts with the organs of sense. In such points our ignorance of the modes of agency proves nothing, since we are involved on every side in equal darkness.

P. 293, 8vo, note. To prove that Mahomet did not take by violence a certain piece of ground, we are told here that a price was offered, which was afterwards paid by the *generosity* of Abubeker. Mahomet had the ground ten years, and built a mosque upon it. yet payment was never made but by his successor. Had Abubeker been ungenerous, instead of generous, it had not been paid at all. How then is the false prophet honourably acquitted?

P. 295. "The Lord of Hosts marched in person before the Jews," &c. All this sneer means nothing. If no præternatural power directed the Jews, we grant that their proceedings were sanguinary; but, if God directed them, he in whose hands are the lives of all men has no less right to destroy offenders by the sword of his people, than by famine, pestilence, or any other method.

P. 315. "Ten men rode by turns on the same camel; and they were reduced to the shameful necessity of drinking *the water from the belly of that useful animal*." This tale should be corrected, as was noticed concerning a former passage.

P. 439. The credit of Ahulfaragius, and his account of the magnitude, as well as the destruction, of the Alexandrian library, are not yet given up in compliment to the objections of Mr. G. which to the learned have not appeared conclusive. Zeal for the Mahometan cause appears to have carried him rather too far, in the exculpation of the Saracens.

P. 472. In this page the etymology of our fortress of Gibraltar deserves to be committed to memory. It is *Gebel al Tarik*, the Mountain of Tarik; which *Tarik* was the commander of the first incursion of Saracens into Spain. The words are Arabic,

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1792.

P. 478. "On the intelligence of this rapid success the applause of *Musa* degenerated into envy," &c. The General called Musa throughout this narrative is by Florian, in the first volume of *Gonzalva*, named Moussa, which seems more like an Arabic name. The remark is of no great consequence, and hardly worth the trouble of verifying; but the name of an Arabian chief coinciding exactly with a Latin word strikes the reader as extraordinary, and rather improbable. Mr. Gibbon professes not to understand Arabic, and the Latin translations probably form it into Musa.

Vol. IV. Chap. V. 4to. (Vol. X. Chap. LII. 8vo.)

The charge, that the historian in this chapter seems to forget the history of Rome for that of the Saracens, is very just. Out of about 50 articles in the list of contents, a very small part make any mention of the Romans, or even of the Greek Emperors. All he promises, indeed, is to unfold "the events that rescued our ancestors of Britain, and our neighbours of Gaul, from the civil and religious yoke of the Koran, that protected the majesty of Rome, and delayed the servitude of Constantinople;" but in performing this necessary task he certainly dwells too diffusely upon events that were not connected with those effects.

P. 11, 8vo. We have here an account of fireships sent by the Greeks into the immense fleet of the Saracens, by which the latter was totally destroyed. The invention of fire-ships has sometimes been given to Sir Francis Drake; but a mode of annoyance so obvious might easily occur to different people, without any kind of communication or traditional knowledge.

P. 23. After shewing how possible it was for the Saracens to have conquered the rest of Europe, Mr. G. says, that, if such an event had happened, "perhaps the interpretation of the Koran would now be taught in the schools of Oxford, and her pulpits might *demonstrate* to a circumcised people the sanctity and truth of the revelation of Mahomet." This delusive passage is founded on a very simple idea,—that, if the nation had become Mahometan, that religion would have been taught in the schools of it. But the artifice lurks under the word *demonstrate*; by which the author would insinuate that it is as easy to *demonstrate*

one

one revelation as another; and that it is by mere accident that the same men who now do the one service were not employed in the other. With all this supposition, the compliment to Professor White, in the note, falls far short of what that author deserves; and, while he is highly praised, he is represented as only the specious defender of a doctrine which he professes by accident. Whoever has perused these sermons with attention will be inclined to wonder at the force of prejudice which could suppose the contrary side of the argument to be as *demonstrable* as that maintained so ably there.

P. 30. In remarking upon the style of our Historian, it is indifferent from what page of his work we take our examples of that technical monotony which pervades them all. His sentences are formed, in general, into a kind of syllogistic shape, or triad, running to the following tune: "A. did this; B. did that; and the C. of D. became the E. of F." The third division of the sentence is very commonly more or less epigrammatic. This page affords us many instances. "1. In the visible separation of parties, the green was consecrated to the Fatimites; 2. the Ommitades was distinguished by the white; 3. and the black, as most adverse, was naturally adopted by the Abbassides." The very next sentence again: "1. Their turbans, &c.; 2. two black standards, &c.; 3. and their allegorical names, &c. the line of Hashem." And, generally, is matter of the ceremonies to the third member of the sentence. Sometimes, however, *but* is his deputy; as in the very next: "From the Indus, &c.; 2. the Abbassides; 3. but their public success was," &c. The third sentence after this restores *and* to his functions. "1. On Friday, &c.; 2. ascending the pulpit, &c.; 3. and after his departure his kinsmen," &c. A little farther: "1. The orders of Mervan were mistaken, or disobeyed; 2. the return of his horse, from which he had dismounted on a necessary occasion, impressed the belief of his death; 3. *and* the enthusiasm of the black squadrons was ably conducted by Abdallah, the uncle of his competitor." Sometimes the sentence amounts to four divisions, and other forms of construction are interspersed; but the recurrence of the above structure is frequent enough to fatigue the ear and the attention.

(To be continued.)

279. *The London Medical Journal.*

Vol. XI. Parts II. and III. 8vo.

ARTICLE I. *A Case of Retention of Urine, in which a Puncture of the Bladder, in the Hypogastric Region, proved, under very unpromising Circumstances, successful; to which are added, Three other Cases of Retention of Urine, and some Remarks on Diseases of the Urinary Bladder.* By Mr. James Lucas, one of the Surgeons of the General Infirmary at Leeds.

These cases, which are all of them extremely interesting, cannot well be abridged.

II. *An Account of the singular Effects of Musick on a Patient.* By the same.

"The son of a respectable farmer at Haleswood was seized with a slow fever in March, 1759, by which, in eight weeks, he was reduced to a very weak state. He was a stranger to any intemperance; and, although of a grave disposition, there was no reason whatever to suspect insanity.

"On the 29th of May, a company of young persons passed by the house, carrying oaken boughs, and playing upon a fiddle: he no sooner heard the musick than he started up in bed, seemed transported with joy, and cried aloud, 'Dance! dance!' The young man had played upon the flute, but had never been accustomed to dance.

"For two or three days he continued, almost incessantly, calling out 'Dance! dance! For God's sake let me dance!' though his father took uncommon pains to convince him of the impropriety and danger of fatiguing himself when in so weak a condition.

"On the arrival of a musician, he exerted himself in putting on his cloaths; and immediately, upon hearing a string of the violin touched, he started back, and for a while stood motionless; but, upon a tune being played, he danced with great agility, though in a strange, frightful, and involuntary manner. The musick would often cause him at first to move a hand; then a foot; a nodding of the head would sometimes follow; and he would suddenly start from his chair, make the most ridiculous and antic distortions with the muscles of his face, and shake his limbs as if he was by design acting the part of a Scaramouch, or Merry Andrew. After he had fallen upon the floor, the continuing of the musick would repeatedly rouse him, until fatigue prevented him from being affected by the sound.

"To this very strange inclination he was subject daily for about three weeks: the affection sometimes remained from ten to twenty minutes; at other times for two or three hours together.

"His furious and menacing gestures caused strangers to be much alarmed with him. He had

had a great aversion to a gloomy countenance, but seemed to be much pleased with a cheerful one. Although his motions were too rapid to be voluntary, yet they appeared to keep time with the musick.

"Slow tunes, or even changing the tune, provoked him much, unless it was to a more lively one: if the change was made even the following day, he was immediately sensible of it. He would, for some hours together, have a secret wish for musick, though he did not discover it until it was conjectured, by his silence and anxiety, that he wanted it.

"As he was once dancing with great alertness, it happened that a string of the fiddle broke; and, although the musician continued to play upon three strings, the young man stood motionless, and was, for a long time, much out of humour, saying, that he was unable to describe the disagreeable sensations produced in him by this accident.

"The fatigue of dancing made him perspire profusely, and he was frequently obliged to go to bed immediately; yet he was so much relieved by it, that he slept better, and in a few days after he began this exercise he was able to walk near half a mile to church. Upon observing that his spirits were low in the evening, the fiddler was mentioned; when he acknowledged that he had been endeavouring to conceal his desire to have him, because it was Sunday.

"During these uncommon attacks, a tune called Tarantula was played to him, which caused him to move after other tunes had failed; but this was supposed to depend merely on its being a very lively air. When the fit was gone off, the action entirely subsided, and he expressed great pleasure at the relief which it had afforded him.

"Such severe exercise frequently produced a stiffness and itching in his limbs. To remove this uneasiness, he would sometimes prick them with holly until they bled.

"Instead of the periodical inclination for musick, he, by degrees, became seized with convulsive fits, during which his hands were clinched, his limbs stiff and immoveable, his eyes rolled, his countenance was wild; he kicked off the bed-cloaths; would not suffer any one to speak to him, or so much as to look at him. He became insensible, speechless, and had a locked jaw, which once continued so as to prevent him taking any nourishment for at least 24 hours.

"The convulsions sometimes ceased in a quarter of an hour; at others continued for many hours. At first they were slight, and soon over; but were afterwards more violent, and of longer duration. Upon his recovery, he remarked, that he did not suffer so much during a fit as his friends seemed to apprehend. His spasmodic symptoms gradually abated, but were succeeded by a hectic fever, of which he died the latter end of December.

"Dr. Dealtry, of York, and several other medical gentlemen, were consulted in this uncommon case. The disorder was said, by some, to be St. Vitus's dance; but, besides the effects of musick, the motions subsiding, and only returning at the time of a fit, rendered the complaint materially different. It did not appear that the patient had been bitten by any insect, or had read any account of the tarantula before the 29th of May; nor is it any wise probable that he was one of those impostors described as tarantulists."

III. *A Case of fractured Ribs, which terminated fatally; with the Appearances on Dissection, and Remarks Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by Mr. George Wilkinson, Surgeon at Sunderland.*

IV. *Case of an Abscess in the lower Part of the Belly, which communicated with the Intestine, and terminated fatally. By Mr. George Grant, Surgeon.*

V. *Extract of a Letter from Mr. Philip Werner, Surgeon of the Royal Navy, and of the British Factory at Algiers, to Dr. Simmons, containing some Account of the Inoculation of the Small-pox at Algiers; together with other Miscellaneous Observations.*

"I have it from very good authority," says Mr. Werner, "both from Franks or Europeans, and from the natives of Algiers, that the inoculation of the small-pox has been practised in that country for many centuries past. At present, however, it is but little in vogue in the capital, on account of several children having died by it.

"They have two ways of inoculating, viz. by buying* or by begging the small-pox from those who are affected with it.

"The

* Mr. Bruce, in his account of Sennar, the capital of Nubia, relates, that "the women, both Blacks and Arabs, those of the former that live in plains, like the Shilluk, or inhabitants of El-aice, those of the Nuba and Guba, that live in mountains, all the various species of slaves that come from Dyre and Tegla, from time immemorial, have known a species of inoculation, which they call *Tishteree el Iidderree*, or the buying of the small-pox. The women are the conductors of this operation in the fairest and driest season of the year, but never at other times. Upon the first hearing of the small-pox any where, these people go to the infected place, and, wrapping a fillet of cotton cloth about the arm of the person infected, they let it remain there till they bargain with the mother how many she is to sell them. It is necessary that the terms be discussed judaically, and that the bargain be not made collusively or gratuitously, but that one piece of silver,

or

"The first way is this: the parents, when the child is to be inoculated, send a person into a house where there is a good kind of small pox, to beg the favour of them to sell them a ripe pustule just ready to fall off. The price usually paid for this is a maroon (about three halfpence), and they immediately tie the pustule, thus purchased, upon their child's arm, which they have taken care previously to scratch with a pin or needle.

"The second way, or that of begging the small-pox, as it is called, is as follows:—The child intended to be inoculated is sent for a whole day into an infected house, where it takes the sick child (whose pustules are on the turn) by the hand, and begs of it to give him as good a sort of small-pox as its own.

"In either of these ways infection is generally communicated; but, in case it is not, they never repeat the experiment, being persuaded, when this happens, that the child is not to have the disease.

"Unfortunately for those who are infected, the Algerines continue to follow the method (first introduced and still adhered to by the Spanish practitioners at Algiers) of keeping the patients closely confined in a heated room covered with many bed-cloaths, and with their own cloaths on, for these are never allowed to be changed till the pustules have entirely dried up and fallen off, by which means they lose a great many of their children.

"The Cohails, or inhabitants of the mountains, have a quite different method from the two I have mentioned; for they take a needle and thread, and pass them first through a ripe pustule, and then through the skin between the fingers of the child to be inoculated, where the thread is left, tied in a bow-knot.

"The operation is made in two places, by way of security in case one of them should fail.

"These people allow the patients to walk about, if they are able, during the whole course of the disease; and neither have recourse to any internal remedies, nor confine them to any particular regimen, but suffer them to eat and drink as usual."

VI. Case of a Woman who, after having been gored in the Abdomen by an Ox, in the sixth Month of Pregnancy, underwent the Cæsarean Operation. By Fre-

derick Augustus Fritse, M. D. Physician at Dillenburg.

or more, he paid for the number. This being concluded, they go home, and tie the fillet about their own child's arm; certain, as they say, from long experience, that the child infected is to do well, and not to have more than the number of pustules that were agreed and paid for."—*Travels to discover the Source of the Nile, by James Bruce, of Kinross, Esq. Vol. V. p. 44.* EDIT.

derick Augustus Fritse, M. D. Physician at Dillenburg.

This very curious case is translated from the German. The subject of it was a poor woman at Offdillen, in the principality of Dillenburg, who recovered after undergoing the Cæsarean operation, and died in a second lying-in, about a year afterward.

VII. An Account of the Effects of Laurel-water, as observed in the Bodies of Two Persons who died at Turin, January 22, 1785. By M. Penchioni, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Turin.

The *lauro-cerasus*, so called by botanists on account of the resemblance there is between its fruit and our cherries, was brought from Trebizond into France in 1576. Its pernicious effects, however, when given to animals, were known long before to the ancient Greeks and Romans, as we learn from the writings of Strabo, Pliny, and others; and the observations of the moderns have shewn that the distilled water of this plant is one of the most sudden and fatal poisons hitherto discovered. Notwithstanding the dangerous properties of this water, however, it is said to be still occasionally employed in cookery; and the two persons whose cases are related in this paper were servants to a nobleman at Turin, who found a bottle of this water among some cordials intended for the table; and, having each of them by mistake swallowed about two tea-spoonfuls, were instantly killed by it.—A very full account is given of the appearances that presented themselves on the dissection of the dead bodies of these unfortunate persons.

VIII. Observations on Gangrene. By Charles White, Esq. F. R. S. Surgeon at Manchester.

IX. Pathological Observations on the Brain. By Mr. Thomas Anderson, F. R. S. Edin. Surgeon at Leith. From the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

X. An Account of a Distemper vulgarly called the Mumps. By Robert Hamilton, M. D. F. R. S. Edin. and Physician at Lynn-Regis, Norfolk. From the same Work.

XI. A Case of Diabetes. By Mr. Philip Werner, Surgeon to the British Factory at Algiers.

XII. Description of an improved Instrument for the Fistula in Ano. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S.

F. R. S. by Mr. J. Savigny, Surgical Instrument Maker in London.

This description is illustrated by an engraving.

XIII. An Account of Two Cases of Amenorrhœa; with some Observations on the Use of the Root of Madder in that Disease. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. Peter Copland, Surgeon at Swayfield, near Colsterworth, in Lincolnshire.

XIV. An Account of Two Cases of Pemphigus; to which is added, a Fact relative to the early Practice of Inoculation of the Small pox in Wales. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. John Ring, Surgeon in London.

From the facts relative to inoculation, alluded to by Mr. Ring, it appears, that the custom of having the small-pox has prevailed in South Wales from time immemorial.

XV. Observations on Stone in the Urinary Bladder, and on Lithotomy. By Mr. James Lucas, one of the Surgeons of the General Infirmary at Leeds.

This is a valuable paper, evidently the result of much experience, and attention to the subject.

XVI. Remarks on the Treatment of Phtisis Pulmonalis. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, F. R. S. by William May, M. D. Physician at Maidstone, in Kent.

This paper, with some additional observations, has lately been republished in a separate form.

XVII. Observations on the Luxation of the Bones of the Pelvis. By M. Enaux, Professor of Midwifery, &c. at Dijon.

These observations, which are extracted from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Dijon, relate to a species of accident which the author seems, with reason, to rank among the more rare and extraordinary events of surgery; and of course they will be very valuable to surgeons.

XVIII. Observations on the Diseases and Medical Practice of Boutan and Thibet. By Mr. Robert Saunders, Surgeon at Boglepoor, in Bengal. From the Philosophical Transactions.

XIX. A Physical Inquiry into the Powers and Operation of Medicines. By Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. S. and S. A. &c.

A number of very curious facts are brought together in this paper; but they would suffer by an abridgment.

[An account of Part IV. shall be given in our succeeding volume.]

280. A plain and earnest Address to Britons, especially Farmers, on the interesting State of public Affairs in Great Britain and France. By a Farmer. The Eighth Edition.

“When mischief is once begun, there is no knowing where it will end.”

Works of T. Paine.

THIS is one of the meritorious publications which have happily operated as an antidote to the poisonous doctrines industriously circulated by the enemies to the true liberty of this country. We shall not enter into the arguments of this Addresser; but the following remarks must give pleasure to every honest man:

“There is in this country, and I glory in the recollection, a spirit of attention to the labouring part of the community, far beyond what is the case in any other kingdom in the world. The heart and the purse of the employer is never shut against the distresses of his industrious labourer. The liberality of the affluent hath in every quarter provided hospitals for the diseased in mind and body; schools for the ignorant and untutored; and bread for those who are not able to earn it themselves. The peasantry in England, when honest and industrious, are the happiest upon the face of the earth. And long may they continue so! But adieu to every thing like peace and pleasure, if once the leveling principles of Mr. Paine become the object of their desire. Such a system, like a pestilential vapour, will bring disease, idleness, and discontent, with all their train of mischief along with it. Dissatisfied with his own condition, and envious of his neighbour's prosperity, the now industrious labourer will lose all those sweet consolations which flow from a consciousness of having done his duty, and from the assurance of receiving his reward—that happy state of honest contentment which, in point of real happiness, leaves him little to regret in the condition of the first among mankind! For the curse of these principles of Equality is, that they never can allow tranquillity to be the inheritance of a people.”

To the class of men who are here more particularly addressed, these remarks are of essential consequence:

“Traders and manufacturers, of every description, although their sufferings in popular insurrections are generally very severe, can frequently convert their wealth into money, and fly with it, on paper wings, wherever property remains secure; but the farmer is chained to a spot. His property is invested in the soil he cultivates; he has no power of movement; he must abide the beating of the storm, be it pitiless as it may. To him, therefore, the new-fangled doctrines of Equality ought to appear in all their native deformity; for they are doctrines that tend

send directly to his destruction; and from whose pestilential influence he cannot fly."

281. *A few plain Questions, and a little honest Advice, to the Working People of Great Britain.*

"Let the Levelers answer this: How were great estates at first made, but by industry and good fortune? and who will be industrious and active, if he and his are not to enjoy his gains? Would they have a law made to hinder a poor man from getting rich, as numbers among you are now daily, and happily, doing? Observe too how far this will go. If a duke or an earl has not a right to his great estate, what right has the small land-owner to his freehold? What right has the shopkeeper to his shop, the tenant to his farm, the corporation to its privileges and freedom, the master-tradesman to the work of his apprentices and servants, or any working man to his comfortable meal, while there is a beggar in the street that wants it? All and each of these rights depend on the established law of the land, protecting property as it happens to stand. Destroy it as to the great properties, and the small will not be long in following." . . .

"You have heard, my honest friends, a great deal about Equality, and I will tell you where only it will be found—IN THE PRESENCE OF GOD AT THE DAY OF JUDGMENT. There, the prince and the peasant, who have done their duty, are regarded with the same benignant attention. There, not the situation in life, but the manner in which it is discharged, is only considered; a reflection that should teach the great humility, and the poor content. You have this cordial to reconcile you to all the distresses of life—that nothing but your own folly and neglect can deprive you of your future reward. I entreat you, therefore, by all that is dear to man, not to listen to those Atheists and Infidels, who every where abound—who would lead you, by sneering and mocking at every thing serious, to neglect your duty to God, and to despise the mercies of your blessed Redeemer. If a man robs you of your little property, the loss may be repaired; BUT WHO OR WHAT CAN REPAIR THE LOSS OF YOUR IMMORTAL SOUL? Tremendous must be the account these men will one day have to give; for, if it must needs be that offences come, woe unto them by whom they come."

282. *An Address to the disaffected Subjects of George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, &c. King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c.*

ANOTHER attempt to stem the torrent of disaffection; by a serious turn of argument, exposing the fallacy of the advocates for Equality, and tracing the broad basis of our civil rights as English-

men, from the first era of our real liberty under the Magna Charta of King John to the present happy administration of our laws and government, which is "above all praise," though not entirely so "in every circumstance and department."

"Every man hath not equal abilities; and, sometimes, where the Power is, there wants the Inclination to do Right. Indeed it is impossible, in the best-regulated states, but some grievances must exist. Like as in the best-cultivated gardens noxious weeds will start up, which require the exterminating hand of the skilful gardener, so also some alterations and amendments may be necessary in this Government. But there is a season for all things. At present, the piercing blasts of Winter are upon us: and, perhaps, by pruning the luxuriant shoots and too much refinement, we may cause the tree to wither from its root. Therefore, let us confide it to his care who hath so long preserved and caused it to flourish: his watchful eye will not let slip the moment of occasion. In that sweet hope, requesting Loyalty and Vigilance from my Countrymen, and imploring the Blessing of Almighty God on all the component parts of our valuable Government, and their endeavours, I bid adieu."

283. *New Dialogue between Monsieur Francis and John Bull, on the French Revolution.*

284. *A Dialogue between Mr. Worthy and John Simple, on some Matters relative to the present State of Great Britain, 1792.*

WE notice these two Dialogues as of some peculiar eminence among the many laudable productions of the moment. The first of them is perfectly well adapted to give our honest countrymen a true relish for their own happiness; and the second contains much and wholesome advice. To an ignorant but well-meaning enquirer, who wishes to participate in the regulation of the state, it is answered,

"Would it not be mis-spending our time in considering this question of *right*, when you seem to have made it out clearly that you are incapable? If the government was to be committed to the lower order of the people, either they must make themselves masters of the science, which, as it is acknowledged to be the most difficult of any, would be impossible; or else one of two things must take place: they must either decide of themselves, and then it would be a blind government; or they must be directed by others, in which case the governors would be governed themselves."

285. *A Picture of true and false Liberty; addressed to the Understandings and Feelings of Britons.*

AN excellent little pamphlet, well worthy the perusal of our readers.

ODIES OF SHAKSPEARE. No IV.

At first, the *clerk*,
ling and engrossing in the Attorney's
office; [book,
then the airy *Templar*, with his note-
knowing term-time face, hurrying down
morning to the courts: then, *call'd to*
the bar, [cause,
few years hence, he opens a woeful
of the law's delay; and then *king's-*
counsel,
f strange briefs, retain'd in every suit,
as of rank, bold-faced, and quick in
reply,
ng both foes and reputation
at the Old Bailey: and then the *Judge*,
r round state, with ermine richly robed,
eyes severe, and wig of formal flow,
f old rules, and former practices,
so he goes the circuit: next change of
ministry
s him the high and peerag'd *chancellor*,
seals and purse, and 's honour * close
beside him;
fions well secur'd, a world too scant
is great spirit; and his big surly voice,
ng to his once equals at the bar,
ders his stern decree: last place makes
up
ates of so uncertain a profession,
Teller o' th' Exchequer, mere oblivion!
change, sans fear, sans care for any
thing. AS YOU LIKE IT. II. 7.

on Sir; this is Billingsgate—how dread-
ful
eafening 'tis to have one's ears so stunn'd!
ymphs and dames that crowd the mar-
ket-place [down
r full as gross as bargemen: half way
e that opens oysters, luscious trade!
ks she scolds much braver, than the
rest;
fishermen that land upon the stairs
r dainties first of turbot, lobsters, soles,
ish'd) measure out, by peck-fulls,
sprats [rage
t as hands can scramble: th' abusive
'nking th' unnumber'd basket women
chafes, [ger,
t be heard distinct.—I'll stay no lon-
ny brain turn, or the next uplifted fist
le me down headlong. LEAR. IV. 6.
MASTER SHALLOW.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 17.
: a translation of the Latin Prize Epi-
am, p. 1039, and have translated the
reek Epigrams. Yours, &c. J. M.
Purpura vendit
ausidicum. Juv.
out to Cræsus bitter torment gave,
much he wish'd he might escape the
grave.

The Master of the Ro. 1., I believe, is so

There came a man, who healing wonders
wrought:

This welcome news his trusty servant
brought. [cry'd,

He, painful, wreath'd his tortur'd limbs, and
Who? does he walk? or in a chariot ride?

"I know not whence he came, he walks
alone,"

The servant said: then tell him to be gone.

ON THE SAME.

We find, in this sarcastic tale,

Th' Athenian rostrum set to sale;

When Æschines, th' Athenians told

"Demosthenes, took Persian gold,"

Who said of Æschines again,

"The Macedonian brib'd this man."

But now the Rhetoricians' zeal

(To clear themselves) made this appeal,

"How well he must, Athenians, know

The love I for my city owe!"

One laughing said, who knew their arts,

"What mischief royal gold imparts!

By how much less the love you hold,

For so much more your city's sold *."

Cowbit.

J. M.

* In the last line of the second epigram,
for *μίστ' α. γ. μ. α. γ.*

Mr. URBAN,

March 8.

As you are an encourager of merit in
general, I take the liberty to send you
the following verses; the composition of a
youth, on the death of an affectionate bro-
ther, whose abilities bid fair for eminence.

TO THE MEMORY OF MY DEAR BROTHER
W. T. P. C.

—*Manibus date lilia plenis:*

Purpureos spargam flores. ÆNEID. VI.

Though no funereal grandeur swell my song,

Nor genius eagle-plum'd the strain prolong;

Tho' grief, and nature, here alone combine

To weep, my William, o'er a fate like thine;

Yet thy last pray'r, still lingering on my ear,

Shall force its way thro' many a gushing

tear;

[spread,

The Muse, that saw thy lingering beauties

That lov'd thee living, shall lament thee dead.

Ye graceful virtues! while the note I

breathe,

Of fairest flow'rs entwine a funeral wreath

Of virgin flowers, and place them round his

tomb,

To bud like him, and perish in their bloom.

Ah! when these eyes serenely saw thee wait

The last long separating stroke of Fate,

When round thy bed a kindred weeping

train

[vain;

Call'd on thy voice to greet them, but in

When o'er thy lips we watch'd thy fault'ring

breath,

[Death!

When louder grief proclaim'd thy presence,

Through ev'ry vein an icy horror chill'd,

Colder than weeping marble every bosom

thrill'd;

Unsettled still, though exercis'd to grieve,

Scarce would my soul the alter'd sight be-

lieve,

Familiar

Familiar scenes a transient calm inspire,
 Poor flutt'ring fancy fann'd the vain desire,
 Till with sad proof thy wasted relics rise,
 And restless nature pours uncall'd for sighs.
 Ah! long, my William, shall thy picture
 rest, [breast.
 Time shall not wear it's image from my
 Yes! thou shalt live, while fond remem-
 brance lives, [gives.
 Till he who mourns thee asks the line he
 No short-liv'd joy, no transitory charm,
 Could raise such anguish, or could thus dis-
 arm;
 Convulsive sorrow had been less severe,
 And tears less copious had bedew'd thy bier;
 From the same breast our milky food we drew,
 Entwin'd affection strengthen'd as we grew;
 One pillow prest, embrac'd us in repose,
 With kindred passions kindred language
 rose. [is o'er,
 Why farther trace?—The flatt'ring dream
 Thy joys and cares, my William, are no
 more;
 Nor pillow more shall lock us in repose,
 Nor kindred language now thy bosom knows;
 All, all are fled—and, ah! where'er I turn,
 Insulting Death directs me to thy urn,
 Throws his cold shadows round me while I
 sing, [string.
 Damps ev'ry nerve, and slackens every
 So when the Moon trims up her waning fire,
 Sweep the night-breezes o'er th' Æolian
 lyre, [sound
 Ling'ring, perchance some wild pathetic
 Lulls the lorn ear, and dies along the ground.
 Ye kindred train! who o'er the parting
 grave [save,
 Have mourn'd the virtues which ye could not
 Ye know how Mem'ry, with exorbitant pow'r,
 Extracts a sweet from each unheeded hour,
 From scenes long past, regardless of repose,
 She seeds her tears, and treasures up her
 woes.
 Thou, tuneful mute, companion of my care*,
 Where now thy notes that linger'd in the air,
 That linger still?—Ah! vain thy vocal store,
 Thy sweet persuasive triumphs are no more;
 Thy mournful image strikes my wand'ring
 eye,
 Sad o'er thy silent strings I sit and sigh;
 Cold is that hand, which musick form'd her
 own,
 When every chord resign'd its sweetest tone;
 Ah! long, fair source of rapture, shalt thou
 rest,
 Silent and sad, neglected and unprest,
 Till years, lov'd shade, superior powers de-
 sign,
 Or raise one note more eloquent than thine,
 Tho' with'ring sickness mark'd thee in the
 womb,
 And form'd thy cradle, but to form thy tomb.
 Yet, like a flower, she bade thee reach thy
 prime,
 The fairer victim for the stroke of time,

* His harpsicord.

When fond Invention vainly sought thine
 ease,
 The wave salubrious, and the morning breeze;
 When even sleep, sweet sleep! refus'd thy
 call;
 Sleep that, like heaven, is undeny'd to all;
 When till the morn thine eyes, unclos'd and
 damp, [lamp;
 Trac'd thy sad semblance in the glimmering
 When from thy face each blooming relic fled,
 Where hope might flutter with reluctant
 head.
 Still darting forward from the weight of woe,
 Thy soul with all its energy would glow;
 Still with the purest passion would'st thou
 prove [love.
 The glow of friendship, and the warmth of
 And, ah! to sacred mem'ry ever nigh,
 Thy wit and humour claim the passing sigh.
 When through the hour, with unresist'd
 skill, [will;
 I've seen thee mould each feature to thy
 When many a circle, with attentive ear,
 Smil'd at the rail'ry which they could not
 fear;
 Had anguish'd sorrow ne'er oppos'd the line,
 Thy virtues ask a fairer pen than mine;
 They ask—but never shall they yet explore
 A mind that knew or could regret them more.
 Oh! how I've heard thee with assiduous
 care,
 Join in the song of cro'orted despair!
 How have I seen thee, with assuasive guile,
 O'er many an anguish, force the faithless
 smile!
 Seen suffering nature check the tender fear,
 And rob maternal fondness of a tear!
 But past are all my joys,—Ah! vain the
 pray'r,
 That sought of fate to pity and to spare;
 Ah! vain, if wit and virtue could not save
 Thy youthful honours from an early grave.
 Oh! if the raptures of fraternal love
 Still claim alliance with the realms above;
 If kindred nature, with perpetual bloom,
 Transplanted springs, and lives beyond the
 tomb;
 Thy pitying soul shall smile upon my grief,
 Shall feel a throb that wishes not relief;
 In visions still shall shield me as I go
 Along this gloomy wilderness of woe;
 Shall still regard me, with peculiar pride,
 On earth my brother, as in Heaven my
 guide.
 Methinks, I see thee reach th'empyrean shore,
 And Heaven's full chorus hail an Angel
 more; [fly,
 While, mid the seraph-forms that round thee
 * Thy father meets thee with extatic eye;
 He springs exulting from his throne of rest,
 Claps his white plume, and clasps thee to
 his breast.

Feb. 15, 1790.

I. C.

* His father died of a decline some years before.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF
FRANCE, (continued from p. 1139.)

Monday, Nov. 19. **M**R. Ruhl claimed the attention of the Convention, in regard to those nations who may be treated with cruelty for manifesting their love to Liberty.

The inhabitants of a Bailiwick on the borders of France having assumed the National Cockade, the Duke of Deux Ponts, he said, had sent a body of troops, at the head of which was M. Descorches, the Ambassador from the Republic, and the unhappy patriots had been carried off, and committed to a dungeon.

After a short debate, in which it was ineffectually attempted to confine the declaration to the countries at war with France, the Convention resolved,

“That the French nation will afford its fraternity and assistance to every people that may wish to become free: the Convention charges the Executive Power to give the Generals the necessary orders for this purpose; and also to defend all those citizens who may be prosecuted on account of their attachment to liberty; and the Minister of Foreign Affairs is desired to give information relative to the conduct of M. Descorches, Minister to the Duke of Deux Ponts.”

Letter from the Citizen Mouthon, of the Ariel Frigate, to the Minister of the Marine.

“*Offend, Nov. 16, 1792, First Year of the Republic.*”

“Citizen Minister,

“I failed from the road of Dunkirk this day, at ten o'clock in the morning, along with the packet boat l'Eveill . The remainder of our fleet was prevented from joining me, as the wind still continued at West North West.

“I anchored here at three o'clock in the afternoon, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants, whose loyalty, frankness, and friendship, fully evince that our red caps can do more even than our cannon.

(Signed) “MOUTHON.”

Tuesday 20. General Dillon presented a Memorial to the Convention, and requested that they might come to a speedy determination, relative to his conduct.

The following additional articles relative to the Emigrants were this day decreed:

Art. VI. Every certificate shall be examined by two Commissioners of the Section.

VII. Those who shall forge a certificate, or shall certify falsely, are to be punished with five years detention in irons.

VIII. All those who shall be convicted of having in any manner favoured or assisted the Emigrants since the 9th of May, 1792, shall be considered as their accomplices, and punished accordingly.

Edward Bailey, an Englishman, requested that he might be admitted a Citizen of France.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1792.

Wednesday 21. An extract was read from the Registers of the magnificent Council of Geneva, containing some details relative to the flight of Montesquieu. Brissot informed the Assembly, that a packet of papers, belonging to Montesquieu had been stopped at Chambery; he moved they should be brought to Paris, and delivered to the Committee charged to draw up the decrees of accusation against him, which was decreed: He afterwards entered on the subject of the city of Geneva, and proposed that the Executive Power should be authorized to request that the Swiss troops should evacuate Geneva on the 1st of December next. The French troops however, in the interim, are to pay a proper respect to the neutrality and independence of the Genevese territory, and, if they have entered it, are to evacuate it. This the Convention decreed.

A letter was read from General Labourdonn , informing the Convention that he was master of the Scheldt, having taken the two forts opposite, which the Emperor took from the Dutch in the last war. He says, on his quitting the city of Ghent, he distributed among the friends of Liberty and Equality 500 copies of the work of Mr. Paine, called “The Rights of Man,” translated into Flemish. He also gave them a set of the *Faillie Villageoise*. He had sent three divisions to attack Varneton, a strong post on the left shore of the Scheldt. Himself was then proceeding to Antwerp.

Thursday 22. A letter was read from Thomas Paine, containing his opinion respecting the trial of the king; the plea of inviolability, he says, ought not to be mentioned or admitted.

Citizen Philip Egalit  requested that his daughter and her two companions, who in 1791 went to England to learn the English language, might not be ranked as emigrants.

Friday 23. An address was read from the Society in London, called the Friends of the Revolution of 1688, signed by David Martins, President; James Horsfield, Secretary; and John Alcock, Treasurer.

The Convention decreed, that the daughter of Citizen Egalit , Pamela Seymour, Henrietta Sorcey, and Brulart Sillery, should not be ranked as emigrants.

Two letters were read from General Dumourier. In the first year he complained of the remissness which prevailed in forwarding the provisions for the Belgic army, which delays impeded his military operations, and requested permission to purchase supplies in the country where he was. The second letter contained a list of superior officers and others who deserve promotion for their conduct at the battle of Jemmapes.

A letter was read from the Municipal Officers

Officers of Marseilles, informing the Convention, that they had given commissions to purchase corn abroad to the amount of four millions, but could not raise that sum without the assistance of the Convention.

The Convention received an account that the town of Namur was taken.

Saturday 24. Boucher Reye, *locum-tenens* Mayor of the city of Paris, requested, in the name of the Municipal Body, that the Assembly would come to some determination about the formation of the Municipality of Paris. He observed, that the Municipal Body was now reduced to 10 or 11 members; that every part of the Administration is either neglected, or given up; and that it is impossible that things can long remain as they are. The letter was referred to the Legislative Committee, who are to report upon it to-morrow noon.

A tailor, father of 20 children, presented himself at the bar, and requested, as his age prevented him from working for his subsistence, that a pension of 240 livres might be paid him; the arrears of which he had not received since 1788. The Convention decreed that his arrears should immediately be paid, and his pension continued.

Sunday 25. A letter was read from General Dumourier, stating, that the enemy had decamped from behind Tirkemont, which place he had entered that morning. Previous to their departure, he played his artillery on their advanced guards, encamped on the heights of Cunprich; which cannonade, and the desertion which followed it, cost the enemy 400 men.

Monday 26. Deputies from the Department of the Eure and Loire gave the following melancholy description of their own and the adjacent Departments:—

“That bodies of armed men were going up and down through the Departments, fixing the price of corn; that the Magistrates and people were faithful to their duty; but that the laws were without force; that the price of bread was so high that it was beyond the reach of the poor; that their distress was at his height, and, if the price should continue much longer as high as it then was, some dreadful disaster would be the consequence.”

These Deputies related a most horrible event:—A woman of the parish of Hopital, having gone three times to the market, in order to purchase food, and finding none there, returned, killed, and ate her own child; and, being struck with horror at the deed, hanged herself immediately after.

The Convention have decreed, that servants of the emigrants shall rank as emigrants.

The *ci-devant* King, a day or two ago, requested that the Prince his son might have some classical and religious books for his instruction. The Council General has ordered his request to be complied with.

Tuesday 27. The Convention decreed, in the name of the French people, the union of the *ci-devant* Duchy of Savoy with France.

General Lahourdonnaye has sent in his resignation. This is attributed to a misunderstanding between him and Dumourier. He is succeeded by General Miranda, a Spaniard.

The President read a letter from the minister Roland to the Convention, informing them of the state of provisions at Paris. He says that the scarcity is occasioned by the obstacles to circulation. It appears from his report, that there were at Paris, on the 2d of November, 33,224 sacks of corn, each 32½ pounds weight, and that 20,000 were expected from Havre, which furnishes 32 days subsistence. He complains that the Municipal Body, in causing the corn to be sold at a cheaper rate than it was purchased at, has occasioned more persons to repair to Paris than could possibly be supplied. He also declares that the price of wood is so high as to create a general alarm, and indicates a scarcity.

“Farmers and labourers, continues he, dare no longer to come to market, nor sell a stack of corn, lest they should be stigmatised as extortioners. Knaves alarm, and fools terrify. I am overwhelmed with complaints, reproaches, and murmurs against the Commons, who on their part make no reply to the official letters which I send. These discontents extend to the Sections, which communicate their effects. The disturbances, I denounce, are dreadful. I am in danger of my life every hour: the public affairs must be extricated, or we must both perish together.”

Roland concludes with remarking, that the conduct of the Commons of Paris will soon destroy Paris, and the Convention itself, if it does not instantly put an end to this agitation of the Sections, and the existence of Commons uniform only in tumult and disorganization, and which may be considered as the focus of cabal.

Wednesday 28. Lecoindre delivered in a report in the name of the Committee of Arms; by which it appeared, that the Contractor Beaumarchais had procured the sum of 500,000 livres from the Republic, under pretence that the Dutch Government had stopped a vessel laden with muskets destined for the French troops. After a short discussion, it was resolved, that a Decree of Accusation should be instantly passed against M. Beaumarchais, and that the contract with him, being fraudulent, should be annihilated.

A deputation of English, Scots, and Irish, resident in Paris, appeared at the bar, and felicitated the National Convention on the triumph of Liberty.

An address from the London “Constitutional Society”, signed “Sempill, President,” and countersigned “D. Adams, Secretary,” was presented by Messrs. Barlow

and Frost: they afterwards stated, that 100cl. had been subscribed by their Society, in order to clothe the Soldiers of Freedom; and that this sum had been expended in shoes, &c. &c. 1000 pair of which had already arrived at Calais.

The President invoked the shades of Pym, Hampden, and Sidney, to behold the generous conduct of the English people; and added, that he hoped soon to felicitate them on the convocation of a *National Convention*.

Ordered, that this address, and the President's answer, be translated into all the languages of Europe; and that a copy of each, in French, be transmitted to the 84 Departments.

M. Kerfaint, by way of repaying the generosity of the English nation, thought that France ought cordially to unite with Britain, in order to put an end to Negro Slavery.—Referred to a Committee.

Trial of Louis XVI.

M. Lefort observed, that he "had always been the friend of Mar, and the enemy of Kings. Even Titus, Trajan, and Marcus Aurelius, about whom so much had been said, had something of ferocity appertaining to their characters.

"The French laws, by their impunity, had protected Tyrants; but they were still the laws of the Empire, and, notwithstanding this gross absurdity, it would be an injustice to deviate from them in respect to the last of their Kings.

"The execution of Charles I. was the principal cause that operated the Restoration of Charles II. The punishment of the father pleaded in behalf of the son; for, the sensibility of the people occasioned an explosion highly unfavourable to their interests.

"At the Revolution, the escape of James II. was facilitated, instead of being prevented; in consequence of which, he fell into contempt, and his son made vain and ineffectual efforts in order to recover the throne.

"Let us give (continued he) a glorious example of virtue and magnanimity to the earth; let us order Louis Capet to the bar, and address him thus:

"You are no longer King; such is the will of the people. We are your children, and yet you wished to devour us! You merit death—we permit you to live! We do more, we make you a French Citizen, a title more glorious than that of Monarch!"

M. Serre delivered a speech, in which he recommended the immediate trial of Louis XVI.

Tuesday 23. The President said, he had received a letter from M. de Narbonne, in which he begs to be permitted to defend the King. Some members observed, he had better defend himself. Passed to the order of the day.

Wednesday 29. Le Brun made several observations relative to the decree commanding him to deliver a list of the Diplomatic Agents

at different Courts.—"This decree (says he) is impolitic, because there are many secrets, which, if discovered, might be opposed, or thwarted."—Referred to the Diplomatic Committee.

The General Council of Paris stigmatised the last hours of its existence by a petition against the freedom of commerce. It demanded that the administration should have the right of fixing the price of provisions; the most certain method of accelerating famine, by inducing those who deal in those articles to conceal their stores that they may not be obliged to sell them at a fixed price.

M. Kellerman, the General of the army of the Alps, announces, that he is on the point of giving liberty to the Romans, who, he states, have for so many ages groaned under the hardest and most debasing of all kinds of slavery—war against the chateaus, peace to the cottages, and protection to the monuments of the arts. Such are the principles which will guide my army. The General warns the Convention of not being affected by the calumny his enemies will assail him with during his absence.

Thursday 30. The Convention heard and approved the plan of an answer which Gregoire was charged to prepare to the Revolution Society of England, who had offered a donation of 6000 pair of shoes for the use of the soldiers of the Republic.

A letter was read from the President of the "Society of Friends of Liberty and Equality" at Belfast in Ireland. This letter was accompanied by an address from the same society.

Saturday, Dec. 1. A letter was read from General Dumourier, which announced the capture of Liege, after a desultory contest of about ten hours with an Austrian army of 12,000 men under General Staray. In this contest, the Austrians were driven from six villages, with the loss of 500 men, and of the General; those wounded filled 37 waggons; the loss of the French was very few. M. Dumourier was lodged, when he wrote, in the palace of the Prince.

Sunday 2. A deputation from the Commons of Paris appeared at the bar, and in the name of the sections of Paris made the following requests: 1st, To put the question, whether Louis, the *ci-devant* King, merited death, and whether it would be proper to execute him on the scaffold? 2d, To pursue that business with the utmost activity, and for that purpose sit four afternoons every week while it lasted.

The President replied, "That the Grand Tribunal of Nations, the public opinion, had decided his doom a long time since, and the Tribunal of the French people would shortly pronounce sentence." He then invited the deputation to assist at the session.

(To be continued)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

France. Report of the Commune, concerning the transferring Louis XVth to the bar of the National Convention: Dec. 11, 1792.

"At one o'clock the Mayor and Secretary went up into the apartment of the late King, and said to him, "I am charged to declare to you, that the Convention wait for you at their bar, and I am appointed to conduct you." The Secretary then read these words—"Decree of the National Convention of the 6th of December: Art. 5. Louis Capet shall be brought to the bar of the National Convention on Tuesday the 11th of December, to answer the questions which shall be put to him by the President."—This being done, the Mayor asked Louis if he would go down. He appeared to hesitate a little; and said "My name is not Louis Capet; my ancestors bore that name, but I never was called so; it is, however, like the treatment I have experienced these four months past by force. This morning my son has been separated from me; it was an enjoyment of which they have deprived me. I have been expecting you these two hours."

"The mayor, without making any answer, invited him again to go down, which he determined at length to do. Being in the carriage, which was lined with thick cushions, in order to be musket-proof, he kept silence all the way, till the carriage was stopped by some misunderstanding among the guards who escorted him on the Boulevards.

"When he was near the gates of St. Martin and St. Denis, he asked if those two triumphal arches would not be demolished. He was answered, that the gate of St. Denis, being a master-piece, would be preserved.

"He arrived at the Convention at two o'clock. He appeared dressed in a brown great coat, and did not seem at all troubled. The Mayor and Procureur de la Commune were on each side of him; behind him were Sauterre, Berguyer, and other officers. After his interrogatory, he was conducted into the Conference Hall, and accepted a bit of bread, observing that he had not broken his fast. He afterwards got up into the Mayor's carriage, and spoke little on his return. There was a very numerous armed force, but the concourse of people was not on his passage so great as might have been expected. The greatest order and silence reigned among the guards and spectators.

"He arrived at his apartment at half past six. He repeatedly asked the Mayor, that the decree granting him a counsel, which was refused to nobody, might be speedily communicated to him. It has since been resolved in the Commune, that Louis should have no farther communication with his family, and that his counsel should hold their conferences with him alone, and always in presence of the municipal officers."

Hague, Nov. 16. A messenger from London arrived at the hotel of the British Ambassador. Soon afterwards his Excellency delivered to the States-General a declaration on the part of his Britannic Majesty; to which their High Mightinesses returned an immediate answer: copies of which papers are here subjoined,

DECLARATION.

"The under-signed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty has received the King's orders to inform their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, that his Majesty, seeing the theatre of war brought so near to the frontiers of the Republic by the recent events which have happened, and being sensible of the uneasiness which may naturally result from such a situation, thinks it due to the connexion which subsists between him and the Republic, that he should renew to their High Mightinesses, on this occasion, the assurance of his inviolable friendship, and of his determination to execute at all times, with the utmost good faith, all the different stipulations of the Treaty of Alliance so happily concluded in 1788, between his Majesty and their High Mightinesses.

"In making to their High Mightinesses this declaration, the King is very far from supposing the probability of any intension on the part of any of the belligerent parties to violate the territory of the Republic, or to interfere in the internal concerns of its Government. The King is persuaded, that the conduct which, in concert with his Majesty, their High Mightinesses have hitherto observed, and the respect to which the situation of his Majesty and the Republic justly entitles them, are sufficient to remove any ground of such apprehension. His Majesty, therefore, confidently expects, that no events of the war will lead to any circumstance from without, which may be injurious to the rights of their High Mightinesses; and he strongly recommends to them to employ, in concert with his Majesty, an unremitting attention and firmness to repress any attempts which may be made to disturb the internal tranquillity of the Provinces.

"His Majesty has directed this communication to be made to their High Mightinesses, in the full persuasion, that nothing can more effectually conduce to the interests and happiness of both countries than the continuance of that intimate union which has been established between them for the maintenance of their own rights and security, and with a view to contribute to the general welfare and tranquillity of Europe.

(Signed)

AUCKLAND."

ANSWER.

"Their High Mightinesses are most strongly impressed by the renewal of the assurances, which his Britannic Majesty has now been pleased to make, of his inviolable friendship

for this Republic, and of his determination to execute at all times, with the most scrupulous good faith, all the different stipulations of the Treaty of Alliance, so happily concluded in 1788, between his Majesty and their High Mightinesses. The States-General have never doubted these generous sentiments on the part of his Britannic Majesty; but the declaration which his Majesty is pleased to make of them at the present moment cannot but be extremely agreeable to their High Mightinesses, and inspire them with the liveliest gratitude, and his most devoted attachment to his Britannic Majesty.

"The States-General, moreover, perfectly agree with his Majesty in the persuasion, that there is not the least reason to attribute to either of the Belligerent Powers an hostile intention against the Republic; and indeed their Mightinesses are persuaded, equally with the King, that the conduct and the strict neutrality, which, in concert with his Majesty, they have hitherto so carefully observed, and the respect to which the situation of his Majesty and the Republic justly entitles them; are sufficient to remove any ground of such apprehension.

"With respect to the internal tranquillity of the Republic, their High Mightinesses are perfectly sensible of the necessity of continuing to secure its inhabitants so invaluable an enjoyment; and they are not neglectful of any means for the attainment of that salutary end.

"The States-General, in concert with the Provinces of the Union, have already taken, and continue to take, the necessary measures for preventing any interruption of this tranquillity in the present circumstances. They have the satisfaction of being able to assure his Majesty, that their efforts have so far been crowned with the desired success; and they have reason to flatter themselves, that, with the blessing of Providence, those efforts will be equally fortunate in future.

"Finally, their High Mightinesses do not hesitate to declare, that they agree with his Britannic Majesty in the persuasion, that nothing can more effectually conduce to the happiness and mutual interests of the two Nations, than the continuance of that intimate union which has been established between them, and which their High Mightinesses on their part will neglect no opportunity of cementing and strengthening, for the maintenance of the mutual rights and interests of the two countries, and for the security of the general welfare and tranquillity of Europe.

(Signed) W. H. WASSAER.

(Counter-signed) H. FACELL."

Nag. Nov. 24. The States General, and the Council of State assembled; the Prince Stadtholder assisted at the deliberations. The object of this Council was to take into consideration a requisition for the passage of some French ships of war up the Scheldt to

attack the Citadel of Antwerp by water. Advices were received from Flanders, that these vessels have already gone up the river to Antwerp.—M. Maulde, the French Ambassador to the States, will not withdraw.

Stockholm. His Majesty the young King Gustavus Adolphus, in compliance with the request and latter will of his Royal father, has founded a military academy for the education of youth, whether sons of nobility or not, and for that purpose has set apart the palace of Carlberg. On the 1st of this month, being his Majesty's birth-day, and that appointed for reviewing the corps of the Cadets maintained there, who at present are in number 50, his Majesty repaired to the Castle of Carlberg, and, being met by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sudermania, his Royal Highness the Duke of Ostrogothia, in the King's name, presented to the Cadets the professors and other persons to superintend their education. The Cadets appeared under arms; and, having gone through their exercise, they proceeded to the hall, where they dined. When the King and their Royal Highnesses saw them sit down to table, and had viewed the apartments and accommodations provided for them, his Majesty and suite partook of a dinner, which his Royal Highness the Duke of Sudermania had ordered to be prepared for them.

Major-General Piper is appointed Governor of this Corps of Cadets, and Count Rib Cronstedt Vice-Governor.

Madrid. The Spanish settlement at New Orleans is at present in a most prosperous situation. The indigo, tobacco, rice, cotton, and sugar plantations, are in a flourishing state and several mines of lead and iron have recently been discovered. The Governor, Baron de Garondelet, for the encouragement of agriculture, has fitted out three vessels to trade to Africa for slaves, with intent to sell them at reduced prices. It is the general opinion, that, under his judicious and patriotic government, New Orleans will become the most valuable of the Spanish Transatlantic possessions.

Bowles, the Cherokee Chief, who had been confined in the common gaol of that city for nearly four months, and had been sentenced to death for the depredations committed by him at New Orleans, was at length liberated; it is supposed on the intercession of the British Minister.

Escurial. The King has appointed the Duke of Alcudia to be his First Secretary of State; and Don Eugenio de Laguno Amirola, Secretary of the Council of State, to be a Member of that Council. The Count d'Aranda, who held the office of First Secretary of State *ad interim*, is to retain all the honours of that situation, as well as the place of Senior of the Council of State.

The above Minister has sent a circular letter to all the Ambassadors there, representing, that the prohibition is renewed

against

against all papers contrary to the constitution and government of Spain; that this does not extend to the Foreign Ministers; but that it is hoped they will receive those papers for their own use.

Warsaw. Prince Poninski is about publishing a Manifesto against the decree passed against him by the late diet. His son, Prince Alexander, is to demand again the Insignia of Nobility which he returned to the King when his father went into exile.

Our new Government is speedily expected to be organized, and the Diet will then be opened.

The Russians in Lithuania are to march back into Russia; the Russian army now in Poland amounts to 73,600 men, who carry with them 136 cannon, and 64 pontoons."

SPEECH made in the National Convention at Paris (on Friday Dec. 14, in a Debate on the Subject of establishing Public Schools for the Education of Youth,) by Citizen DUPONT, a Member of considerable Weight. And, as the Doctrines contained in it were received with unanimous Applause, except from two or three of the Clergy, it may be fairly considered as an Exposition of the Creed of that enlightened Assembly. (Translated from *Le Moniteur* of Sunday Dec. 16, 1792.)

"What! thrones are overturned! sceptres broken! kings expire! and yet the altars of God remain. (*A murmur from some members; and the Abbé Lebon demanded that the person speaking might be called to order*). Tyrants, in outrage to nature, continue to burn an impious incense on those altars! (*Some murmurs arise, but they were lost in the applauses from the majority of the Assembly*). The thrones, that have been reversed, have left these altars naked, unsupported, and tottering. A single breath of enlightened reason will now be sufficient to make them disappear. And if Humanity is under obligations to the French Nation for the first of these benefits, the fall of kings, can it be doubted but that the French people, now sovereign, will be wise enough, in like manner, to overthrow those alters and *these idols*, to which those kings have hitherto made them subject?—Nature and Reason, these ought to be the Gods of men! these are my Gods! (*Here the Abbé Audouin cried out, "There is no hearing this;" and rushed out of the Assembly—A great laugh!*) Admire Nature—cultivate Reason.—And you, legislators, if you desire that the French people should be happy—make haste to propagate these principles, and to teach them in your primary schools, instead of those fanatical principles which have hitherto been taught. The Tyranny of kings was confined to make their people miserable in this life—but those other tyrants, the priests, extend their dominion into another, of which they have no other idea than of eternal punishments, a doctrine which some men have hitherto had the good-nature to believe.—But the moment of the catastrophe is come—all

these prejudices must fall at the same time.—*We must destroy them, or they will destroy us.*—For myself! I honestly avow to the Convention—I am an *Atheist*! (*Here some noise and tumult—But a great number of members cried out—"What is that to us? You are an honest man."*) But I defy a single individual, amongst the twenty-four millions of Frenchmen, to make against me any well-grounded reproach.—I doubt whether the Christians, or the Catholics, of which the last speaker, and those of his opinion, have been talking to us, can make the same challenge.—(*Great applauses.*) There is another consideration—Paris has had great losses.—It has been deprived of the commerce of luxury; of that factitious splendor which was found at courts, and invited strangers hither.—Well! We must repair these losses.—Let me then represent to you the times, that are fast approaching, when our Philosophers, whose names are celebrated throughout Europe, PATION, SEYER, CONDORCET, and others—surrounded in our Pantheon, as the Greek philosophers were at Athens, with a crowd of disciples coming from all parts of Europe, walking like the Peripatetics, and teaching—this man, the system of the universe, and developing the progress of all human knowledge; that, perfecting the social system, and shewing in our decree of June 17, 1789, the seeds of the insurrections of July 14, and August 10, and of all those insurrections, which are spreading with such rapidity throughout Europe—so that these young strangers, on their return to their respective countries, may spread the same lights, and may operate, for the happiness of mankind, similar revolutions throughout the world."

(*Numberless applauses, almost throughout the whole Assembly—and in the galleries.*)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

Whereas by an Act passed in the twenty-sixth year of our reign, intituled, "An Act for amending and reducing into One Act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Militia in that part of Great Britain called England," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, in the cases and in manner therein mentioned, the occasion being first declared in Council, and notified by Proclamation, if no Parliament shall be then sitting, to order and direct the drawing out and embodying of our Militia Forces, or any part thereof: and whereas we have received information, that in breach of the laws, and notwithstanding our Royal Proclamation of the 21st day of May last, the utmost industry is still employed by evil-disposed persons within this kingdom, acting in concert with persons in Foreign Parts, with a view to subvert the laws and established Constitution of this realm, and to destroy all order and Govern-

therein; and that a spirit of tumult and disorder, thereby excited, has lately shewn itself in Acts of Riot and Insurrection:

whereas, under the present circumstances, it is more particularly necessary, for the immediate suppression of such riots, some addition shall be made, as the exigency of the case may require, to the force which may be in readiness to act for the support of the Civil Magistrate: we are therefore being determined to exert the power vested in us by law for the protection of persons, liberties and properties, of our faithful subjects, and fully relying on their

and attachment to our Person and Government, and to the happy Constitution established in these kingdoms, have thought fit to declare in our Council our Royal intention, for the causes and on the occasion aforesaid, to draw out and embody such part of our Militia Forces as may more immediately enable us to provide for the said important objects. And we do hereby, in pursuance of the said recited Act, notify to all our loving subjects our said intention, and the causes and occasion thereof.

Given at the Court at Windsor, the first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and in the thirty-third year of our reign.

GOD Save the KING.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

Whereas by an Act, passed in the twenty-ninth year of our reign, intituled, "An Act amending and reducing into one Act of Parliament the laws relating to the Militia in that part of Great Britain called England," it is enacted, that whenever we shall cause

Militia to be drawn out and embodied, the occasions and in the manner therein mentioned, if the Parliament shall then be prorogued by such adjournment or prorogation as will not expire within fourteen days, we may and shall issue our Proclamation for the meeting of the Parliament within fourteen days; and the Parliament shall accordingly meet and sit upon such a day as shall be appointed by such Proclamation, and continue to sit and act in like manner, to all intents and purposes, as if it had stood adjourned or prorogued to the same day: And whereas we have thought fit, in pursuance of the said Act, this day to declare in our Council, for certain causes and occasions moving us to order and direct, that such part of our Militia Forces as may more immediately enable us to provide for the important objects therein mentioned, should be drawn out and embodied: And whereas, in pursuance of the said recited Act, we have thought fit on this day to issue our Royal Proclamation, notifying the causes and occasions so declared in Council as aforesaid: And whereas our Parliament now stands prorogued to Thursday the

3d day of January next: we therefore, by the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare our Royal Will and Pleasure, that our said Parliament shall, on Thursday the 13th day of this instant December, be held for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required to give attendance accordingly at Westminster on the said thirteenth day of December.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and in the thirty-third year of our reign.

GOD Save the KING.

Dec. 5. A very numerous Meeting of *Merchants, Bankers, and Traders*, was held at Merchant Tailors Hall, in consequence of Public Advertisement; *Samuel Bosanquet, Esq;* in the Chair. There could not be fewer than 300 persons within the Hall; without the doors, the yard and street were crowded.

The Chairman having read the Advertisement by which the Meeting was called, it was Resolved, "That it is expedient, at this time, for the *Merchants, Bankers, Traders*, and other *Inhabitants of London*, to make a Public Declaration of their firm attachment to the Constitution, and of their resolution to support the same. The following declaration in support of the Constitution of Great-Britain, was then read: "We, the *Merchants, Bankers, Traders*, and other *Inhabitants of London*, whose names are hereunto subscribed, perceiving, with the deepest concern, that attempts are made to circulate opinions contrary to the dearest interests of Britons, and subversive of those principles which have produced and preserved our most valuable privileges, feel it a duty we owe to our Country, ourselves and our posterity, to invite all our Fellow-subjects to join with us in the expression of a sincere and firm attachment to the Constitution of these Kingdoms, founded in remote, and improved in succeeding ages, and under which the glorious Revolution in 1688 was effected; a Constitution wisely framed for the diffusion of Happiness and true Liberty, and which possesses the distinguished merits that it has on former occasions been, and, we trust, will in future be found, competent to correct its errors, and reform its abuses. Our experience of the improvements in Agriculture and Manufactures, of the flourishing state of Navigation and Commerce, and of increased Population, still farther compels us to make this Public Declaration of our determined resolution to support, by every means in our power, the *Ancient*, and *most excellent Constitution of Great Britain*, and a Government by *King, Lords, and Commons*; and to exert our best endeavours to impress, on the mind of the People, the

us, a reverence for and a due submission to the Laws of their Country, which have hitherto preserved the Liberty, protected the Property, and increased the enjoyments of a Free and Prosperous People."

And the same having been read a second time; it was unanimously Resolved,

"That this Declaration be approved, and be subscribed by all such Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of London as may approve thereof; and that it do lie at at this Hall until Saturday next inclusive for signature."

The period of receiving signatures having been afterwards extended, this well-timed and judicious declaration has been signed by more than 8000 persons of the first consequence in this metropolis; and the original is to be deposited among the public records in the Tower of London.

Dec. 12. At a Special Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Stationers: The Master (*Mr. Henry Baldwin*) informed the Court that he had called a meeting of the members of it with a view to take into consideration the propriety, at this moment, of concurring with other public bodies, by declaring their perfect satisfaction in the constitution of this kingdom, under the government thereof by King, Lords, and Commons; and to express a sincere abhorrence of all seditious publications and attempts to disturb the tranquillity of this kingdom. It was thereupon declared unanimously, that, at a crisis so particularly interesting to all Corporations, whose very existence depends on the continuance of the established government, the Stationers' Company (in an especial manner connected with literature and literary men) seem called on by the importance of the moment, to come forward and avow their loyalty and attachments to the King and Constitution.

The court, therefore, whose duty it is to lead the way in all that concerns the company, have met for the purpose of declaring, individually and collectively, their firm and steady adherence and allegiance to the constitution of Great-Britain, under the administration of King, Lords, and Commons; as established at the revolution in 1688, and as handed down to us at the present time.

It was then unanimously resolved, that this Court do most earnestly invite all the respectable members of the Company, Liverymen and others, to signify their concurrence with the above declaration, by subscribing their names hereto in the records of the Company.—2. That this Court, with proper deference to the talents and respectability of persons exercised in the employments of Literature, most sincerely recommend to all Authors, Editors of Public Papers, Printers, Booksellers, and whoever are concerned in the writing and publishing of opinions of government, throughout the kingdom, to declare with this Court their determined reso-

lution utterly to DISCOURTEGE and DISCOURAGE all seditious and inflammatory productions whatever: and this Court will esteem themselves highly honoured by the ASSENT of all such AUTHORS, and others; expressed by their signature to this declaration, by letter to the Court, or in any other manner which their judgement shall dictate.

STATISTICAL REMARKS.

The number of the inhabitants of a country or city is almost renewed every 30 years; and, in a century, the human race is renewed three times and one third.

If we allow three generations for a century, and suppose the world to be only 5700 years old, there appears to have been 171 generations since the creation of the world to the present time, 1124 since the Deluge, and 53 since the Christian era; and, as there is not a family that can prove its origin even so far back as the Emperor Charlemagne, it consequently follows, that the most ancient families are unable to trace their origin farther back than thirty generations. Very few, indeed, can trace so far, without diving into fiction.

Out of 1000 infants, who are nursed by the mother, about 300 die; of the same number, committed to the care of strange nurses, it is calculated that 500 perish.

Among the 115 deaths, there may be reckoned one woman in child-bed; but only one of 400 dies in labour.

The small-pox, in the natural way, usually carries off eight out of 100.

By inoculation, one dies out of 300.

It is remarked, that more girls than boys die of the small-pox in the natural way.

From the calculations founded on the bills of mortality, only one out of 3126 reaches the age of 100.

More people live to a greater age in elevated than in lower situations.

The probability is, that a new-born child will live 34 years and six months.

	Years.	Years.	Months.
That one of 1 will live	41		9
	5	45	7
	5	46	4
	10	44	9
A person of 15	41		6
	20	38	3
	24	35	5
	30	52	3
	35	29	8
	40	26	6
	45	13	6
	50	20	11
	55	17	0
	60	14	2
	65	21	5
	70	8	11
	75	6	8
	80	4	10
	85	3	3
	90	2	

proportion of the deaths of women to men is 100 to 108; the probable of a man's life is 60 years. Married women live longer than those not married. Observations made during the space of , it has been found that the greatest of deaths has been in the month of and, next to that, in the months of and September. In November, December, and February, there are the fewest deaths.

SCHELD.
y be necessary for the information of our readers, and cannot at this very improper to call to the minds best informed, the cause, manner, conditions, on which the River Scheldt : up.
Protestant Provinces in the Low is, known formerly by the name of with Netherlands, were driven, about ile of the 15th century, by the tyranny anish government under Philip II. to om the Spanish yoke, to take shelter oist marshy, wild, and inaccessible the country—part of which they ned and secured, by dykes, from the i of the ocean. Here they fortified es by strong holds, as well as the f the country would admit, capable ; laid under water, and drew sub-

stiffness, wealth, and naval as well as mili- tary power, from fishing, manufactures, commerce, and the invincible spirit of free- dom. With these advantages, under the animating influence and good conduct of the illustrious *House of Orange*, they maintained a struggle, continued, with the exception of a twelve years truce, against all the wealth, the power, and the pride of both branches [*Spaniards and Imperialists*] of the House of Austria, then in the zenith of their glory, for near a century; and at last finally established their independence, in 1678, by the peace of Westphalia. The Dutch, who had been reduced by oppression to throw themselves on an entire dependence on commerce, in- sisted, as a condition of peace with Spain, now greatly humbled, on the shutting of the Scheldt; because, if that noble river should be left open to a free navigation, the trade of Holland, and particularly of Amsterdam, must sink, and melt away under that of Antwerp. The Scheldt was actually shut, and in proportion as the trade of Antwerp and other places in the Ten Provinces re- maining to Spain decayed, that of Amster- dam, Rotterdam, and other ports in the Seven United Provinces, flourished. The attempt of the late Emperor Joseph to re- open the Navigation of the Scheldt is in the recollection of all who have any curiosity about political matters.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL of									
TENNINGS and BURIALS from December 13, 1791, to December 11, 1792.									
{ Males 9934 }		{ Females 9414 }		19348. Buried		{ Males 10276 }		{ Females 9937 }	
								20213. Increased in the Burials	
								this Year 1453.	
d under 2 Years 6542		20 and 30 - 1384		60 and 70 - 1434		100 - - 1			
etween 2 and 5 2161		30 and 40 - 1807		70 and 80 - 1104		101 - -			
5 and 10 753		40 and 50 - 2102		80 and 90 - 380		102 - -			
10 and 20 664		50 and 60 - 1830		90 and 100 - 49		104 - -			
3 A S E S. Evil		8 Miscarriage		1 CASUALTIES.					
Fever, malignant Fever,		Mortification		234 Broken Limbs		3			
k Stilborn 772 Scarlet Fever, Spot-		Palsy		76 Bruised		4			
29 ted Fever, and Pur-		Pleurisy		21 Bit by a Mad Dog		1			
1165 ples		2236 Quinsy		12 Burnt		15			
6 Fistula		3 Rash		Choaked		2			
86 Flux		4 Rheumatism		8 Drowned		116			
d Phthific 46c French Pox		32 Rickets		3 Excessive Drinking		15			
13 Gout		9c Rising of the Lights		Executed*		11			
16 Gravel, Strangury, and		Scurvy		5 Found Dead		9			
ux 1 Stone		52 Small Pox		1568 Fractured		3			
d Rupture 15 Grief		9 Sore Throat		13 Frighted		1			
69 Head-Ach		1 Sores and Ulcers		11 Frozen		0			
Headmouldshot, Hor-		St. Anthony's Fire		2 Killed by Falls and seve-					
ox 1 shoehead, and Water		Stoppage in the Sto-		ral other Accidents		71			
201 in the Head		54 mach		13 Killed themselves		31			
4 Jaundice		63 Suddenly		142 Murdered		6			
pipes, Twisting Imposthume		1 Surfeit		2 Overlaid		0			
Guts 5 Inflammation		303 Swelling		4 Poisoned		4			
on 525c Itch		Teeth		419 Scalded		7			
is 4646 Leprosy		1 Thrush		36 Stabbed		1			
d Hooping-Lethargy		3 Tympany		Starved		5			
311 Livergrown		1 Vomiting and Loose-		Suffocated		4			
Lunatick		57 nefs							
901 Mealles		450 Worms							
Total 309									
re have been executed in Middlesex and Surrey, 25; of which number 11 only have been reported as buried within the Bills of Mortality.									

P. 896. In addition to the Rev. Mr. Elderton's biographical memoir of his relation, Sir George Staunton, it may be mentioned, that he was, with his friend Bennet Langton, esq. created LL.D. by the University of Oxford, in 1790, and not sent as a *prisoner*, but *by force*, to France. His son (a promising youth) accompanies the father on his embassy. The sisters of Lady Staunton are married to worthy clergymen; Elizabeth to the Rev. Barfoot Colton, canon of Salisbury, and rector of Shrivenham, Berks; Sarah to the Rev. Peter Bellinger Brodie, rector of Winterflow, Wilts, whose predecessor in the living was Dr. Thistlethwaite, father of Alex. T. esq. member in the last parliament for Hants. The merits of Sir George Staunton were not prized only by Lord Maccartney; he ranks among his best friends Ld. Rawdon, Sir Joseph Banks, and Mr. Burke.

Pp. 1055, 56. Dr. Eyre, in 1758, whilst assistant at Epsom, published two sermons on the same text, Gen. xix. 27, 28. They were preached at Bedington; one on Sunday the 12th, the other on Friday the 17th, of February, the day of a general fast. It is mentioned in a prefatory note, that some alterations were made in, and some things added to, the latter of these discourses after it was delivered from the pulpit.

P. 1060. Sir Sydney Medows' will was made Nov. 29, 1789. By it he leaves to his eldest nephew, Evelyn, all his real estates, for life, but with these restrictions. The executors are to receive all the rents, until his debts are paid; and his allowance from them is to be entirely at their discretion, except that it cannot exceed 1000l. a-year, during the life of his brother Pierrepont. Afterwards, as an annuity of 600l. a-year, now paid to him by Pierrepont, will fail, the executors may increase the allowance to 1600l. a-year. They may also raise the sum of 4000l. to be applied to the payment of debts, taking security from Mr. Evelyn Medows for the re-payment of that sum out of his share of 20,000l. which, upon the death of Lady Frances, will be divided among her children. After the death of Sir Evelyn, the estates are to go to his sons, in their turn, for life; or, if none of them, then to Major-general Sir Wm. Medows, and his sons, in their turn; or, if none of them, then to Mr. Edward Medows, and his sons, in their turn. After them stand the second, third, and other sons, in their turn, of Charles Pierrepont Medows; and then the remainder is to the right heirs. But this is an especial condition: that, if the possessor of these estates ever becomes entitled to the Kingston estates, the former are to go immediately to the next heir; for the property of Sir Sydney is never to merge in that of the late duchy of Kingston. Any of these tenants for life may charge the estates with jointures to the amount of 500l. a-year, for the lives of wives. All money arising by the sale of timber and

other means, and all the personal property of Sir Sydney, except what is given in legacies, are to be expended in the purchase of estates, which will follow the dispositions of those here willed. Sir Sydney leaves to the executors, the Earl of Berkeley, Colonel Boscawen, and Elbro' Woodcock, esq. 200l. each; not, as he says, as a reward for their trouble, but as a mark of his esteem. Annuities of 200l. each are left to Mrs. Bulstrode, and to Miss Caroline Scroggs, for life. Mrs. Barron, his housekeeper, has the sum of 300l. in addition to 200l. a-year, settled upon her at the request of Sir Sydney's late wife. Some servants have 50l. each; some have a year's wages. The use of the mansion in Wilts, if it should not have been convenient to Mr. Evelyn Medows to come to England, was left first to Sir Wm. Medows, and then to Edw. Medows, during his absence.

P. 1080, col. 2, l. 39, r. "strangers from the *East*;" by which expression the Mexicans, it is presumed, meant some European adventurers lying Eastward of them, and probably the ancestors of the Indians alluded to. H. T.

P. 1094, l. 8 from bottom, read "acts."

P. 1153. The rector of Barton was the Rev. Mr. Wickliff, the last person of the family of the MORNING STAR, bearing the same name. He died a bachelor, and has bequeathed his property to his only sister, Mrs. Hall, a widow lady without children.

P. 1154, col. 2, l. 33, r. "Philippum Sydneium equitem."—L. 36, r. "Firmani."

P. 1155. Dr. W. Barford was elected public orator of the University of Cambridge in 1763, on the cession of Mr. Skinner; and married, Sept. 27, 1764, Miss Hewer, of Royston. In December following he was presented to the rectory of Pilton, co. Northampton; chosen fellow of Eton, 1784; presented to the rectory of Allhallows, Lombard-street, with the vicarage of Kimpton, March, 1778.

Ibid. The younger children of the late Mr. Charles Yorke, and of the present Bishop of Ely, with Mrs. Carew, daughter of Mr. John Yorke, are the chief legatees of the late Lord Dover's property. His house at Roehampton, and that in Hill-street, are to be possessed by his dowager, during her life; his private and political papers are left to the Earl of Hardwicke.

P. 1156. Sir Wm Fordyce was the son of Provost Fordyce, of Aberdeen, and one of twenty children by the same father and mother, most of whom have been distinguished in the world; some by their virtues, some by their talents, and others by extraordinary events, and signal revolutions of fortune. Sir William was born in the year 1724, and educated in the Marischal-college, Aberdeen, of which he died Rector Magnificus (Lord Rector), an office of great dignity in the Scotch universities, and to which he has bequeathed a legacy of 1000l. At the age of

of eighteen he had finished his academic studies, and had distinguished himself for his proficiency in Greek and mathematicks, the most solid as well as most ornamental parts of knowledge; besides acquiring, under the ablest Doctor of the place, a competent skill in physick and surgery; for the different branches of the healing art were not then distinguished into that variety of departments into which luxury, and folly, and interest, have since subdivided them. Thus prepared, he joined the army as a volunteer, and afterwards served as surgeon to the brigade of guards on the coast of France, and in all the wars of Germany. The warm support of his military friends co-operated with his own merit in early recommending him to distinguished practice in London. His publications, particularly his treatise on fevers and the ulcerated sore throat, greatly extended his fame; he was sent for to greater distances, and received larger sums, than almost any physician of his time*; and the golden shower of physick, which poured down on him so liberally, he most liberally distributed in offices of friendship, and in acts of bounty. He was the *making* of his brother, the banker, whose subsequent *misfortunes* (for Alexander Fordyce's speculations were found, though disconcerted by a powerful combination, some of whom, by ruining him, eventually ruined themselves) we therefore say, whose *misfortunes* almost *unmade* Sir William, who, besides the loss incurred by his bankruptcy, afterwards became bound for his brother, to the extent of 10,000*l.* consumed in the project of a manufacture, which totally failed. Sir William was called on to pay the money in an hour, or go to gaol. Mr. George Crawford, of Hertfordshire, his executor, and the Drummonds (for such actions ought not to be concealed) generously discharged the debt, without requiring any other security than their confidence in Sir William's professional merit, and in the determined integrity of his character. Notwithstanding these severe shocks to his fortune, Sir William continued to maintain several poor families, two of which are left destitute by his death. His generosity to his relations was unbounded. His brother the clergyman, author of the elegant and instructive sermons to young women, had lost several thousand pounds by the banker's failure. Sir William immediately indemnified him to the full amount of his loss.—If a friend was ill, Sir William ran to attend him, and not only *him*, but his friend's friends, and peremptorily rejected every remuneration. He seldom dined at home without company; and his house was the resort of ingenious

strangers, and of all recommended by their talents or their wants. His behaviour and conversation were singularly modest and unassuming; his eye beamed gentleness and humanity, ennobled by penetration and spirit. Such a man did not leave life unattended by the tear of Gratitude, and the sigh of affectionate Esteem. His fortune, we understand, goes to his brother and sisters, with a reversion to Mr. Hay, his nephew, who has long been the companion of his medical labours, and who, we doubt not, will derive greater benefit from his education under so able a practitioner than from the inheritance of a man so eminently generous.

P. 1157. Admiral Pigot has left a numerous family. By his first lady there are Col. Pigot, of the guards, and Miss Pigot, the friend of Mrs Fitzherbert; by the second, Mr. Pigot, of the navy, and two daughters. His widow was a Miss Wrottesley, of the Baronet's family.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 25. **A**T his house in Prince's-str. Edinb. the Lady of Capt. Swindell, a dau.
27. At his Lordship's house in Clifford-str. the Marchioness of Worcester, a son.
28. At Bath, the Lady of Capt. Cole, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Tournay, in Flanders, Ld. Edward Fitzgerald, to the celebrated Miss Pamela, natural daughter of M. Egalité, the *ci-devant* Duc d'Orleans, by Mad. Genlis.

At Brittas, the seat of Mr. Bligh, in Ireland, the Hon. Hugh Howard, M.P. for the borough of St. John's town, and brother to Ld Viscount Wicklow, to Miss Bligh, sister to Mr. B. and cousin to the E. of Darnley.

Rev. Mr. Ritson, to Miss Ramsay, both of Lowestoft.

Dec. 1. Mr. John Kay, stationer, of Paternoster-row, to Miss Jones, of Thornbury.

8. At Clifton church, near Bristol, James Wilmot, esq. brother to Sir John W. bart. of Osmaison, near Derby; to Mrs. Rowe, widow of Wm R. esq. late of Jamaica.

10. Mr. James Lees, jeweller, of Newport-street, to Miss Sarah Wright, of Sols row.

22. At Bilham, Berks, Augustus-Henry East, esq. second son of Sir Wm. E. bart. of Hall-place, to Miss Caroline-Anne Vansittart, eldest daughter of Geo. V. esq. M. P.

24. Mr. Robert Boyd, merchant, in Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Elliot, daughter of Capt. E. late of the 70th reg.

At Dublin, by special licence, the Hon. Christopher Hely Hutchinson, son of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, to Miss Bond, dau. of James B. esq. of Merrion-squ.

At Manceter, Mr. Harris, printer and book seller, to Mrs. Smith, both of Atherstone.

At the same place, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, to Miss Anne French, both of Atherstone.

25. At Huntingdon, Rob. Booth, esq. to Miss Bernard, of that place.

* To Italy, to visit the late Lord Polewarth; to Scotland, to visit Miss Drummond; to Switzerland, to visit Lord Northampton; to Scotland, to visit Lady Hoptoun; to Naples, to visit Lord Eardley's son, &c. &c.

27. At Edinburgh, Matthew Bailie, esq. of Cairnbroe, captain of the 13th light dragoons, to Miss A. Ramsay, daughter of Wm. R. esq. of Barnton.

Wm. Hay, esq. late of the 22d regiment of foot, to Miss Alice Forster, daughter of Anthony F. esq. of Jardenfield.

At Bath, Wm. Pennington, esq. master of the ceremonies at the Hot-wells, to Miss Weston, of James-street, Westminster.

29. Tho. Bye, esq. of the East India-house, to Miss Anne Bowman, of Jewry-street, Aldgate, niece of the late Edw. Brown, esq. of South-church, Essex.—Also, Mr. Michael Sutton, of the Custom-house, to Miss Eleanor Bowman, sister of the aforesaid Miss Anne B.

DEATHS.

MR. Alexander Home, late surgeon of the 36th regiment of foot. He was taken prisoner, during the war in the East Indies, by a party of Tippoo's cavalry, upon his return to Earl Cornwallis's camp from Bangalore, after visiting the sick and wounded under his charge. He remained for some time a prisoner at Seringapatam, and was removed thence to Naurindroog, a hill 40 miles to the North, where he was put to death on the 15th or 16th of January last, by the orders of Tippoo, without any provocation given, or cause assigned, for this barbarity, except the detestable desire of disappointing the humane interference of his Lordship for Mr. Home's exchange, by delivering up, in return, the paymaster of Tippoo's infantry, then a prisoner.—Mr. H. was the second son of the late Mr. Abram H. minister at Whittingham.

Oct. At Jamaica, in the course of a few days, a fever carried off several people of opulence; amongst whom were a Mr. Hamilton and his wife; Dr. Robert Mason, of St. Mary's; and a planter, an inhabitant of that island above 30 years, half of whose immense property goes to his brother, a tradesman in England.

19. At Martha Brae, in Jamaica, John Stogdon, esq.

Nov. 4. At his estate near Old Harbour, in Jamaica, Jeremiah Barton, esq. one of the representatives for the parish of St. Dorothy, and many years colonel of the Kingston militia.

11. At Liguanea, in Jamaica, Archibald Thompson, esq. merchant, an assistant judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Kingston, and in the commission of the peace for the parish of St. Andrew.

Lately, at Trichinopoly, in the East Indies, Lieut. John Stuart, of the 71st regiment, son of Lieut.-col. S. of the 63d reg.

In the Massachusetts colony, Mr. Francis Metzner, the Abel Drugger of the times; conceiving himself as deeply versed in alchemy as the antient poet Gower, or the philosophic Geoffrey Chaucer. He had also adopted the Swedenborgian doctrine. The

"Abbot of Canterbury," a very well-written poem of his, is in the possession of some of his friends, in manuscript copies. He had strong intellects, and yet great weaknesses.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Sir Alexander Gilmour, bart. of Craigmiller, in Mid-Lothian, near Edinburgh, which county he represented in parliament several years. In 1765 he was appointed one of the clerks of the green-cloth, in the room of Mr. Vernon, and was succeeded by Sir Wm. Cuninghame, in 1778. He married at a very early age, and has left at least one son. He had been periodically subject to the gout; and in the last fit, which was more violent than usual, the English doctor, who had been, unluckily, in London, did not return time enough to attend him. From some pecuniary embarrassments (which, however, he had nearly surmounted) Sir Alexander had lived in France many years, and most of them at Boulogne.

At Ridgeway, near Plymouth, after a tedious and severe illness, Samuel Bird, esq. late captain of the E. Devon reg. of militia.

In Taylor's-lane, Foregate-street, Worcester, Mr. Thomas Phillis.

At his house at Godalming, Surrey, aged 75, Edmund Woods, esq. an eminent distiller in Warwick-lane for near 50 years. He was very well known, and much respected, in Aylesbury, and in most parts of Buckinghamshire, where he had an extensive circle of friends. To the inhabitants and poor of Godalming his loss will be very great. He almost new-paved the town, and was preparing to build a new market-house, and an assembly-room over it, at his own expence. Report says, he has died worth 100,000*l.* He has left a widow and one son.

Mr. Owen, master of the Crown inn at Kibworth, co. Leicester.

Dec. ... Aged 84, Mrs. Page, of Clapham, widow of Mr. P. formerly a very eminent stationer on Tower-hill, and grandmother of the present Mr. P.

Mr. Harvey, sen. coach-maker, at Tottenham, co. Middlesex.

At Kensington, of a rapid decline, Miss Senhouse, only daughter of Humphry S. esq. of Nertherby-hall, and knight of the shire for Cumberland.

2. At his seat, the Chateau de Navarre, in Normandy, in his 65th year, and after a lingering illness that had confined him several years to the house, His Serene Highness Godefroy de la Tour d'Auvergne, reigning Duke of Bouillon, &c.—Agreeably to the dispositions of the late Duke de Bouillon, formally recognised by the King of England (see p. 485), Capt. d'Auvergne, of the British navy, succeeds to all the honours and possessions of his Serene Highness.

4. At St. Kitt's, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Crisp Malineux, esq. of Thunderley-hall, Essex, and late of Garboldisham, Norfolk. He sat in successive parliaments for the boroughs of Castle Rising and King's

Lynn; and was sheriff of the county folk in 1767.

At his seat, Yokes-place, Kent, in his ear, without a pang, William-Daniel, esq. uncle to the present Lord Viscount, and to the Hon. John Byng, one of the commissioners of the Stamp-office.

Oldfield Wingfield, esq. of Marketon, co. Rutland. His remains were in Tickencote church.

In his 91st year, at his villa near Paris, in Britany, M. Bathieux, a very good artist, distinguished for some capital paintings, particularly the Defeat of the French in Italy, in 1665, highly esteemed by the French; but, not less so, some portraits in the style of Vandyke, and an Hercules and Omphale, a very impressive, interesting, and striking production.

At Windsor, the Rev. John Clarke, rector of Hungerford. Being very bulky and lame, and using crutches, one of them he fell, and was killed on the spot. He was the younger son, by a second marriage, of Charles Clarke, esq. one of the barons of the Exchequer, who lost his life at the battle of the Marston, 1750, by the infectious disease which carried off so many other persons. The baron and his wife, Alured, who died in 1742, dean of Winchester, and founder of the county-hospital at Winchester, the first of the kind that had been established out of London, were

Alured C. gent. of Godmanchester, Huntingdon, by Anne, fourth daughter of Charles Trimmell, rector of Abthots Ripon, and sister to the Bishop of Winchester. Charles married, first, Anne, daughter of Greene, by whom he had one son, Alured, who was educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, but, in 1745, took to a military life, and rose to the rank of a general, and now lieutenant-governor of Quebec, the Assembly of Jamaica solicited his assistance to their government on the appointment of Gen. Campbell to Bengal. The wife of the baron was Jane, daughter of John Mullins, of Winchester, by whom he had four sons and two daughters; John, eldest, the subject of the present article, admitted a fellow-commoner at Bene't, 1758; and proceeded B. A. 1762; 1765; was presented to the vicarage of Mary at Marlborough, in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury, 1765, and to that of Hungerford, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. He married a daughter of a papman, in 1775.

At Leckington, co. Lincoln, Mr. Thomas, an eminent farmer, grazier, &c.; and to have been worth 60,000l.

At Prague, after a very short illness, in the 4th year, Prince Francis Ulricus von Saxe, field-marshal of the Imperial and Prussian armies, and proprietor of the regiment of Saxe, which was so roughly handled in the battle of Jemappe. His death was accelerated by the fatal tidings of the loss of his army. *INT. MAG. Supplement, 1792.*

brave regiment, who fell in that action.

21. In the Middle-pavement, Nottingham, Mr. Henry Worrall; a man of such probity, that he was generally requested to arbitrate matters in dispute.

22. Found dead on the road between Barnsley and Ardsley, Rev. Mr. Rawling [qu. Rowley?] many years rector of Wath. He had been attending a navigation-meeting.

At Congleton, in Cheshire, Bowyer Williamson Wynn, esq. only son of the late Bowyer Leftwich W. esq. of that place.

23. At Epsom, aged 93, Sarah Steer. See vol. LXIII. p. 27.

25. At Dumfries, in her 82d year, Mrs. Jean Fergusson, widow of Robert Riddell, of Glenriddell, esq. whom she survived near 22 years. This lady was the only daughter of Alexander Fergusson, esq. of Craigdarroch, M. P. by his lady, Anne Laurie, daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, of Maxwellton, bart. She married Robert Riddell, of Glenriddell, in 1731. They had issue three sons and seven daughters.

27. At his seat at Whitton, in Middlesex, in her 44th year, of an apoplexy, the Lady of Samuel Prime, esq.

At his chambers in the Temple, Mr. John Clarkson, attorney at law.

At Upton, Essex, Mr. Thomas Richardson, late of Gray's-inn-lane.

At his house at Low Laxton, Essex, Mr. Edward Wells, many years an eminent builder and surveyor.

At Eagle, near Lincoln, aged about 60, Mr. Wm. Baxby, a practitioner in medicine and surgery.

Rev. Wm. Allanson, rector of Seyringham, in the East riding of Yorkshire.

Rev. Christopher Jackson, vicar of Harewood, near Leeds.

28. At his house in Privy gardens, in his 46th year, the Hon. Frederick Robinson, uncle of Lords Borlington and Grantham, and brother-in-law of Lord Malmesbury.

At Guelderland, aged 72, Louis Count Byland, an admiral in the service of Holland and West Friesland.

29. Charles Higgins, esq. an eminent grocer, who served the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex in the year 1787.

At her son's house in Marsh-m-street, Westminster, aged 86, Mrs. Eliz Payne.

Aged near 103, Mrs. Clarke, one of the poor women of Snowden's hospital, in Stamford. She has left a sister in good health, aged upwards of 100.

At Oxford, aged 83, Mrs. Parsons, mother of Mr. P. an opulent and respectable mercer, of that city. She was exemplary in discharge of the maternal and social duties.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Alleyne, widow of Mr. A. attorney.

30. Aged 72, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. H. builder, of Derby.

31. In London, Mrs. Gullstone, widow of Mr. Edw. G. late of Coventry.

At Colchester, aged 93, Mrs. Perigal.

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REMARKS on GENT. MAG. Vol. LXII.

P. 652. The Negro love-elegy, so pompously introduced in this page, had appeared *verbatim* (except the 5th stanza) in the opera of "The Islanders," composed, perhaps, long ago, and all, by the very ingenious Mr. Dibdin.

W. W. P. in answer to S. H. p. 876, has sent a justification of his assertion, p. 793; but we submit to him the propriety of dropping the subject,—In his account of the swallows, l. 3, 4, read "between the 14th and 18th;" and l. 6, r. "the 18th."

P. 977, l. 49, for "Bereham," r. "Bostham."

P. 993. "Two North windows of the chancel are lancet-fashion, and a third of two days." Q. What is the meaning of two days?

P. 1060. Col. Onflow of Dunstons, house, pleasantly situated on Ripleigh-Gr.,

